"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder today; Friday fair; fresh north to variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,957. ... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

PERSHING'S MEN ON A NEW FRONT CHECK GERMANS

Dispatch from American Headquarters Confirms French Report of Action in Lorraine.

QUIETER IN TOUL REGION

But American Guns on Tuesday Shelled a Town Within the Enemy's Lines.

FIRST OF OUR BALLOONS UP

Swarm of German Airplanes Menaces It, but Is Driven Off by French Aviators.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, March 6, (Associated Press.)—American troops on still another part of the French front have been raided by Germans, who were repulsed with losses.

This is the first time permission has been given to mention this engagement. The American forces entered the battle line in a certain place in Lorraine. The French commander congratulated the Americans on their behavior.

This dispatch confirms the French official statement of yesterday, which said that a German attack on trenches held by American forces in Lorraine on the previous night was repulsed.

Shell a Town Back of German Lines.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 5, (Associated Press.)—This has been a quiet day in the American sector northwest of Toul. The artillery on both sides seemed content to fire a few destructive shots. The shells were infrequent until late in the afternoon, when the American artillery livened things up a bit, firing on a town within the enemy lines where troops had been seen.

Although the weather was bright and clear for the first time in several days, a mist arose from the snow and observation was obscured by the ground haze. Aerial forces took advantage of the improved weather and operated freely. Groups of enemy airplanes came over for photographic work, but they were kept high in the air by the American anti-aircraft guns. Airplanes from the American lines also were out in force. In the trenches the men divided their time between watching the aerial operations and drying themselves in the dugouts.

Observation balloons were up for the first time in several days, being stationed at intervals along the front as far as the eye could see in both directions. For the first time in the war an American observation balloon, fully manned and protected by Americans, went up. This is the first complete unit of the American air service to appear in the field. For two days it had been ready to ascend, the observers having been up in a French balloon several days previously. Today an American balloon company was working where the French had been hitherto.

The balloon was hauled out from its hidden nest, and a slight delay was experienced in getting it off the ground because the telephone wires from the basket, in which were an American Captain and Lieutenant, were fouled. This was quickly remedied, and the balloon was sent up, remaining in the air for several hours. It rose higher than either the French or the German, in an attempt to reach an altitude specially favorable for observation. While it was at the highest point the watchers saw two airplanes with the black cross of the enemy on their wings headed in their direction. The balloon was hauled down so that it might be grounded quickly, if necessary. American gunners were on duty at many places, ready to protect the balloon. They stood by their guns, but the enemy airplanes, sailing across the sky, with shrapnel puffs streaming out behind them like the tail of a comet, suddenly changed their course and headed for home. The appearance of a squadron of airplanes from behind the American lines, bearing the insignia of the French on their wings, was probably the cause.

Last night the normal artillery fring continued, and American patrol parties were active, but there were no engagements.

At daylight an enemy airplane swooped down on the American lines, but was driven off by anti-aircraft and machine gun fire before it could bring its gun into use.

CHIEF AMERICAN SECTOR OVER EIGHT MILES LONG

Held by at Least 84,000 Troops —Only One Division in France, Germans Insist.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—American troops are now holding something over eight miles of trenches in the sector in France, which they originally took over, although in an airline their frontage is only about four and a half miles. This frontage is liable to extension at any time to the regular trench allotment for an army corps.

Irregularity of the trench lines is responsible for their eight miles of length. They are laid out so that flanking fire may be obtained along every part of the front. Strong points containing machine guns jut out for this purpose. The trenches also follow close-

Continued on Page Three.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier. European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

600 Sinn Feiners Seize Town; Leaders Order Mobilization

LONDON, March 6.—Six hundred Sinn Fein volunteers have taken possession of the town of Kiltamagh, County Mayo, Ireland, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

This action followed the receipt of an order from the Sinn Fein leaders for a general mobilization.

Drilling is being carried out, and no one can enter or leave the town without Sinn Fein permits.

WILSON INSTITUTES NEW WAR HONORS

Distinguished Service Cross and Medal to be Given to Men and Women.

CHEVRONS FOR WOUNDED

Six Months' Duty in the Fighting Zone Will Entitle Soldiers to Service Chevrons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Announcement was made by the War Department today that President Wilson had authorized four new decorations for bravery, service, or wounds in the war against Germany.

These new decorations and military insignia are described in a General Order made public by the War Department as follows:

First — The Distinguished Service Cross.

Second—The Distinguished Service Medal.

Third—War service chevrons.

Fourth—Wound chevrons.

The first and second medals will be awarded to women as well as men.

The Distinguished Service Cross will be a bronze cross with a ribbon, to be awarded by the President, or in his name, by General Pershing, to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the army shall hereafter distinguish himself or herself, or who since April 6, 1917, has distinguished himself or herself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States or under circumstances which do not justify the award of the medal of honor.

The Distinguished Service Medal will also be of bronze, with a ribbon, and will be awarded by the President to any person who, while serving in any capacity in the army, shall hereafter distinguish himself or herself, or who since April 6 last has distinguished himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility in time of war in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States.

The war service chevrons will consist of a gold chevron of standard material and design, to be worn on the lower half of the left sleeve of all uniform coats, except fatigue coats, by each officer and enlisted man who has served six months in the zone of the advance in the war, and an additional chevron for each additional six months of similar service thereafter. Officers and enlisted men of the Aviation Service on combat flying duty in Europe will be credited for the war service chevron with the time they may be on that duty.

The wound chevron will be based on wounds. This will be a gold chevron of pattern identical with that of the war service chevron, to be worn on the lower half of the right sleeve of all uniform coats, except fatigue coats, by each officer and enlisted man who has received or who may hereafter receive a wound in action with the enemy that necessitates treatment by a medical officer, and an additional chevron for each additional wound. Not more than one chevron will be worn for two or more wounds received at the same time. Disablement by gas necessitating treatment by a medical officer is to be considered

Continued on Page Two.

STATE CONDEMNS LA FOLLETTE FOR OBSTRUCTING WAR

Wisconsin Legislature Passes Resolutions Disowning the Senator's Attitude.

BITTER FIGHT IN ASSEMBLY

Loyalty Measure Gets 53 to 32 Vote After a Continuous 17-Hour Session.

GOVERNMENT HAND UPHELD

Action Clears Situation for the Primary Fight for Filling Place of Hustings.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., March 6.—The Wisconsin Legislature has repudiated Senator La Follette's attitude on the war. After seventeen hours in continuous session, the lower house this afternoon went on record, 53 to 32, as opposing the Senator's stand and pledging its support to President Wilson.

The resolution, passed by the Senate a week ago, and by the Assembly today, follows:

The people of the State of Wisconsin always have stood and always will stand squarely behind the national Government in all things which are essential to bring the present war to a successful end, and we condemn Senator Robert La Follette and all others who have failed to see the righteousness of our nation's cause, who have failed to support our Government in matters vital to the winning of the war, and we denounce any attitude or utterance of theirs which has tended to incite sedition among the people of our country and to injure Wisconsin's fair name before the free people of the world.

The special session of the Legislature, perhaps the stormiest gathering ever held by the Wisconsin lawmakers, is practically adjourned.

Held Loyalists in Line.

From 7 o'clock last night until afternoon today the battle over the La Follette measure raged in the Assembly. Had it not been for Speaker Lawrence Whittet and Assemblymen Peterson and Poole, Administration men, the anti-La Follette crowd might have given up in the long hours of the night.

The break in the deadlock, which had been on since the first call of the House last Thursday, did not come until 9:15 o'clock this morning, when, at the suggestion of Speaker Whittet, leaders of the two factions each chose a committee of three to confer in an attempt to reach an agreement.

The Assembly's maximum attendance last night was 880. Members were not allowed to leave because of the roll calls, but in spite of the constant calls for votes no evidence of a decision was apparent until late this forenoon. Then the weary members appointed a Conference Committee to seek a way to end the deadlock.

The supporters of La Follette obtained leave to propose two amendments to the pending resolution. One offered by Assemblyman Rosa would have let condemnation of the Senator depend on what the Senate Investigating Committee reported. This failed of passage by only four votes. When it was beaten, however, 41 to 45, some of the minority shifted their position and enabled the loyalists to reach the required total of 51 votes on the resolution.

Senator Denounced as a Peril.

The principal speeches today were by Assemblyman Donnelly, Democrat, of Milwaukee; Assemblyman Evjue, and Assemblyman Thomas of Vilas County. Mr. Thomas, making his maiden speech, drew applause from the crowded gallery when he denounced the Senator as a peril to the nation.

"The senior Senator from Wisconsin has caused an impression to go out to the world that the State of Wisconsin

Continued on Page Four.

Eighteen British Ships Sunk; Total Is Same as Week Before

LONDON, March 6.—Eighteen British merchantmen were sunk by mine or submarine in the last week, according to the Admiralty report tonight. Of these, twelve were vessels of 1,600 tons or over, and six under that tonnage.

Arrivals of British merchantmen at ports in the United Kingdom were 2,015, and the sailings 2,209. Six merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked.

The losses to British shipping in the last week were the same as in the previous week with respect to the total number. The vessels destroyed in the previous week were fourteen of more than 1,600 tons.

SEA'S DESTRUCTION ABOVE SHIP OUTPUT

British Shipowner Says U-Boats' Toll Is So Much More to be Made Up.

320,000 TONS IN FEBRUARY

Bellairs Reveals Submarines' Achievement—Geddes Assailed in Commons.

LONDON, March 5.—The question of shipping losses, submarine activities and Admiralty efficiency was at the front in several phases here today.

Sir John R. Ellerman, controlling owner of several steamship lines, speaking today at a meeting of the Chamber of Shipping, said he believed that he was right in saying that the whole output of shipping in this country since the outbreak of the war was not enough to replace the losses by marine causes alone, leaving the losses by enemy action yet to be made up.

Commander Carlyon Bellairs, Unionist member for Maidstone in the House of Commons, today gave submarine sinkings of merchantmen as averaging 70,000 tons weekly in January and 80,000 tons weekly in February.

In addition to these concrete references to the great shipping problem there was a lively scene in Commons as a consequence of the statements yesterday of Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, on the navy's work.

The dismissal of Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe from the post of First Sea Lord in December was the subject of attacks on Sir Eric.

Sir Edward Carson, the former First Lord of the Admiralty, termed it a national calamity. He asserted that the War Cabinet, of which he was at that time a member, was not responsible, and said that naval officers protested against it.

Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux declared that Sir Eric Geddes had flouted the whole fleet.

Andrew Bonar Law, spokesman for the Government, explained how Premier Lloyd George had summoned him to the Cabinet room. Geddes was there and said he had come to the conclusion that in the public interest there should be this change.

Sir Edward Carson, interrupting Mr. Bonar Law, interjected:

"If I had continued to be First Lord, I would certainly have resisted the removal of Admiral Jellicoe."

Mr. Bonar Law, resuming, said:

"Sir Eric told me at the same time that the subject had not been mentioned to him for two months by the Premier, and that he had come to the conclusion absolutely on his own initiative."

The First Lord here interposed and said he thought that if the advice he gave was accepted by the Premier it became the decision of the Government. He declared that from the day he accepted office until Admiral Jellicoe left the Admiralty, no suggestion had been made and no pressure had been put upon him to make any change at the Admiralty."

In reply to a question today the First Lord repeated his assertion of yesterday that one submarine was lost out of every four or five that started out from German ports.

Praises the Navy's Work.

In the course of his speech on the naval estimates yesterday Sir Eric said:

"On the whole, naval warfare during the last year has proceeded increasingly in our favor. It has continued chiefly to test the strength between the enemy submarine and the measures we and our allies have taken for combatting that menace. There have been occasional interludes, such as the exit of the Goeben and the Breslau and the recent raid by enemy destroyers on a Dover patrol. Occasional raids on our convoys and the English Coast are a natural outcome of the blockaded enemy trying to harass the blockading fleet.

"The Dover raid is, in a way, a satisfactory incident. It has been commonly believed that the passage of submarines through the Strait of Dover has been prevented by nets and obstructions since the early days of the war. That is not true, and undoubtedly a considerable number of submarines passed through, even toward the end of last year. A more vigorous policy was adopted recently, and the surface barrier is now maintained day and night across the channel."

He said that 30 per cent. of the shipping losses occurred in the Mediterranean.

"It became increasingly evident," he continued, "that as our resources improved we would be able to turn our

Continued on Page Two.

HUTCHESON FINDS WASHINGTON DEAF TO STRIKE THREAT

Labor Chiefs with Government in Opposition to Shipyard Carpenters' Head.

FURTHER ACTION UNLIKELY

Federal Adjustment Board Is Regarded as Right Agent to Pass Upon Demands.

GRANTS SOME INCREASES

Canadians Deny Hutcheson's Assertion That He Was Asked to Send Them Workmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The intimation by William L. Hutcheson, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, that refusal to grant his demands for special privileges might precipitate strikes in the shipyards employing woodworkers, failed to cause even a flurry today among officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the representatives of other branches of organized labor, headed by Samuel Gompers, who are standing behind the Government.

It can be stated authoritatively that Mr. Hutcheson's demands will not be granted by the Fleet Corporation and that his present attitude will receive no support from the American Federation of Labor as represented by President Gompers and the National Presidents of the Metals Trade, all of whom at yesterday's conference are reported to have expressed themselves as unalterably opposed to his present actions in face of the emergency confronting the nation.

Mr. Hutcheson, it is stated, left the meeting in a bad humor when he found that he was making no headway in his efforts to disrupt the program which had been adopted by the Government and the other trades engaged in shipbuilding for the amicable settlement of grievances through the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board. His statement, made soon after leaving the meeting, that he would now carry his complaint to President Wilson and that he could not be responsible for the actions of the members of his union unless his demands were met, was accepted today as the closing chapter of the negotiations.

President Wilson once declined to see the head of the Carpenters' Union until Hutcheson consented to become a party to the agreement entered into by the other unions, and there was nothing today to indicate that the President had receded from that attitude. Apparently the doors of the White House will remain closed to Hutcheson unless he meets Mr. Wilson's terms.

Opposed by Labor Leaders.

Investigation today brought out the fact that Mr. Gompers and the representatives of labor other than Hutcheson were solidly lined up against the demands and believed that organized labor had received many of its greatest benefits as a result of the rulings which have been made by the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board. They told Mr. Hutcheson at yesterday's conference that they were opposed to any effort on his part to embarrass the Government by attempting to use the war emergency as a weapon to force the principle of the closed shop.

It was represented to Hutcheson also that the Government had taken control of the dealings between capital and labor in the shipbuilding industry to assure labor against exploitation by the formation of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board under authority granted by President Wilson and subscribed to by Mr. Gompers as President of the American Federation of Labor. Despite such arguments Mr. Hutcheson refused to give up his demands for special privilege.

Government officials and representatives of labor were satisfied tonight that as a result of the circumstances surrounding Hutcheson's refusal to join in the general agreement there was no danger of members of the Carpenters' Union going on strike on even a small scale. It was pointed out that President Wilson had promised the carpenters fair dealings and that they had been asked to stand behind the nation at war by doing their utmost to aid the production of ships.

Emphasis was laid on the fact that Mr. Hutcheson was not taking his stand as the opponent of private capital in refusing to sign the agreement but as the opponent of the President, the Secretary of the Navy, the General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, all acting solely as Government agents, the President of the American Federation of Labor, and the Presidents of the other international unions involved.

It was held that Hutcheson's demand that all grievances concerning conditions of labor which involve the closed shop be first taken up by the men with their foreman, and, failing of settlement, with the management of the plant, and, as a third recourse, referred to the President of their union and the Shipping Board, without any specific agreement for a definite means of settlement, was a step backward which might result in continued unrest and agitation harmful to rapid construction of ships.

General increases in wages, an eight-hour day with time and a half for overtime, free transportation where an employe is compelled to spend more than 10 cents a day in carfare, and provision for grievance committees of employes are authorized in an award

Continued on Page Three.

Rest and be well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort in the world. No invalids, no children under ten.—Advt.

JAPAN'S CABINET IS NOW CONSIDERING PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON INTERVENTION; WASHINGTON EXPECTS NO HASTY ACTION

Rumania Signs a Preliminary Peace Treaty; Cedes Dobrudja, Grants Teuton Troops Passage

AMSTERDAM, March 6.—A preliminary peace treaty between Rumania and the Central Powers was signed yesterday evening, says a dispatch from Bucharest. It provides for the cession to the Central Powers of the Dobrudja as far as the Danube and portions of the frontier region of Rumania bordering on Austria-Hungary. Rumania also undertakes to further the transport of Teutonic troops through Moldavia and Bessarabia to Odessa.

Following are the terms of the preliminary agreement:

"I.—Rumania cedes to the Central Allied Powers Dobrudja as far as the Danube.

"II.—The powers of the Quadruple Alliance will provide and maintain a trade route for Rumania by way of Constanza to the Black Sea.

"III.—The frontier rectifications demanded by Austria-Hungary on the frontier between Austria-Hungary and Rumania are accepted in principle by Rumania.

"IV.—Economic measures corresponding to the situation are conceded in principle.

"V.—The Rumanian Government undertakes to demobilize immediately at least eight divisions of the Rumanian Army. Control of the demobilization will be undertaken jointly by the upper command of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army group and the Rumanian chief army command. As soon as peace is restored between Russia and Rumania the remaining parts of the Rumanian Army also will be demobilized in so far as they are not required for security service on the Russo-Rumanian frontier.

"VI.—The Rumanian troops are to evacuate immediately the territory of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy occupied by them.

"VII.—The Rumanian Government undertakes to support with all its strength the transport of troops of the Central Powers through Moldavia and Bessarabia to Odessa.

"VIII.—Rumania undertakes immediately to dismiss the officers of the powers who are at war with the Quadruple Alliance still in the Rumanian service. The safe conduct of these officers is assured by the Quadruple Alliance. This treaty enters into operation immediately."

An official German statement on Tuesday night said that Rumania had accepted the conditions of the Germans for an armistice. Apparently the signing of a preliminary treaty followed almost immediately.

BRITISH WAR AIMS WERE FINAL TERMS

Those Laid Down by Lloyd George on Jan. 5 Regarded as the Irreducible Minimum.

WORDS SOLIDIFIED NATION

Liberal Representative Declares Premier's Utterances Have United All Parties at Home.

The statement of war aims made to the British Trade Union Conference on Jan. 5 by David Lloyd George, which was in almost every point identical with that of President Wilson a few days later, was an irreducible minimum of British demands for the outcome of the war, which can be cut down only by the failure of the Allies to win a military victory or by the collapse of the present British Government in favor of one of more pacifist tendencies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is able to make this statement on the very best authority. The tendency which pacifists in Great Britain and the United States have professed to note among the leaders of the Allies, of reducing their conditions of peace upon every new statement, has gone as far as it will go in the case of Britain under the Lloyd George Government; and professions of amiable intention by German or Austro-Hungarian leaders will not suffice to abate what the present Government of England regards as the necessary basis of a just peace.

Lloyd George in his address of Jan. 5 said: "We believe that before permanent peace can be hoped for three conditions must be fulfilled: First, the sanctity of treaties must be reestablished; secondly, a territorial settlement must be secured, based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; and lastly, we must seek by the creation of some international organization to limit the burden of armaments and diminish the probability of war."

Territorial Adjustments.

In amplifying the second of these conditions Lloyd George laid down the following scheme of specific territorial adjustments:

"The first requirement has always been the complete restoration, political, territorial, and economic, of the independence of Belgium, and such reparation as can be made for the devastation of its towns and provinces.

"Next comes the restoration of Serbia, Montenegro, and the occupied parts of France, Italy, and Rumania.

"We mean to stand by the French democracy to the death in the demand they make for a reconsideration of the great wrong of 1871, when without any regard to the wishes of the population two French provinces were torn from the side of France and incorporated in the German Empire. This sore has poisoned the peace of Europe for half a century, and until it is cured healthy conditions will not have been re-established.

"I will not attempt to deal with the question of the Russian territories now in German occupation. We shall be proud to stand side by side with the new democracy of Russia, but if the present rulers of Russia take action which is independent of their allies we have no means of intervening to arrest the catastrophe.

"We believe, however, that an inde-

Continued on Page Four.

RUSSIANS MOVING CAPITAL TO MOSCOW

To Transfer All State Institutions to That City, Nizhni-Novgorod, and Kaza.

TROTZKY TALKS HOLY WAR

Sees No Reason, He Admits, Why America Should Not Cooperate Against Germany.

PETROGRAD, March 5.—Moscow is to be declared the new capital of Russia, and the Government purposes to publish a statement to this effect immediately. Petrograd will be proclaimed a free port.

Notwithstanding the signing of peace, the Government is determined to transfer all the State institutions to Moscow, Nizhni-Novgorod, and Kaza. The removal of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Communications, and Finance began today. The population of Petrograd is hastily quitting the city, but there are many transportation difficulties, and already the roads leading from Petrograd are crowded with all sorts of vehicles.

The Russian delegates returned from Brest-Litovsk today, and will report to the Executive of the Soviets as soon as possible. According to the latest reports here, hostilities have been suspended on all fronts, the Germans having halted on the northern front along the line comprising Narva, Pskov, Vitebsk, Mohilev, and Orsha.

The Polshevist leaders are prepared to withdraw even as far as to the Ural Mountains rather than submit to the defeat of the revolution, said Leon Trotzky, Bolshevist Foreign Minister, in an interview today with The Associated Press. If the Bolsheviki could go back to the state of affairs which existed last October, just before they overthrew the Kerensky Government, he asserted, they would repeat the whole program which had been put through since that time.

Holy War a Possibility.

"In October we did not exclude the possibility of a holy war," he declared. "Now we consider such a war possible. The Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates must now fight for organization and order."

M. Trotzky was asked whether the United States might assist in the process of organization by detailing to the trans-Siberian railroad the 300 American railway experts now waiting in Japan, and also what guarantee the Bolsheviki could give that goods imported in consequence of such assistance would not fall into German hands.

He answered that if the Russian Government fell into German hands it could not protect such supplies, but that all sorts of supplies were being evacuated from Petrograd.

M. Trotzky was asked whether he thought it possible that, if Russia's peace efforts failed, the United States and Russia might battle together against German oppression. He replied:

"America and Russia may have different aims, but if we have common stations on the same route I see no reason why we could not travel together

Continued on Page Two.

Save Money Upon Automobile Insurance you are now carrying, by communicating at once with Chester M. Cloud, 35 Nassau Street. Tel. Cortlandt 307.—Advt.

EXCHANGES ARE INFORMAL

Position of American Government Placed Mainly on Moral Grounds.

NO CAUSE FOR OFFENSE

Answer Made to Request for Advice from Tokio Government to Nation's Allies.

FRANCIS CHEERS RUSSIANS

Assures Them America Has No Designs on Territory and Is Their Friend.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Japan is now giving consideration to the representations of the United States concerning the suggested occupation of Siberia by Japanese troops. While it is generally assumed here that the Japanese Government will send armed forces to the easternmost possessions of Russia, there is an assured feeling that action will not be hastily taken.

In the desire to protect her interests in Siberia, Japan has the support of some of the allied nations, particularly Great Britain, and it is believed that France and Italy sympathize with the British position, although nothing definite in regard to their attitude has been disclosed with any official sanction.

In taking the contrary position the United States Government has not put its ideas in the form of a protest or in any way shown doubt of Japanese good intentions. Those informed on the status of the exchanges were careful today to point out that the communication of our views on the subject of Japanese intervention in Siberia had not been made through the medium of a formal "note." The impression was clearly conveyed that the exchanges had been conversational or informal, and the inference drawn from what was said was that no communication had been addressed directly to Japan, but the American Ambassador at Tokio had been instructed to explain to the Japanese Foreign Office the views which this Government held as to the advisability of Japanese armed occupation of Russian territory.

Not in Accord with Allied View.

But by whatever term in the diplomatic lexicon the action taken may be designated, the fact remains that the United States Government, guided by President Wilson, has indicated clearly that it is not in accord with the opinion of Japan, Great Britain, and perhaps the other members of the group of allied powers, that conditions in Russia necessitate or justify placing Japanese troops on Russian soil. And it is equally clear that the position of the Government is placed mainly on moral grounds arising from the frequent declarations of the Allies that their purposes in warring on the Central Powers are in the interest of preserving the rights of free peoples and have no selfish object, such as territorial acquisitions or the levying of indemnities.

Through his attitude in the Japanese-Russian situation, according to a view held here, President Wilson remains in a position to claim that the United States is adhering consistently to its war aims and ideals. Germany is invading Russia with a total disregard to pledges and the rights of the Russian people. The presence of Japanese troops on Russian soil, it has been suggested, might create the belief in the minds of the Russian people that the Allies had adopted German tactics, thus marking an abandonment of the principles of democracy that they had enunciated more than once. The Teutonic propagandists would be certain to take advantage of the situation, not merely to prejudice the Russians, but to bring German and Austrian liberals to the belief that their confidence in the democratic and humanitarian professions of the allied nations had been misplaced.

To lose the confidence of the Russian people, not to mention those of liberal tendencies among the subjects of the two Kaisers, would be far more embarrassing in the Government view, than any advantage that might be gained for Japan and Great Britain by checking possible German influence in Eastern Siberia, influence that in the opinion of some of those concerned, is more imaginary than real.

It is apparent that the Government places great store by the growth of democratic ideas among the people of Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary, and it is feared that the good effect of this, from the allied standpoint, may be so retarded as to prolong the war. Evidences of dissatisfaction in the Central Powers over autocratic methods have encouraged some of those connected with the Administration to believe that militant autocracy, with its disregard for the rights and aspirations of the people, may be obliged to give way under the stress of war to a reform of government sufficient to enable guarantees to be furnished for a permanent peace.

No Just Ground for Offense.

There is great danger of misunderstanding on the part of the public as to the position assumed by the United

Will Draft 800,000 More Men This Year to Fill Out Units and for Replacement

WASHINGTON, March 6.—While a large number of men will be called out during the present year to fill up the army and complete its organization, War Department plans do not call for the creation of any additional divisions in 1918. The announcement concerning the second draft expected soon from Provost Marshal General Crowder may outline the manner in which the fewer than 1,000,000 men—probably not much in excess of 800,000—are to be summoned gradually during the year to complete the existing organizations.

As to the date of the second draft, members of Congress from agricultural sections have been practically assured that no withdrawal of men from civil life was contemplated which would embarrass harvesting. It has been indicated, however, that a relatively small number of men must be called to the colors prior to June 1, and that process may start in April, when equipment, clothing and quarters will be available. The men are needed to fill up to full strength divisions slated for early departure to Europe and also for field army and corps troops not attached to divisions. The replacement detachments also must go forward at an accelerating rate, since American troops are now actually holding a sector of the French front and men are being killed or wounded in action every day.

The completion of the full program of the War Department, without creating any additional divisions, probably will absorb in the neighborhood of 600,000 men. The extent to which it has been necessary to increase artillery quotas throughout the army and to add special units of all sorts has surprised every officer and accounts for the existing shortages to a large extent.

The number of replacement troops necessary is worked out in a scientific way, based on experience at the front. A fixed percentage for each arm of the service is established. Among the non-combatant arms this is very small, but it is quite high among front line troops. While official figures are not available, it is estimated that something more than 200,000 will be necessary for the 1918 program, making 800,000 necessary to call out during this year.

The last increments of the first draft now in process of mobilization, totaling about 80,000 men, are being used to fill regular and National Guard divisions shown by their efficiency reports to be available for early duty abroad.

SAVE COAL—put in a Bruston Automatic Electric Lighting & Power Plant. 101 Park Av., New York.—Advt.

The Government's decision to take over the German steamship lines was foretold by David Lawrence in N. Y. Evening Post February 28, a full week before other papers. Keeping ahead of Washington means keeping up with David Lawrence.—Advt.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE 9th Big Month—Biggest Success in N. Y. Evs. 8—Next Mat. Sat.—Advt.

PERFECT GOLF IN A PERFECT CLIMATE at the Manor, Asheville, North Carolina, in America—an English Inn.—Advt.

"BEAUTIFY!—Get inspiration from plans like these—" See top of Page 8.—Advt.

Lieut. Coningsby Dawson's "Glory of the Trenches" in March Good Housekeeping. Now on sale.—Advt.

States. Nothing has been said or done by this Government that would give Japan just ground for offense. It is perfectly clear that the Japanese Government invited the views of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy, and has obtained them.

The invitation was in the form of a solicitation of advice from the other Allies. Japan desired to ascertain how they looked upon a suggestion that she take measures to protect her interests in Siberia. Great Britain, with France and Italy apparently assenting, felt that danger existed of the extension of German influence across Siberia, possibly having in mind in taking this position that British interests in India, Egypt, and Persia might be impaired if German methods of propaganda were not checked.

The United States did not see how the occupation of Siberia by Japanese troops would aid in winning the war, and it felt that the occupation would not be justified for other reasons, whereas the presence of Japanese armed forces in Russian territory would arouse animosity against Japanese among the Russians and create the impression among German liberals that the war aims of the Allies were imperialistic.

The exchanges may not have ended with the expression of allied opinion. Japan may respond in a way to call for another communication from the United States. Should Japan decide, by reason of the assent of her European allies, that she was privileged to enter Siberia, no continuation of the "conversations" would be necessary. Having expressed its views, this Government would make no representations unless called upon to do so by Japan.

JAPAN'S MEASURES STIR GERMAN PRESS

Newspapers Argue That Intervention Would Involve No Peril to Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 6.—The annexationist Weser Zeitung argues that it is hardly necessary to explain that the reasons given for the proposed intervention of Japan in Siberia are only excuses. English and French newspaper readers, it says, are so interested in geography that they regard the German advance in Ukraine and the eastern provinces as dangerous. Japan is only too glad of the opportunity to seize stores and ammunition, but she also has colonial aspirations and intends annexing a good piece of the Asiatic continent, especially as the occasion is exceptionally favorable, and Japan need count on no resistance. The real reason for Japan's steps is her need of expansion.

Referring to a report that Japan will go into action with America and perhaps England, the paper argues that this has a political and military advantage, as Japan will be quite sure of not having America on her back, and will avoid reproaches for her policy in the future and be able to estimate the worth of America militarily, "also to see with her own eyes what the Yankees are worth in the field. This information may prove useful later on."

The paper says that no decision has yet been made as to whether and how the Japanese police expedition is to be made, although English cruisers have been already reported at Vladivostok, so that English collaboration at sea is a possibility. The whole situation does not affect Germany, but anyhow Germany has no power or means to interfere or attempt to regulate matters in the Far East, which have no such interest as lay in the passing of Tsingtau into Japanese hands and control of the Pacific by the enemy.

Counsels Calm Watchfulness.

In conclusion it says that Germans must wait for future events, in the meantime remaining cool, observant but passive onlookers while Russia is being divided up and ruined. That country perhaps was predestined to become a sort of European and Asiatic colonial territory, whose "integrity and sovereignty are guaranteed."

The Rhenish Westphalian Gazette argues that the German advance in the East has offered Japan a welcome opportunity of intervention in Siberia, that this has already been attempted several times, and that the occupation of Vladivostok and the sending of Japanese men-of-war was only a feeler. The only reason that Japan has not been more enterprising heretofore is that England and America regarded any interference in Asia with distrust. The paper declares that recent events in Russia have provided Japan with an excuse, but that England and America are alarmed.

It reassures the public by asserting that the sending of a Japanese army to the east front is technically impossible, and that it has no interest for Japan.

"The Japanese," it goes on, "only pursue Japanese policy, and their dream is supremacy in Eastern Asia and, if possible, the Japanizing of China and Siberia."

The Vorwärts points out that Japan's steps in Eastern Asia are commented on with enthusiasm by the English press, and that it is undeniable that Japan is acting in complete accord with England, America, and the other allies. The paper declares that the Premier was extremely careful in explaining that Japan had no advantage, but that this was only a comedy for public opinion. Even American statesmen are taking the affair calmly, merely stating that they are considering the question. The paper remarks that President Wilson is very busy with the Japanese question, and that the result will doubtless be an international agreement in order to prevent the Trans-Siberian Railway and a wealth of provisions from falling into Germany's hands.

Some German Papers Express Doubt.

AMSTERDAM, March 6. — Despite orders from the high command for the German people to beflag their towns and rejoice over peace with Russia, notes of doubt are not lacking in the German press in regard to the future in the East.

The Vorwaerts says that Russian territory is not the place the Germans longed for, nor is German occupation calculated to endure. It adds:

"We should regard it as wiser and more far-seeing if the German Government had not exploited to the utmost the helplessness of the Russian peoples and forced a peace for which the only historical parallel is that which crushed Prussia was obliged to conclude at Tilsit in 1807. The German Social Democracy must now take up the fight with the object of preventing the new neighboring States from being treated by Germany as subjugated peoples."

Georg Bernhard in the Vossische Zeitung confesses to uneasiness as to whether the same coalition which confronted Germany before the war, "and is now momentarily broken as a fighting organization," will not after the war reconstitute itself. He hopes that peace in the West, when it comes, will not show the same lack of imagination characterizing the Russian peace.

Herr Bernhard soundly berates Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the former Chancellor, regarding the German demand, revealed by M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, that Verdun and Toul be given up. He declares it was a piece of stupendous folly, which made the entry of Great Britain into the war inevitable.

MAIN JAPANESE PARTY AGAINST OCCUPATION

Civil Strife in China Expected to End in Unity Against German Menace.

LONDON, March 6.—At a meeting of a special diplomatic commission in Tokio on Monday, a Reuter dispatch from that city reports, the leader of the Seiyukai presented the decision of the party against the moving of troops by Japan except in the event of more serious developments which may prove to be a menace to the situation in the Far East. [The Seiyukai, or Constitutional Party, is the largest in the House of Representatives, with 163 Deputies out of a total of 381.]

The Daily Mail today prints a dispatch from Tientsin under Monday's date which quotes a telegram from Port Arthur as stating that the arrangements regarding Japan's intervention in Siberia have been made by the Allies.

The Tientsin message contains further reports of disordered conditions in the border areas. Fighting is said to be proceeding at Chita between Buriat Cossacks and Bolshevist forces, while numerous disturbing reports from the border provinces regarding the activities of German intriguers are being received in Peking.

The Chinese Cabinet has definitely decided upon the fullest co-operation with Japan and is sending delegates to Japan shortly for consultations on military affairs. The Chinese Government, it is said, will also ask Japan to send military delegates to China.

Owing to the external danger, the message adds, it is expected that North and South China will cease their quarreling and unite against the Siberian menace. Tuan Chi-jui is said to be conducting all the arrangements to this end.

CABLE TO PETROGRAD OPEN.

News Messages Now Reaching Here Direct from Capital.

Cable dispatches are now being received by The Associated Press directly from its Petrograd office. Although wire communication has been interrupted frequently of late, particularly in Finland, conditions apparently have improved.

A dispatch filed in Petrograd on Tuesday by the chief of The Associated Press staff in Russia reached New York at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning. The correspondent said that one of his assistants was at Vologda with Ambassador Francis, and another had been dispatched to Moscow to report the All-Russian Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies next week, at which the question of peace or war will be decided.

The correspondent also said that he is ended to remain in Petrograd unless the Government should be removed to some other point, in which event he would proceed to the new capital.

SUGGESTS BERLIN-TOKIO DEAL.

Berlin Dispatch Derides Idea That Japan Seeks Safeguards.

AMSTERDAM, March 6.—A Berlin dispatch to the Cologne Volkszitung says:

"The pretext that Japan desires to secure herself against a German advance in Russia is absolutely ridiculous. This political event will lead to an agreement between Germany and Russia against Japan or an understanding between Germany and Japan.

"Japanese settlement in Eastern Asia clearly means the fundamental alteration of the entire world position, but will not be in any way to the disadvantage of the Central Powers."

BOLSHEVIST SLOGAN FOR SOVIET CONGRESS

Economic Reconstruction, and a Strong Army to Repel "Predatory Imperialism."

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 6.—The Pravda tonight gives the Bolshevist watchword in view of the coming All-Russian Congress of Councils of Workmen's, Peasants', and Cossacks' Delegates to be held at Moscow on the 12th.

"The Congress," it says, "will recognize that the policy of the Soviet Government in the questions of war and peace was the right one. It will recognize that it was impossible to carry on the war when the country had no army. The congress will also face the main outlines of a policy of economic reconstruction and complete the recuperation of the forces for the purpose of repelling predatory imperialism. And this program the Soviet Government must put into execution on the day after the final conclusion of peace."

Petrograd is very beautiful these days, with bright sunlight by day and stars shining by night upon the snow. It is comparatively quiet, too, except for that occasional enigmatic crackle of rifles to which we have grown so accustomed. There are more rifles abroad now, and perhaps for that reason there is more shooting, or perhaps thieves are growing too brazen and calling down upon themselves sharp justice. Rifles went off in regular clatter this afternoon when an airplane, perhaps German, went sailing high up over the Nevsky Prospect, but otherwise the town is very quiet, with a strange air of oppressive leisure, as though it had lost aim and purpose and the meaning of its complex existence. Some day, perhaps, it will be possible to write of this agony, but not now and here on the fringe of the polar night."

GERMAN TROOPS LAND ON ALAND ISLANDS

Reichstag Told Treaty of Peace with Finland Will Soon Be Signed.

BERLIN, March 6, (via London.)—It is announced officially that German troops have been landed on the Aland Islands. The text of the communication reads:

Eastern War Theatre—As the result of the Finnish Government's request for military assistance German troops have landed on the Aland Islands.

BASLE, Switzerland, March 6.—Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced yesterday in the Main Committee of the Reichstag that Germany very shortly would sign a treaty of peace with Finland.

STOCKHOLM, March 5.—The act of liquidation between Russia and Finland was signed at the Smolny Institute on March 1. Russia cedes to Finland some territory at the Arctic Ocean and all Russian property in Finland, such as buildings, workshops, telegraphs, railways, ships, and fortresses. Finland gives up the railway from Valkeassari to Petrograd, with telegraph and cable. The fortress of Imo is to remain in Russian hands. Details of the regulation of bounds will be decided later. Russian soldiers are immediately to evacuate Finland.

Germany's action is causing great agitation at Helsingfors. M. Manner, President of the Revolutionary Government, declares that it means a fight for life or death. The whole Finnish part of the population will rise against German aggression. The workers of Finland will fight to the last man. If Germany casts her whole weight in the scale against the revolutionaries, these, of course, will be defeated, but M. Manner does not think the Germans will interfere directly in Finnish affairs. M. Manner further declared:

"Russian soldiers and sailors have no power in Finland after the signing of the act of liquidation. We shall disarm them. At Viborg six wagons of Russian soldiers were disarmed last Friday. Russian soldiers are daily leaving Finland."

SEA'S DESTRUCTION ABOVE SHIP OUTPUT

Continued from Page One.

attention more to the Mediterranean. I recently went to Rome for a meeting of the Allied Naval Committee, and also inspected the naval establishments in the Mediterranean included those of the Greek Navy. British naval officers are assisting the Greeks in the reorganization of their navy, which is already co-operating in the Mediterranean and rendering valuable service.

"The meeting of the committee in Rome was representative of all the Allies with naval forces in European waters. It accepted fully the anti-submarine proposals put forward by Vice Admiral Calthorpe, British Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean. It agreed we should forthwith adopt and adapt to the Mediterranean the same measures which have given success in the waters of the British Isles, and the main anti-submarine operations decided on will be undertaken under Vice Admiral Calthorpe's orders."

New Anti-Submarine Devices.

After discussing ship production and the inroads made upon the submarines in recent months, he continued:

"The efforts of the British Navy and the navies of its allies are being steadily developed and a large program of anti-submarine craft and devices is being pushed forward, although the lag in the mercantile shipbuilding is reflected here also. Nevertheless we and our allies are now able to devote more resources to the Mediterranean, which in the past has been regarded by submarine commanders as a rest cure and happy hunting ground. The convoy system has been greatly developed and is a real success. Since it was adopted 35,000 ships have been convoyed with very low losses. Additional protection is afforded by the fact that the ships in convoys closely follow the Admiralty instructions.

"On many occasions the enemy has been assisted by negligence. Unless the ship is completely darkened in accordance with the Admiralty orders, night is no help against the submarine. In fact, the slightest visible light is an excellent target. We know this not only from unfortunate sinkings, but from the reports of our own submarine commanders and coast watchers who have observed unconvoyed ships. I appeal to the shipowners and shipmasters to heed three points: First, obey instructions; second, keep a good lookout; third, thoroughly darken the ship.

"One result of the convoy system has been to drive the enemy closer to the shore, thus rendering the open sea safer for navigation. During the first months of the unrestricted submarine war 50 per cent. of the losses occurred more than fifty miles from land and only 21 per cent. within ten miles of the shore. Today, the losses outside the fifty-mile line have fallen to 1 per cent., while the losses close to land have risen to 61 per cent.

"This transfer of attacks nearer the coast gives increasing opportunities for attacking the enemy by patrolling surface craft and airplanes, and enables us to save many vessels which would otherwise have been lost. The improved salvage arrangements have made tremendous demands on labor and material. Repairs are today occupying more men than new mercantile construction.

"The salving is so efficient that of all British armed ships damaged last year only eight were abandoned."

GERMANS SCOFF AT GEDDES.

Scout His Assertions That Submarine Warfare Is on Wane.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 12, (correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The full text of the reply circulated by the German Wolff Bureau to The Associated Press's interview with Sir Eric Geddes on Feb. 1 on the submarine war, is as follows:

"The First Lord of the English Admiralty, Sir Eric Geddes, seized the opportunity, on the anniversary of the unrestricted submarine campaign, to discuss again in the usual style the results of this weapon, which is proving so disastrous for England. His assertion to his American interviewer that 'the sinkings of merchant ships have now been reduced to a level lower than before Germany cast aside all restraints,' is really rather amusing. Following closely on this portion of his speech, we fortunately find the key to this belief in the confession that he, Geddes, is 'an optimist,' so far as the submarine warfare is concerned. As in all the utterances of English public men, however, this optimism is followed by an important 'but.' Geddes proceeds to say that 'ships, and yet more ships' is still the most important corollary of the war. Quite right.

"Later on he says, 'Destruction of allied shipping decreases steadily; construction of merchant shipping increases steadily.' Although we energetically repudiate the first part of the assertion, so far as the proportion of sinkings to the decreasing tonnage comes into the question, we must here insert the 'but' which Geddes prudently omits. 'But the sinkings are still far in excess of the number of ships being built, and that is the main point.'

Talks of German "Honor."

"During the course of the interview we hear of a fresh example of the cunning of the German official statements of submarine results in the 'factor of exaggeration.' Geddes maintains that the official figures are exaggerated, and that the German Admiralty always adds a few thousand tons to keep up the level. They evidently do not yet know in England that the absolute correctness of the statements contained in a report is a point of honor with a German officer, and equally so with the Admiralty staff. Every German will readily understand that from the way in which the English reports are presented. We are obliged to explain this, because the First Lord of the English Admiralty has made the impudent assertion that the German Admiralty falsified its reports.

"Toward the end of the Geddes interview it is somewhat difficult to follow his meaning. He considers this 'curve of exaggeration,' which he has discovered, as a 'fairly accurate reflection of the German official mind.' That, of course, is a matter of personal opinion, but he proceeds to state that it is 'an official confession that the submarine campaign is regarded as a failure by its own leaders.' The impertinent invention of the First Lord is therefore a confession of the German official authorities. We are not able to follow him into these regions of higher logic.

"When Sir Eric further maintains that the German assertion that decreased sinkings are due to the decrease in the number of ships sailing is incorrect, as is proved by the English statistics of ships leaving and arriving, we think it would be as well to reply by giving an illustration of the absolutely erroneous impression purposely given by the English customs officer, whose tongue had statistics. The captain of a neutral merchant steamer was told by an English Customs officer, whose tongue had been loosened by grog, in answer to his question as to the reason for his being sent by English officials from one port to another, and after a short time always sent on again, that this was done in order that the number of incoming and outgoing ships might be increased for the statistics.

Contradict Mutiny Stories.

"The policy of secrecy concerning the sinking of German submarines by English forces, Sir Eric asserts, is pursued because it has a deleterious effect on the nerves of the German submarine commanders. We reply to this that our submarine commanders have such strong nerves that they have been able to endure the lies told about them by the English without turning a hair. How much more easily will they be able to endure this English secrecy, the real reasons for which we can so well understand?

"A false statement which frequently recurs, and one which has been often refuted by us, is that concerning the 'strikes and mutinies' on board our submarines. In conclusion the First Lord criticises the military achievements of our submarines by saying that 'timorousness, reluctance, and generally lowered efficiency is evident.' So far as we know our submarines are doing their work below water, and are therefore beyond the observance of English critics. It is characteristic of the impertinence and arrogance of an Englishman that he should go so far to deceive public opinion. We will abstain from further comment on his criticism, and will allow our submarines to speak for themselves."

CONDITIONAL BOYCOTT OF GERMANY URGED

Demand That Its Length be Proportioned to War's Duration Pressed by French Writer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 6.—French opinion is more and more inclined to emphasize the enormous value to the Allies of the economic weapon against Germany. Nearly every day there is a call here for a plain statement from the Allies as to the manner in which the economic boycott will be used if Germany persists in prolonging the war.

This evening Edmond Laskine, a well-known writer on economics, remarks in Liberté that the Allies hold trump cards of which no Ludendorff or Trotzky can deprive them.

"These," he says, "are the mastery of the most important world markets and a monopoly of the most important raw materials. When the German Chancellor poses in the Reichstag as the supreme dictator of war and peace, the Allies can reply through the voice of their authorities that although Germany may be the master of Reval and Riga, the Allies are the masters of the world.

"The Germans can pillage and massacre without our permission, but without that permission they cannot live. Germany must be given to understand that a resumption of normal economic relations depends not only on her accepting the Allies' peace terms, but on the date when she accepts them.

"So far as German exports are concerned, the Allies ought to prepare a boycotting system of conditional duration. The Germans ought to be told that if they agree to peace within six months their products will be excluded from the Allies' markets for five years only; if the war lasts another year, our boycott should continue ten years after the signature of peace, and so forth. It would thus be left to Germany herself to decide how long the boycott on her trade would last."

U-BOAT SINKS THE KENMARE

Only Five Men Saved from the Crew of Twenty-six.

QUEENSTOWN, March 6.—The steamer Kenmare of Cork has been sunk by a submarine. Only five men of the crew of twenty-six were saved.

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WILSON INSTITUTES NEW WAR HONORS

Continued from Page One.

a wound within the meaning of the new general order.

May Cable Recommendations.

Dealing with these new decorations and insignia the General Order posted today says:

"During the present emergency, whenever a recommendation for the award of the Medal of Honor reaches the commanding General of the American expeditionary forces in Europe he is authorized to cable his recommendation for immediate action and to hold the papers until a reply is received. In the event that his recommendation is approved, he will note the action taken in his indorsement when forwarding the papers in the case, and will present the medal to the recipient as the representative of the President, or will delegate a suitable officer to act in that capacity.

"In any case where the person recommended for the award of the Medal of Honor is at the time of the recommendation apparently fatally wounded or so ill as to endanger his life, the commanding General of the expeditionary forces in Europe is authorized to act immediately upon the recommendation as the representative of the President, afterward reporting his action by cable.

"Whenever a recommendation for the award of the Medal of Honor is approved by cable, and wherever a report is received announcing the award of the Distinguished Service Cross by the commanding General of the American expeditionary forces in Europe, and whenever the Distinguished Service Medal is awarded, such award, with a statement of the circumstances in each case, will be announced in general orders of the War Department by the Adjutant General of the Army without unnecessary delay.

"The Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal may be awarded posthumously to persons killed in the performance of acts meriting such award, or to persons whose death from any cause may have occurred prior to such award. The medal so awarded will be issued to the nearest relative of the deceased person.

Additions to the Decorations.

"No individual will be entitled to more than one Distinguished Service Cross or one Distinguished Service Medal, but each additional citation in War Department orders for conduct or service that would warrant the award of either of these decorations will entitle the person so cited to wear upon the ribbon of the decoration and upon the corresponding ribbon a bronze oak leaf of approved design, and the right to wear such oak leaf will be announced as a part of the citation. Other citations for gallantry in action published in orders issued from the headquarters of a force commanded by a General officer will be indicated in each case by a silver star three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter worn upon the ribbon of the Distinguished Service Cross and upon the corresponding ribbon.

"Recommendations for the award of the Distinguished Service Medal will be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the army through regular channels.

"When an officer or enlisted man is admitted to a hospital for treatment for a wound, or is treated without being admitted to a hospital, the commanding officer of the hospital, or, in the latter case, the medical officer who treats the wound, will furnish the commanding officer of the wounded person with a certificate describing briefly the nature of the wound and certifying to the necessity of the treatment. This information may be furnished to commanders of higher units in the form of certified lists and will be transmitted by them to the commanding officers concerned.

"Commanding officers will forward to the Adjutant General of the Army, through military channels, lists in duplicate of those officers and enlisted men of their commands who have been honorably wounded in action, with a statement in the case of each individual showing time and place wounds were received and organization in which they were then serving. Whenever a report is made of an action, it will be accompanied by the above-described list, and by certified copies of the medical officer's statements described in Paragraph 7.

"Upon receipt of lists of wounded the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe is authorized to grant the right to wear the wound chevron to the person concerned, and he will note his action by indorsement in forwarding the papers.

"The right to wear the wound chevron shall be confined to those who are authorized to do so by letter from the Adjutant General of the Army or from the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe."

Badge for Mexican Service.

President Wilson has also authorized a service badge with ribbon for those who served in the Mexican campaign at Vera Cruz against Villa and on Mexican border service. It will be known as the Mexican Service Badge and issued to all officers and enlisted men who are now or may hereafter be in the military service of the United States and whose service has been under the following conditions:

In Mexico, afloat or ashore, as members of the Vera Cruz expedition, between April 24, 1914, and Nov. 26, 1914.

In Mexico, as members of the punitive or other authorized expeditions between March 14, 1916, and Feb. 7, 1917.

Those who were actually present and participated in an engagement against Mexicans between April 12, 1911, and Feb. 7, 1917, in which there were casualties on the side of the United States troops.

Those who were present as members of the Mexican border patrol between April 12, 1911, and Feb. 7, 1917, in proximity to an engagement between Mexicans which resulted in casualties among their own company, troop, battery or detachment.

No individual will be entitled to more than one Mexican Service Badge. Persons not now in the army of the United States, who, if they had remained in the service, would be entitled to this badge, and whose separation from the service has been honorable, may apply to the Adjutant General of the army for authority to purchase and wear the Mexican Service Badge.

RUSSIANS MOVING CAPITAL TO MOSCOW

Continued from Page One.

in the same car, each having the right to alight when it was desired."

M. Trotzky said that, until revolution comes to Germany, undoubtedly Russia and America would have a common road.

"We cannot change, and we do not expect the American Government to change its face," he added.

The official news agency announces that a supreme military council has been formed for defense of the country. The Commissioner for Military Affairs has issued a decree ordering that the entire people be armed.

Commenting upon the signing of the peace treaty, the Izvestia, organ of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies, says the purpose of the Lenine Government in agreeing to the German terms was to give a respite to the Socialist revolution so as to enable it to reassemble its forces for the supreme struggle against imperialism, and to assist the proletariat of other European countries to revolt against its oppressors.

The Novaia Zhizn, organ of Maxim Gorky, says it does not believe German imperialism will be so foolish as to give the Bolsheviki an opportunity to reorganize. It asserts that the respite of which the Bolsheviki are talking will last only "until von Kühlmann (German Foreign Minister) becomes the friend of Lloyd George."

Inquires When Fighting Is to Stop.

LONDON, March 6.—An official Russian statement received here today says Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevist Commander in Chief, has sent a message to the German and Austrian chief commanders, stating that the Germans and Austrians are still fighting, notwithstanding the conclusion of peace.

Ensign Krylenko asks whether the German High Command has taken all steps necessary for cessation of hostilities.

FRANCIS REASSURES RUSSIANS ABOUT US

Ambassador Tells Them the United States Desires No Territorial Conquest.

VOLOGDA, March 6. — David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, today published a statement declaring that the United States did not desire territorial conquest in Russia.

He said he already had recommended to his Government that it recognize any Government the Russian people might choose, and said he sincerely hoped the Russian people would refuse to ratify the separate peace treaty with the Central Powers.

KAISER AGAIN CLAIMS CO-OPERATION OF GOD

Emphasizes Victory of Sword in Messages to Hindenburg and German Rulers.

AMSTERDAM, March 6. — Emperor William has telegraphed a message of congratulation to Field Marshal von Hindenburg on the "glorious conclusion" of the war on the eastern front. The telegram, as quoted in a Berlin dispatch, says further:

Now the costly prize of victory in the long struggle is in our hands. Our Baltic brethren and countrymen are liberated from Russia's yoke, and may again feel themselves Germans. God was with us, and will continue to aid us.

In a telegram to Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the Austro-German Commander in Chief on the eastern front, the Emperor congratulates him that after three and a half years of struggle the German armies have called a halt to the "Russian Army which, with an overwhelming superiority of numbers, threatened our country." In alluding especially to Prince Leopold's troops, the Emperor said:

In irresistible marches over bad roads in ice and snow they did their utmost. The victorious march in the last fortnight will remain a glorious page in the history of the German Army.

The Emperor's telegram of congratulation to King Frederick August of Saxony in the same connection reads:

I feel the greatest gratitude toward God and the army which has extorted this peace. The east front now having become free, we have made an enormous step forward. Firmly trusting in the sword, I face a future which will, after all heavy sacrifices, bring us victory and a strong peace.

Y. M. C. A. WORKERS SAFE.

Germans Destroy Association Huts They Capture in Russia.

Young Men's Christian Association workers in Russia are retiring in front of the German advance. Association huts captured by the Germans have been destroyed. All Secretaries are safe. Cables to this effect have been received at the headquarters of the National War Work Council, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street.

The majority of the Secretaries in Russia have gone to Siberia, but many are remaining at Moscow awaiting new opportunities for service. Native Russian Secretaries have remained in Petrograd to carry on the Y. M. C. A. work as long as possible.

The association has been carrying on work at more than one hundred centres in Russia at the request of the Russian Government and made such an impression that through the various changes the association has continued its work almost without interruption. The work ranged from huts in the front line to building work in Petrograd, Moscow, other important Russian centres and at the great concentration camps.

SEES PERIL IF JAPAN ACTS.

Samuel Untermyer Fears It Would Swing Russia to Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 6.—Samuel Untermyer, interviewed today concerning his opinion as to the advisability of consent by the Allied Powers, and especially by the United States, to Japan's invasion of Russian territory in Siberia, said:

"The problem is one of the utmost perplexity, but on the whole, from the facts that have thus far been made available to us at this distance from Washington, where the news is about three days delayed, I would regard the interposition of Japan in Russia at this time either alone or in conjunction with the United States or our allies, against the protest of the existing Government, such as it is, or without its express assent, as a mistake and misfortune of the first order to the allied cause, and as tending to greatly prolong the war by introducing a new and dangerous element that may be thereby arrayed against us.

"It is impossible to foretell the ultimate consequences of such a step. If it should result in a conflict between Japanese and Russian arms consequent upon action that has been undertaken by our ally with our consent and to preserve our property we may find ourselves precipitated into a war with Russia.

"The enforcement and maintenance of domestic peace and the upbuilding of prosperity in Russia, at least during the continuance of the present war, are largely dependent upon the good will and aid of Germany, at whose feet she lies prostrate. There is just one situation that may be made potent to arouse stricken and famine-ridden Russia to struggle to her feet and take up arms, and that is the cry that Japan has invaded her country. In the hands of our crafty and desperate foe one shudders to think what use may be made of that slogan to put a vast new Russian army into the field trained and equipped by Germany."

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Write, telephone, or call on our officers at either the Downtown or Uptown offices for information about trusts and estates. The Uptown office is especially convenient for women.

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Photographic reproduction of two of the famous fleet of dummy battleships built by the British to mislead the German navy, in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

APPLY FOOTBALL TACTICS TO RAIDING

Australians in Flanders Overwhelm Their German Opponents by Team Work.

KILL 50 IN ONE ATTACK

Then They Return to Their Lines Without a Casualty — British Raiders Mostly Volunteers.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, March 5, (Delayed.)—There is still nothing but raiding to record, but from the enemy's side and the British it is developing in intensity, so that hardly a sector of the line is immune from these alarums and excursions, and all along the front the nights are spent in watching for any rush that may come after a sharp and sudden bombardment.

Practically all the British raiders are volunteers who ask for a share in the next man hunt. An Australian officer told me yesterday of a raid he led opposite Warneton. He said he paraded 130 of his men and asked if any of them would care to come along with him in that advance. Only five of them did not care—married men with children. All the others were keen to go, and those chosen were trained before and for the job, intensively, like athletes for a Marathon race.

Three raids were carried out by Australians night before last, and one last night, and the story of them shows the meaning of this night work and the kind of things that happen. The place to be attacked in the most important raid was a system of trenches to the north of the River Lys, opposite the village of Warneton, which is in German hands, and across the La Basseville-Warneton road. The raiders moved up in the darkness to the point of assembly. It was slow going, and an anxious time for the officers during the wait for the moment to attack. German rocket lights were rising and falling, and if the assembly should be seen it would mean many casualties and certain failure. Two or three lights fell right in the middle of one party and made a white glare over the men, so that the officers cursed beneath their breath and expected the worst; but the enemy did not see them, and nothing happened until at nearly midnight a bombardment started.

Used Football Tactics.

"It was a barrage of perfect accuracy, better than at Messines," said one of the officers, "and the men were astoundingly close to it, but did not get hurt. Then they made their dash in small groups, the members of which knew exactly what points they had to reach, all working together like a professional football team, with centres, forwards and half backs covering the field of attack, insuring clean flanks, securing blocks in the enemy's support trench to prevent the enemy coming up and working down the communication trench from the front line to the support and going straight to the strong points to knock out the machine guns.

"As soon as the dash was made rockets went up from the German lines, and everything was bathed in white light. That front trench was entered, and at a strong point on the right there was a sharp fight for a machine gun. The enemy here got on the parapet, and as the Australians drew near hurled bombs at them. The Australians answered with bombs and rifle fire and captured a strong point with its machine gun and blew up the dug-outs.

They cleaned up the front line and came across several dead and one live man, a poor, trembling fellow of 18, who had been in the army for twelve months.

Blowing Up a Dugout.

Other parties worked up the communication trench and came across a dug-out inhabited by the enemy. "Come out of it!" they shouted; but the enemy would not not come out. An explosive charge was put down the entrance, and now they will never come out.

Here and there the mopping-up men met with resistance, but it was easily overpowered. In one dugout they found quartermaster's stores, and in a support line two machine guns, which they took back with them.

Small parties of the enemy defended themselves with bombs, but none of the Australians was hit, while about fifty Germans were killed, and an officer and four prisoners taken at one point, and six men elsewhere. The officer wore an Iron Cross, but was in extreme fear—and small blame to him. All the trenches were in a bad state and showed no signs of recent work.

In another Australian raid which was carried out further north, the men had to work around a crater full of water in a road which led up to the German line. South of this road the ground was very sloppy and the going slow, but there was no machine gun fire against them, and they found only two men alive in this sector, both of them half mad with fear. They were brought back as prisoners, and the Australians returned after a thorough search without a casualty.

Safe Conduct for German Wounded.

A queer incident happened on this sector of the front a few days ago. It began when the Germans tried to ambush one of the British patrols working between two outposts, whose footsteps they could hear crushing the ice on the puddles. The Australians retaliated for this attempt, and presently from a German outpost a Red Cross flag was waved. No notice was taken at first, but after the sign had been repeated several times an Australian Sergeant took off his tunic in order not to show any shoulder badge and walked out into No Man's Land toward the flag. From the German side came one of the enemy's ambulance men, a non-commissioned officer, who said that there were five wounded Germans in an outpost just out of sight, below the slope. He wanted leave to fetch them in by daylight without being shot from the British post opposite. This was allowed, and a message of thanks was thrown over afterward. But the following day the British outpost nearest to the place where the Germans had been wounded was blown out of existence by gunfire.

These are small incidents, happening often enough along the lines, but not officially recorded. They are of no great importance in the vast scale of this war, but they revealed more, perhaps, than the big battles the human nature of the soldiers on both sides of the line, because they are more individual.

It is a human nature full of strange contradictions and eccentricities of character. One of the prisoners brought down yesterday morning was distressed lest he should lose a charm he wore around his neck. He explained that it made him proof against shell fire, bombs, rifle bullets, bayonets, and butt-ends. He said he had found it very useful in this war, and as proof of its virtues pointed to himself as a prisoner, safe until the end of the war.

SAYS NOTHING HINDERS GERMAN DRIVE NOW

Maurice Thinks Preparations Are Practically Complete — Foe Not Numerically Superior.

LODNON, March 6.—There is nothing to prevent the Germans from launching a big attack on the west front, according to General F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office. In his weekly talk with The Associated Press today he said that the enemy was still adding to the number of his divisions, now having sixteen divisions more than the Allies; but this, he said, did not mean that the Germans were in superior strength, as the allied divisions were numerically larger.

General Maurice said that the Entente forces still held the superiority in rifles, guns, and aircraft, but that this superiority was diminishing.

"I have said heretofore that a German offensive was not immediately likely, because the Germans required time to prepare new troops," said General Maurice, "but these major preparations are now more or less complete, and the enemy can attack whenever he completes his local preparations.

"It is now to these local preparations that we must look for indications of an approaching attack. These indications are not always easy to gauge. We have now reached a stage when you cannot prophesy. If the enemy wishes to attack there is nothing to prevent."

BRITISH AGAIN VICTORS IN TRENCH RAIDING

Capture Prisoners and Machine Guns—One Party Kills Forty Germans.

LONDON, March 6.—Raids by British troops along the Arras and Somme fronts resulted in the capture of German prisoners and three machine guns, according to the noon report from the War Office, which says:

English troops raided the enemy's trenches early this morning east of Bullecourt and captured a few prisoners and two machine guns. Our casualties were slight.

Successful raids also were carried out by our troops last night north of the Scarpe and in the neighborhood of Lens. Southeast of Gauzeaucourt a hostile raiding party was repulsed. Additional prisoners and a machine gun were taken by us as a result of these encounters.

Field Marshal Haig's official statement issued last night reads:

In the raid last night (Monday) at Warneton strong resistance was encountered and at least forty of the enemy were killed. Our troops, nevertheless, reached the second German line and repulsed two counterattacks, with further loss to the enemy. Our own casualties were light.

During the night the enemy raided two of our posts, one south of St. Quentin and the other southeast of Epehy. Four of our men are missing.

Today the enemy's artillery has shown some activity at different points between Plesquières and the Scarpe River. Hostile working parties in this area were dispersed by our artillery.

BERLIN, March 6, (via London.)—Following is today's official report from the Franco-Belgian front:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht—Our positions on the north bank of the Lys have been subjected to violent artillery fire. A strong attack by the British near Waasten was repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting.

The activity of the fighting was revived on both sides of the Scarpe, and also in connection with our successful raids north and southwest of St. Quentin.

Front of the German Crown Prince—There have been artillery duels in isolated sectors. Storming detachments penetrated French trenches in the neighborhood of Ornes, (northeast of Verdun,) and brought back twenty-eight prisoners.

Front of Duke Albrecht—There has been lively activity on the part of the French south of the Rhine-Marne Canal, in the Thann Valley, and near Altkirch.

GLASSES FROM KAISER TO SPY ON SUBMARINES

Gift Presented to M. L. Dexter's Father Is Offered for the American Navy's Use.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A costly telescope, given to an American by a German Emperor, probably Wilhelm I., will be used soon by officers of the American Navy to spy out German submarines. It has been lent to the Navy Department, along with a pair of binoculars and a sextant, by M. L. Dexter of Savannah, Ga., in response to the navy's appeal for glasses for naval watch officers.

The telescope was presented to Mr. Dexter's father, the late Captain Levy Dexter, for many years master of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer City of Para. The rosewood case in which the telescope is inclosed bears this inscription:

"We, Wilhelm, by God's grace German Emperor, King of Prussia, freely present to Ship's Captain Levy Dexter for the many esteemed services rendered the German Empire, this acknowledgment."

As the name plate of the maker shows it was made in Berlin in 1879, the telescope is believed to have been the gift of Wilhelm I., grandfather of the present Emperor. In his letter to the navy, Mr. Dexter explained that his father, while in Central American waters, was "of some slight service to the German Navy."

CHARGE GOLDSOLL STOLE MILLIONS

French Embassy Has Ex-Secretary of Mission Arrested in Washington.

RAID MADE ON OFFICE HERE

Wealthy Retired Soldier Said to Have Got Commissions on Auto Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Frank J. Goldsoll, a naturalized citizen of France, was arrested here today by officers of the Department of Justice at the instance of Henry A. Bergeron, counsellor of the French Embassy, charged with having exacted commissions on automobile orders for the French Government. He was taken before United States Commissioner Isaac R. Hitt and held over for examination on March 20.

Goldsoll was represented before the Commissioner by W. J. Lambert and J. J. Darlington of this city, and John B. Stanchfield of New York. A vigorous effort was made by them to obtain for him the privilege of remaining at the Willard Hotel under custody of a Deputy Marshal. This, however, United States Attorney Laskey declined to permit, and Marshal Splain ordered that the prisoner be locked up in the district jail, where he is tonight.

Goldsoll had just returned from Palm Beach, where he had been taking a rest for several weeks. He was formerly a private in the French Army and because of illness was relieved from military duty and assigned to service as secretary and interpreter with the French mission in the United States. He had been employed to visit various automobile manufacturers in this country and place contracts for a large number of automobiles and motor trucks designed for military service.

Millions Said to be Involved.

The extent of Goldsoll's alleged operations was not disclosed in the proceedings before Commissioner Hitt. Members of the French Embassy said that the aggregate of the purchases of automobiles made through his activities reached into millions, and that it was conceivable he had made away with from $3,000,000 to even $6,000,000. The embassy is not in possession of all the evidence in the case, which is now on the way from France.

Counselor Bergeron and M. Heilman, an attaché of the French Embassy, appeared before Commissioner Hitt. The papers presented by the counselor stated that Goldsoll had been indicted in France, and the Commissioner was petitioned to issue a temporary mittimus to hold the prisoner for extradition proceedings.

Goldsoll preserved a quiet demeanor during the proceedings, which were brief. He was dressed today in fashionable clothing and had every aspect of a man who had a very large amount of money to spend. He spoke very good English, and in a conference between his lawyers entered into conversation with Commissioner Hitt, in which he criticised the drastic character of our laws.

In appearance Goldsoll is a handsome, athletic man, above medium height, with clear cut, strong features, a smooth face, light brown hair, and keen black eyes. The investigation of his operations in connection with the purchase of motor cars and trucks has been under way for two months. High officials in France also have been under surveillance and it was through evidence obtained against them, partly from their papers, that the case here was made out.

The evidence in the hands of the French Government, according to statements by members of the French Embassy, would indicate that Goldsoll exacted commissions of from 5 to 30 per cent. from manufacturers or agents and that he held a considerable part of the money in trust for alleged accomplices in France. He is said to have bought a large amount of Liberty bonds and sold them again below par.

Contracts in United States.

The Department of Justice is continuing the investigation of the case to work out the responsibility of the firms in this country which sold motor cars and trucks to the French Government.

Several of these firms have large contracts with the United States Government, and the allegation that they paid large sums to Goldsoll has aroused suspicion as to other transactions.

There appears to be no United States statute under which American firms could be prosecuted for influencing foreign officials or agents in awarding contracts for war supplies. The vast amount of legislation enacted since the United States entered the war is being searched at the Department of Justice in the hope of finding some passage that would fit the present case.

Goldsoll's lawyers are expected to institute habeas corpus proceedings tomorrow to obtain his release. They hope to be able to get him out on bail before Sunday at the latest. The refusal of District Attorney Laskey to allow Goldsoll to stay tonight at the Willard Hotel was a surprise and disappointment to his lawyers. In view of the fact that the proceedings were simply for extradition they did not think Mr. Laskey should deal with the man so severely. An appeal was made to Commissioner Hitt to show clemency, but he declined to take any responsibility and said that he should simply adhere to the law, which required that the prisoner should be committed to jail.

Marshal Splain refused to allow Goldsoll to stay at the hotel on the ground that there was no such practice now and to make a precedent would lead to trouble in the future and would possibly require too many Deputy Marshals to be detailed on special duty. Goldsoll had been living at the Powhatan Hotel.

The prisoner declined to comment on the case, but his counsel talked freely, asserting that his arrest was due to political antagonism. They said that the French ministry looked with disfavor on Goldsoll's close affiliations with Albert Thomas, former Minister of Munitions, and that Thomas was the real objective of the prosecution.

Served in French Army.

Goldsoll, who is about 45 years old, was born of Russian Jewish parentage in Cleveland, Ohio, but went to France about 20 years ago and was naturalized there in 1911. When war was declared in 1914 he answered the call to the colors, and served for a year as chauffeur for a staff officer before being retired for physical disability. He came to America in 1916 to place war orders for motor trucks. His counsel admit that he made large profits on the deliveries, but contend that this was permitted and deny any criminal culpability.

Since there can be no extradition for an offense committed in this country, Goldsoll was arrested at his hotel here on a warrant technically charging the larceny of $200 in France.

Goldsoll is reputed to be quite wealthy, having been a heavy investor in amusement enterprises in France, England, and Germany for the last twenty years. Properties owned by him in Germany, representing hundreds of thousands of dollars, are said to have been confiscated at the beginning of the war. His attorneys say that he has been a heavy contributor to war charities and to French and American war loans.

Goldsoll, it is said, some time ago was authorized by the New York Supreme Court to change his name from Godsol to Goldsoll on petition that his name was too Germanic.

In addition to indicting him, the French Army already has ordered Goldsoll back to active service.

RAID ON OFFICES HERE.

State Attorney General Acts at Request of Embassy.

On the heels of the information from Washington yesterday that Frank J. Goldsoll had been arrested there to be held for extradition at the request of the French Government, Alfred L. Becker, Deputy Attorney General of New York, ordered a raid on the offices of the Alliance Motors Corporation at 8 West Fortieth Street, a concern in which he said Goldsoll was the main figure. A moving van and a taxicab had to be employed to convey the documents, books, and papers from the offices of the corporation to the State Attorney General's offices here at 299 Broadway.

At the outset of the war Goldsoll interested himself in supplying automobiles and trucks to the French Government. He was agent for some of the best automobile companies in America and Italy. In August, 1915, the Goldsoll Traders Corporation was formed and all contracts owned by Goldsoll were assigned to this concern. When he became connected with the French Purchasing Commission the name of the company was changed to the Alliance Motors Corporation.

Goldsoll's name does not appear as an officer of the Alliance Motors Corporation. His uncle, Abraham Goldberg, is the President, Charles Ettinger, Vice President, and Louis J. Rossett, Secretary. The only two persons who were in the offices yesterday, a porter and a stenographer, were subpoenaed to appear for examination.

Mr. Becker said that two months ago the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, had requested the New York Attorney General to investigate the allegations that Goldsoll was getting millions of dollars in commissions on automobile contracts for the French and Russian Governments.

"The Attorney General is not prosecuting Goldsoll. Our office has absolutely no charge against him," Mr. Becker explained. "What we have been conducting is merely a judicial examination into his affairs at the request of Ambassador Jusserand. The examination has been under way for two months, and most of the evidence which we have obtained has already been forwarded to France."

From facts which officials have gathered concerning Goldsoll's activity in this country, it appears that he came here in September, 1915, as Secretary and interpreter to the French Purchasing Commission. He was appointed to the place by the French Minister of Munitions, Albert Thomas, after he had told M. Thomas that he would be able to save the French Government a great deal of money in the purchase of trucks and motor supplies. Before coming here with the commission, Goldsoll, who was then known as Godsol, served in the French Army and had been chauffeur for General Faurier. In November, 1916, he was recalled to France to rejoin the army, and he served until early in 1917, when he was invalided out and returned to America.

Goldsoll's explanation of his commission which he made at the time of his statement to the Attorney General last January was that any commissions he had made in America had been prior to his connection with the French Mission. He said that when he was sent over here, M. Thomas told him to report to General Gosselin, head of the mission, as to ways and means of procuring trucks.

"I told General Gosselin," said Goldsoll, at that time "that I represented these different automobile factories; that I had explained to M. Thomas that I could save money on these same trucks that they had already bought and on which prices were already established, and that therefore they would really know whether there was saving on them or not.

"General Gosselin replied that he had no power in the placing of orders, and I advised him to communicate with M. Thomas and get the necessary power. He refused to do so, and then he said, considering that I was connected with these different automobile factories, he thought it inadvisable to use my services in negotiating for auto purchases. I have never been active, therefore, for the French Government in any way."

Mr. Becker said that notwithstanding certain members of the French Commission here were inclined to be suspicious of Goldsoll, the interpreter maintained intimate connections with officials in Paris who had power in placing automobile contracts.

"The evidence collected here," Mr. Becker continued, "indicates that Goldsoll was in receipt of commissions ranging from 7½ to 30 per cent. from five different automobile concerns. The laws of France forbid the collection of commissions by Governmental officials in the performance of their duties, and this provision, it is believed here, will be the basis of the charges Goldsoll will have to face should he be returned to France."

Frank Joseph Goldsoll was born in Cleveland in 1874 of Russian parents. He went to Europe in 1899 and became a naturalized Frenchman in 1911. Previous to that time he had crossed the Atlantic many times and was engaged in business enterprises in nearly every country in Europe. At one time he ran a chain of theatres in Germany. He also had stores all over the world for the sale of imitation jewelry. Goldsoll is Vice President and a Managing Director of M. Tecla & Co. of 398 Fifth Avenue, manufacturers of synthetic pearls.

Goldsoll, according to Mr. Becker, purchased $3,000,000 worth of Liberty Bonds and got rid of $2,000,000 worth soon after their delivery, selling them at the rate of $100,000 each day. He was also a contributor to Mayor Mitchel's campaign, giving $5,000 to the Fusion funds. Last December he was married in Newark, N. J., to Miss Constance Elise de Vere, a French actress.

MANY TOWNS 'DRY' BY NEW NAVY ORDER

Daniels Establishes Five-Mile Prohibitive Zone Around Every Training Station.

AFFECTS ALL OF NEWPORT

Intoxicants Not to be Served to Officers or Enlisted Men Even in Private Homes in Zones.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The cities of Newport, R. I.; Annapolis, Md., and Vallejo, Cal., were today ordered to be made "dry" by a stroke of the pen of Secretary Daniels.

The Secretary announced that he had signed a general order establishing a dry zone around the National Academy at Annapolis; the naval training stations at Newport, Norfolk; the Great Lakes Training Station; the naval operating base at Hampton Roads; the navy training camp at Mare Island, Vallejo, and the marine barracks at Quantico, Va., and Paris Island, S. C.

With each of these naval bases and training stations as a centre, an arbitrary circle five miles in radius is to be drawn. The sale or importation of intoxicating liquors in all territory within these circles is forbidden by order of the Secretary of the Navy, approved by President Wilson, and issued under authority of the amendment to the act of Congress which gave the Government the power to establish dry zones around army camps and cantonments. The zones established by the navy are around permanent naval stations, and are similar to those established by the War Department, except that the width of the "dry zones" to be established around the naval stations is uniformly five miles, irrespective of whether or not an incorporated city or town lies within such distance.

Danger Acute at Newport.

In announcing the action of the Government, Secretary Daniels issued a statement setting forth the necessity on which the order was based, and pointed out that ordnance Inspectors at Newport had warned the Navy Department that unless the liquor menace could be eliminated there would be danger that intoxication might bring about an explosion which would not only surpass the great explosion at Halifax but seriously imperil the war interests of the Government. At Newport is the great torpedo factory and storehouse of the navy. Enormous quantities of torpedoes are stored there.

The Naval Academy is the seat of instruction for midshipmen and the other places are all permanent training stations.

The order provides that within the five-mile zones alcoholic liquors, including beer, ale and wine, shall not, either directly or indirectly, be sold, given, served or knowingly delivered by one person to another, except that this shall not apply to the giving or serving of such liquor in a private home to members of the family or bona fide guests other than officers or members of the naval forces, or to the sale or gift of such liquor by registered pharmacists to licensed physicians or medical officers of the United States for medical purposes, or to the administering of such liquor by them for this purpose. The shipment of liquor to any place within these zones is also prohibited, except to a private home or to registered pharmacists, licensed physicians or medical officers for medical purposes.

Outside of these zones, liquor shall not, directly or indirectly, be sold, given, served, or knowingly delivered to any officer or member of the naval forces, except for medical purposes by a licensed physician or medical officer, with the provision that the regulation shall not apply to the giving or serving of such liquor in a private home to members of the family or bona fide guests. Secretary Daniels, however, hopes that the public at large will refrain from offering to members of the naval forces, particularly the younger element, any intoxicating liquor, even in private homes outside of the "dry zones."

Nothing contained in the regulations is to be construed as prohibiting or restricting the use of wine for sacramental purposes in the use of religious exercises of any church.

Received Many Complaints.

Discussing the necessity for the new regulations, Secretary Daniels said:

"For many months the evils resulting from the presence of intoxicating liquor in the vicinity of certain places under naval jurisdiction has been brought repeatedly to the attention of the department. By various means this liquor finds its way into the possession of the enlisted men of the navy and Marine Corps stationed at these places, and the moral and physical welfare of these men is thus being seriously endangered. A so-called 'dry zone' of only a half mile in width surrounding these stations would be ineffective inasmuch as, in certain cases, a considerable area in which the objectionable trade in liquor traffic flourishes would not thus be covered.

"It is, therefore, the strong conviction of responsible officials on the spot that the 'dry zone' about these places should be full five miles in width, irrespective of the fact that an incorporated city or town lies within such distance. The department strongly concurs in these views and considers that conditions amply justify the establishment of such zones, which is most earnestly recommended by all that are interested in the efficiency and welfare of the naval service. There are cited below some facts and quotations regarding the situation at the places mentioned."

As to conditions at Newport, Secretary Daniels authorized this statement:

"In the vicinity of the city of Newport are located the Naval Training Station, at which there are at present approximately 6,500 enlisted men, and the Naval Torpedo Station, at which, although there are only about 400 enlisted men, very large quantities of high explosives are stored, the safety of which is seriously jeopardized by the possibility of intoxicated men, either civilians or enlisted forces, in its vicinity. The crews of ships visiting Narragansett Bay should also be considered among those affected.

HONOR FLAG CHOSEN FOR THE LIBERTY LOAN

Each City Exceeding Its Quota May Fly New Banner—Window Cards to Buyers.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The third Liberty Loan, which will open one month from today, is to have a distinctive flag of its own. Red border, white interior field, with three vertical blue stripes—this is the design for the honor emblem which will be bestowed on each city exceeding its quota of sales of Liberty bonds. If a city doubles its quota a star will be added to its flag, and a tripling of the quota will be recognized by two stars.

Among other features of a system of honors devised for the third Liberty Loan and announced today by Secretary McAdoo is the plan of giving a window card bearing a reproduction of the flag to each purchaser of a bond, and of establishing honor rolls in each community, or organization of any kind, to bear the names of subscribers.

It is planned also to unfurl a State honor flag at each State capital after the campaign is ended, to bear the names and records of each community which won a quota flag. A national flag to be flown at Washington after the campaign will bear the records of States.

FRANCE HONORS DOWD.

Sends Official Recognition to the Dead Soldier's Father.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., March 6.—The French Government will honor the memory of Denis Dowd, Jr., a Foreign Legion man, who was killed in an airplane accident in France on Aug. 11, 1916. Information to this effect was received by the boy's father from the French Government. Young Dowd was one of the first American volunteers in the Foreign Legion.

The document which the young man's father received is in French and bears the date of the soldier's death for France and an engraving of a monument which is to be erected in memory of the American volunteers who were killed. In an official communication Mr. Dowd was also informed that the Government is sending him a "bronze plaque."

Young Dowd's death occurred exactly two years after he sailed for France to volunteer.

MARCONI MAY DECLINE POST

Unwilling Because of Scandals to Head Mission Here.

ROME, March 4.—Senator Guglielmo Marconi has not yet decided whether he will accept the leadership of the Italian mission to the United States. He says he is not willing to shoulder certain financial scandals which have arisen.

In a speech on March 2, according to a Rome dispatch of March 3, Senator Marconi urged the Italian Government to adopt energetic measures concerning reported irregularities in purchases made in the United States by the Italian mission.

ITALY ARRESTS SILK MEN.

Three Held in Scandal Over Alleged Sales to Germany.

ROME, March 5, (Delayed.)—In connection with the scandals over the alleged sale of silk to the enemy, three directors of a company for utilizing silk waste have been arrested.

The Popolo Italia gives the numbers of fourteen railroad cars loaded with silk which were permitted to go to Chiasso as recently as the last week in February. From Chiasso, which is in Switzerland on the Italian frontier, the newspaper says, the cars undoubtedly reached Germany.

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WASHINGTON DEAF TO STRIKE THREAT

Continued from Page One.

today by the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, applicable to all wooden shipyards south of Baltimore and all steel yards south of Newport News on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. The decision follows in principle the award in the Delaware and Philadelphia districts, which gave labor important concessions for which the workingmen have been fighting for years.

The board's decision prohibits any discrimination between union and non-union men.

Hutcheson Statement Denied.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 6.—A statement made at Washington yesterday by William L. Hutcheson, President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, that the post of Director of Shipping in Canada had been offered to John J. McGee of New York, and that he had been asked to furnish 5,000 woodworkers and 6,000 iron ship builders, was denied today by the Imperial Munitions Board. Mr. Hutcheson indicated that the ship workers would be drawn from the available supply of men in the United States.

It was stated by the Imperial Munitions Board that neither Mr. Hutcheson nor Mr. McGee was known here.

CAPT. VICTOR BLUE REDUCED

Loses Ten Numbers for Grounding of Battleship Texas.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Captain Victor Blue, who commanded the battleship Texas when that vessel went ashore off Block Island several months ago, has been reduced ten numbers in grade.

In announcing this action today Secretary Daniels disclosed that he had modified the court-martial's sentence of the loss of twenty numbers upon recommendations for clemency by the court itself and by Admiral Mayo, commanding the Atlantic fleet. The Secretary said that Captain Blue's offense consisted principally in placing too great reliance upon his navigating officer, and commented upon his excellent record.

Profit-Earning, Of Course, But No Profiteering

HAVING no desire — just yet — to join the "criminally rich," as the envying Aint calls the envied Is, I have always marked my merchandise at a *moderate profit.*

Comparisons about town, which I make frequently, prove that in Clothes, Haberdashery and Hats my prices are *usually lower* for articles of the same quality as here. The same style as mine is not to be had, for that's the exclusive prerogative of individual taste.

A case in point—*Splendid Spring Shirts,* $1.50 to $12.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

The Franklin Simon

MEN'S CLOTHING SHOPS

Have received their big overseas consignment of

LONDON-MADE

Aquascutum

Spring Topcoats *for* Men

$26 to $45

And incident to the arrival of the new Spring Coats, we also announce the survival of last season's Prices!

No reduction in quality—no increase in price

London can't understand it! Here's what she says!

AQUASCUTUM, Ltd.

100 Regent Street
London, W., Jan. 9, 1918.

Messrs. Franklin Simon & Co.,
Fifth Avenue, New York.

Gentlemen:

We are in receipt of your cable of the 2nd inst., notifying us that despite the largely increased prices we have been compelled to charge, you have decided to sell Aquascutum Overcoats at the same prices as last season, bearing the difference of loss of profit yourselves.

We must certainly highly compliment you on your broad policy and feel confident that the result in additional business will amply justify you in your decision by the large number of new clients who will consequently purchase the Aquascutum Coat.

Yours faithfully,
AQUASCUTUM, Ltd.

Exclusive New York Distributors

Franklin Simon & Co.

Men's Clothing Shop—On the Street Level—8 West 38th Street
FIFTH AVENUE

CHIEF AMERICAN SECTOR 8 MILES LONG

Continued from Page One.

ly any protective slope of the country and wander up and down hill.

The American sector is understood to be a divisional frontage, which means that at least three divisions (84,000 men, reckoning an American division as 28,000 men) of American troops are there to give the necessary support in depth for the front lines. This fact has aroused speculation here as to who will be selected by General Pershing to command the first corps of his army. Major Gen. Hunter Liggett is known to have acted in that capacity, but as yet the expeditionary commander has not made any recommendation.

It is possible that the French system will be followed in the American Army so far as the appointment of corps commanders goes. It is the custom in France to select any one of the division commanders in a corps and to place him at the head of the corps. He retains his rank as division commander, however, and in the case of the American Army such a commander would be a Major General. If the French practice is adopted, therefore, the grade of Lieutenant General may be employed only for field army commanders.

PARIS, March 5, (Delayed.)—The Germans persist in declaring that they are not aware of the presence of American troops on the western front, writes the correspondent of the Temps with the British Army in France. This, he says, may be pretense, or the result of what they have been taught, but all prisoners, officers and privates, taken in the latest minor operations, when asked about the Americans, invariably reply:

"Yes, we know there is a division in France, and there never will be more. That is not enough to scare us."

GEN. PERSHING REPORTS FIVE KILLED IN ACTION

Losses in Fighting of March 1 Total 22 Killed and 29 Wounded.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—General Pershing today reported five men killed in action, two seriously wounded, and fourteen slightly wounded.

The reporting of two privates killed and one slightly wounded March 1 brings the total casualties of the day of the German attack on an American trench northwest of Toul to three Lieutenants and nineteen men killed, one Captain, one Lieutenant, and sixteen men severely wounded, and eleven men slightly wounded. Privates Bird and Garber, who were killed, were infantrymen, and Private Hitch, who was slightly wounded, was attached to the field artillery.

The classification of newly reported casualties is as follows:

Killed.

BIRD, DYER J., private; uncle, M. A. Treadmore; Richwood, Ohio, March 1.

CAVBAUGH, CHARLES, wagoner; friend, L. Fitzpatrick; Medford, Mass., March 3.

CHISM, ELLERY A., private, Petersham, Mass., Feb. 10.

GARBER, EFTON, private, White Oak, Ark., March 1.

WALCZAK, FRANK, private; sister, Laura Dobzyk; Joliet, Ill.

Severely Wounded.

McCARTHY, ALPHONSUS C., Corporal; friend, Miss Catherine Carpenter; Framingham, Mass., Feb. 21.

WHEELER, RALPH G., private, Gilsum, N. H., Feb. 28.

Slightly Wounded.

AHL, AXEL, private, 11,442 South May Street, Chicago, March 3.

ARDA, JOHN, private; friend, Charles Harris; Chelsea, Mass., Feb. 20.

CARSE, WILLIAM, Corporal; sister, Miss Eva Carse; Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 26.

CHRISTIANSON, ROLF L., private, Reading, Mass., March 3.

COLLINS, JAMES J., private, Gadsden, Ala., Feb. 26.

DEUTSCH, EUGENE D., private, Frazee, Minn., March 4.

GORDON, CHARLES S., private; friend, John M. Parce; Centerville, Iowa; March 2.

GRATTON, ALFRED J., private Bennington, Vt., March 3.

GUSTAFSON, HERMAN, private; friend, Ludwig Gustafson; Proctor, Vt., Feb. 27.

HITCH, JOHN, private, 1,130 Ninth Street, East St. Louis, Ill., March 1.

LOGAN, GEORGE, private, Cleveland, March 3.

PICKENS, LEROY, private, Rockdale, Texas, March 4.

SCOLAIRE, CHARLES, private, 909 Holcomb Avenue, Detroit, Mich., March 3.

ZODY, HARRY, private; friend, Mrs. Sophia Moor; 148 East Third Street, New York, Feb. 26.

Accidentally Killed.

WATSON, FOREST, Sergeant, Kenton, Ohio, March 3.

Died from Natural Causes.

COX, SAMUEL C., private, Eminence, Ky., pneumonia.

HARPER, HARRY, Sergeant, San Rafael, Cal., pneumonia.

MACCRILLIS, NORMAN, private, Winslow, Me., scarlet fever.

192 Y. M. C. A. Centres in France.

PARIS, March 5.—The American Army Young Men's Christian Association announced today that it had forty-two recreation centres and canteens within range of enemy shells behind sectors occupied by the American troops. There also are 150 in the French war zone. The Y. M. C. A. workers supply hot drinks free of charge to soldiers in the front line. Cans of soup, coffee, and chocolate are distributed each night.

IT IS DIFFERENT NOW

PEOPLE with money to invest used to wait weeks for a mortgage of the right amount.

Interest was lost while titles were searched and closings delayed.

Now—by our new plan of dividing guaranteed mortgages—you get at a moment's notice just the amount you want bearing interest at 5% from that day.

Odd or even amounts—$261.10 or $5,008.83 or $50,000—just as you wish.

All mortgages are guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital $ 5,000,000
Surplus 11,000,000

176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Louis Livingston Inc

4 West 57th St.

Individual Fitting Rooms

Smartest Innovations in

Footwear

The "House of Livingston" is creating many decidedly artistic novelties in Boots and Slippers for Street, Dress and Formal wear.

Invest in War Saving Stamps

A Specialty—

Negligees or House Dresses $12.98

The negligee illustrated is a charming model of gros de Londre taffeta or crepe de Chine. The sailor collar, bodice and pockets trimmed with pinked ruching. Sash ties in back.

Many others at $5.98 to $30.00.

Main Floor.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

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WAR SAVINGS STAMPS OR LIBERTY BONDS

WITH YOUR DISCARDED

Street and Evening

GOWNS FURS WRAPS

ALSO JEWELRY, PRECIOUS STONES, SILVERWARE, ETC.

HIGHEST VALUES PAID

Follow the lead of America's Patriotic Women who are using the proceeds of their unused apparel to help win the war.

Call or 'Phone Bryant 670 for Convenient Appointment

MME. NAFTAL

69 West 45th St. Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

Crocker Mourning House

375 Fifth Ave.

During alterations Temporarily located at 377 (adjoining building)

Boston—Copley Sq.

Might as well blend your own smoking tobacco as bother to mix cocktails.

Club Cocktails

are mixed by experts of best liquors, and aged to the smoothness of liquid sunshine.

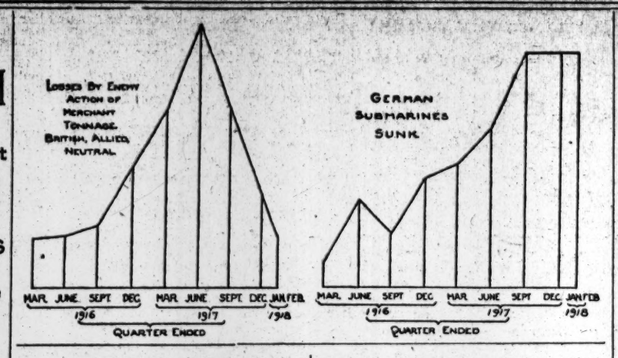
Graduate Mechanical and Electrical Engineers Wanted.—Experienced in design and construction of power plants and of steam, water and electric distribution systems. Permanent work guaranteed to efficient men. Apply to John A. Stevens, Engineer, Lowell, Mass.

CURVE THAT POINTS TO U-BOAT'S DOOM

Admiralty's Diagrams, Brought Up to Date, Show Fewer Victims and Increased Losses.

SATISFIED, SAYS GEDDES

First Lord Has Called Attention of Parliament to His Diagram Three Times in Recent Months.


Losses By Enemy Action of Merchant Tonnage. British, Allied, Neutral
MAR. JUNE SEPT DEC MAR JUNE SEPT DEC JAN'FEB
1916 1917 1918
QUARTER ENDED
German Submarines Sunk.
MAR. JUNE SEPT DEC MAR JUNE SEPT DEC JAN'FEB
1916 1917 1918
QUARTER ENDED

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, said in the House of Commons on Tuesday:

"For some months we believe that we and the Americans have been sinking submarines as fast as they are built.

"As to the curve of the loss in the world's tonnage, only two months of the current quarter have elapsed, but, assuming the March loss to be as high as that of Feb. 1, I find that the falling curve continues."

He had first made reference to these "curves"—the upward curve of German submarines sunk and the downward curve of the tonnage of merchant ships sunk by them—in a speech in the House, on Dec. 13, 1917, saying:

"The upward curve of the destruction of enemy submarines has continued satisfactorily," and, "the downward trend of mercantile marine losses, both of ourselves and our allies, has continued since I last spoke, on Nov. 1."

As much curiosity was expressed in regard to what he meant by the "curves" the Admiralty, on Dec. 20, sent out two diagrams: "Statistically accurate, based on facts up to Dec. 17, and include no estimated or uncertain figures; diagrammatically accurate and strictly to scale, but obviously not to a uniform scale." [One is for tonnage of merchant vessels; the other for number of U-boats.]

THE NEW YORK TIMES reproduced the charts together with the following explanation from the Admiralty:

"It is explained by the Admiralty that, with regard to the first diagram, the height of the enemy submarine attack upon merchantmen was in April, 1917, and that accounts for the quarter ending June showing the 'peak,' since when the curve has steadily fallen, and in the last quarter of this year has reached the same figure as in the last quarter of 1916, which was before the unrestricted submarine attack began.

"The second diagram shows that since the quarter ended September, 1916, there has been a steady rise in the number of submarines sunk, and although for the last quarter of 1917 the number sunk has not further risen, it must be remembered that there are still the results of half a month to add, and we have already equaled the results of the quarter ended September, 1917."

The diagrams are again presented this morning with an addition covering the first two months of the present quarter, the trend of which has been calculated from remarks made by the First Lord subsequent to Dec. 13. His most recent words have already been recorded at the head of this column; prior to them he had said on Feb. 1:

"I am inclined to think that now, since I made my last public statement, we are sinking submarines as fast as Germany can build them. The curves are all good, and I cannot foresee any way in which the situation can change except for the better. * * * The curves continue to bend in the right direction. Destruction of allied shipping decreases steadily * * * sinking of German submarines steadily rises."

SEES BIG PROBLEM IN MANNING SHIPS

Lewis Nixon Urges That Enlisted Men Be Trained for the Merchant Fleet.

AMENABLE CREWS NEEDED

Says Men Are Largely Recruited Through the Seamen's Union—Competent Officers Necessary

Speaking yesterday afternoon before the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce on the importance of American shipbuilding today, Lewis Nixon, the shipbuilder, said that while the nation would have a great merchant fleet, after the vessels were afloat, it would have to face the problem of manning them. Without competent officers and crews amenable to proper discipline, the fleet could not be used to the best advantage, declared Mr. Nixon. Touching on submarine warfare, he said that "camouflage" did not now contribute much to the security of a ship, as the German submersibles were equipped with a new periscope which would reveal a vessel crossing its path in outline, regardless of the coloring.

"I do not think that this is a time for criticism, unless it be absolutely constructive," said Mr. Nixon. "The man on the inside knows just what the conditions are, and there are many facts which of necessity cannot be made public.

"When legislation was directly in the interest of the United States and not in the interest of other countries we carried more than 90 per cent. of our trade upon the ocean, and I see no reason why we should not do so again. But there are so many difficulties that the men who have laid down our shipbuilding program must meet, that it is possible that they may not reach their high ambitions. At any rate, we will get the best the country can produce. We had about 160 shipways in the country last year, and now we have about 700.

"Shipbuilding is an art, and, I think, requires a certain amount of preparation. But we must have ships if we are to win the war. We have commandeered about 2,600,000 tons of ships that were building already in the country, and, while they will come forth in 1918, they are not ships that were built in 1918. It appears to me that there should have been more tank ships in the new program. We should have about 13,500,000 tons of ships. England, at the beginning of the war, had about 15,000,000; the United States had 1,000,000, and the Germans 5,000,000.

"We are carrying abroad probably 400,000 men in a year on German ships that were interned here. It is difficult for any one to gauge just what this country can turn out in a year. We have been assured that there will be no dearth in steel. It is therefore a question of training men and of balancing the industrial organization of the country in order to train them. To build ships you have got to know something about the business. Just how is labor to be handled? With a full understanding of my own limitations, I know that I could not do anything at all unless I was allowed freedom in building ships and in giving piece work if I saw fit.

"The responsibility of carrying into the ocean both the lives and commodities of a nation is very great. Today the men of our merchant fleet are recruited largely through the Seamen's Union and not through the United States Government. Instead of being faithful and willing they have sometimes refused to obey orders. Even when an ordinary drill was ordered on Sunday they have demanded an increase in wages.

"We are a good ship-owning nation because it is in our blood. Our fleet of merchant ships will be tremendous. But we will have to face the problem, when we get our fleet afloat, of manning the vessels. If we are not too much hindered by public opinion in manning them, if we can put competent men on them as officers, then we can make them count. But we have got to have them handled autocratically. If the officers, in time of stress, have got to stop and ask permission of their men to do what they know is best, then our fleet cannot be used to great advantage. In 1913 I opposed the Seamen's bill. Since its passage you have seen the American flag driven off the Pacific Ocean. We have 5,000 Germans on the ships of the United States today. We should man these vessels with enlisted men.

"After the war the nations of this world are going to mass their men just as we are massing ours now—for the line of work for which they are best fitted. I believe that the great resources of the United States are being mustered effectivly and bing intelligently put to use."

ARMENIA'S MEN THINK SHE IS INVULNERABLE

Thirty-Three of Crew of Ship Thrice Attacked by U-Boats Return to America.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, March 6.—Thirty-three men of the crew of the American steamship Armenia have arrived here. Their vessel, formerly the German merchantman of the same name, was torpedoed on Feb. 9, and is now beached on the British coast. The attack was made about three weeks after Secretary Daniels made public the details of a similar attack on the Armenia in December.

The Americans from the Armenia hold a sailor's belief that their craft is unsinkable. They say that on the very first trip across the Atlantic under the American flag two submarines were encountered, but the Armenia beat them off and made port with many shell holes in her superstructure. On the second trip they saw no undersea boats, but near the Irish coast a torpedo passed astern.

The first time the Armenia really got in the way of a torpedo was on Dec. 5, when she was on a voyage from Baltimore to a French port with a cargo of grain. In the English Channel a U-boat sent a torpedo into her port side. Captain Anderson ordered all hands to the pumps and ran for the shore. The Armenia made it all right.

While most of the cargo was being taken undamaged from the holds, a repair gang was at work on the liner. She was temporarily repaired by means of a wooden patch placed over the hole.

The Armenia resumed her voyage on Feb. 8, bound for a British drydock to have an iron patch replace the wooden one. Thirteen hours later, as she was slowly making her way up the Channel, another torpedo hit her. This time the missile went through from the starboard side near the same compartments that had been torn by the other torpedo. Once again the order was given to start the pumps, and the Armenia was forced back over her course and again beached. Now the ship is again being patched up somewhere in England.

The statement of Secretary Daniels of the first attack on the Armenia contained extracts from the report of the Armenia's commander. These showed that the armed guard stuck to their guns and the wireless operator to his instrument and that the crew displayed coolness throughout.

Soldier's Verdict Cut to $35,000.

Supreme Court Justice Dugro yesterday reduced to $35,000 the verdict for $75,000 returned by a jury in the suit of Private Harry Bauman of the 47th New York Infantry against the Norfolk & Western Railroad for $150,000 because his legs were cut off by a train while he was on guard in the railroad yards at Lynchburg, Va.

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Prompt deliveries.

Cheapest because permanent—no repairs or depreciation.

All our experience—15 years—has been with concrete in contact with water.

Write for information.

Ambursen Construction Company 61 Broadway

"Builders of over 100 reinforced concrete dams"

CALGARIAN SUNK: 48 OUT OF 610 LOST

Former Allan Liner, Employed as British Auxiliary, Was Hit by Four Torpedoes.

500 LANDED AT IRISH PORT

Disaster Occurred on March 1, Near Spot Where the Tuscania Was Sent to the Bottom.

LONDON, March 6.—Official announcement was made by the Admiralty today that the British armed mercantile cruiser Calgarian was torpedoed and sunk on March 1. Two officers and 46 men were lost. There were 610 persons aboard the ship, according to an unofficial report. The Calgarian was struck by four torpedoes.

An Associated Press dispatch from an Irish port dated March 4 says:

"The people of this town, who a few days ago won the gratitude of the American people by their kindness to the survivors from the Tuscania, have extended their hospitality in the last few days to nearly 500 men from the Calgarian, one of the finest auxiliary cruisers in the Atlantic service. The Calgarian was torpedoed in the late afternoon, not far from the place where the Tuscania met her doom.

"The ship's bell had just sounded 4 o'clock when a torpedo struck. The shock was so slight that it was thought the vessel had merely touched a mine astern. It was hoped to get her safely to port. A considerable time later a second torpedo struck her, followed quickly by two more. By this time there were several trawlers and patrol vessels in the vicinity, and the work of disembarking the crew was hastened. By good fortune the Calgarian remained afloat on an even keel for some time, notwithstanding the four torpedoes. It was possible to take off nearly all the crew except men in the stokeholds and others who had been injured by the explosions.

"Most of the rescued men were brought here. Hot meals and dry clothes were provided, and there were turned over to them the same beds which the Tuscania survivors had occupied a few days before."

MONTREAL, March 6. — While the British steamship Calgarian had been on cruiser duty along North Atlantic trade routes virtually since the war began, she had also made several special trips between England and Halifax with distinguished passengers. On one occasion she carried Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Prime Minister, and on another she brought over the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada, after taking his predecessor in office, the Duke of Connaught, back to England.

The Calgarian's navigating officer, Captain H. G. Kendal, commanded the Empress of Ireland when she sank after a collision with the Storstad, a collier, in the St. Lawrence in 1914. In the recent Halifax disaster he had a narrow escape from death. It was Captain Kendal who identified the murderer Crippen on the steamship Montrose when Crippen tried to escape from England on that ship, which Kendal then commanded.

The Calgarian was a vessel of 17,515 tons gross, 568 feet long and 70 feet beam. She was built in Glasgow in 1914.

There are no published records of the recent movements of the Calgarian. The last report given out concerning the liner was in April, 1916, when she sailed from Halifax for England with Canadian troops.

An unusual circumstance in connection with the sinking of the Calgarian is the fact that she was struck by four torpedoes. So far as published reports have shown, in no previous case has a merchantman been subjected to such a heavy attack by submarines. Evidently the Germans concentrated U-boats to make certain the sinking of the liner.

SAYS 15 SUBMARINES WERE SUNK IN MONTH

American and Japanese Destroyers Co-operating in Mediterranean, Japanese Official Reports.

American and Japanese destroyers, co-operating with warships of Britain, France, and Italy, are now conducting an intensive campaign for the extermination of enemy submarines in the Mediterranean, according to Captain Sato Yamamoto, for the last three years the Japanese Naval Attaché at Rome, who arrived at an Atlantic port yesterday on an American liner. He said fifteen submarines were sunk in those waters in a single month recently.

In his opinion very few Austrian submarines are left. The Germans ship their U-boats in sections by rail to Trieste or Pola, where the submarines are fitted together and launched. Asked whether any U-boats were being captured, he replied that they were being sunk.

BRITISH WAR AIMS WERE FINAL TERMS

Continued from Page One.

pendent Poland, comprising all those genuinely Polish elements who desire to form a part of it, is an urgent necessity for the stability of Western Europe.

"Though we agree with President Wilson that a breakup of Austria-Hungary is no part of our war aims, we feel that unless genuine self-government on true democratic principles is granted to those Austro-Hungarian nationalities who have long desired it, it is impossible to hope for a removal of those causes of unrest in that part of Europe which have so long threatened the general peace.

"We regard as vital the satisfaction of the legitimate claims of the Italians for union with those of their own race and tongue. We mean to press also that justice be done to the men of Rumanian blood and speech in their legitimate aspirations.

"While we do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the homelands of the Turkish race with its capital at Constantinople, the passage between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea being internationalized and neutralized, Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine are in our judgment entitled to a recognition of their separate national conditions.

"With regard to the German colonies I have repeatedly declared that they are held at the disposal of a conference whose decision must have primary regard to the wishes and interests of the native inhabitants of such colonies.

"Finally, there must be reparation for the injuries done in violation of international law."

Before making this address Lloyd George, both personally and through his Cabinet, had done his best to get the opinion of all classes in England, and of all different shades of opinion. He had consulted representatives of labor, and those of the overseas dominions so far as they could be reached, as well as H. H. Asquith, Viscount Grey, and other political leaders not identified with the present Government.

The very close correspondence between the items of this statement and those of President Wilson's speech which followed it so closely, as well as the approval by organs of public opinion among all the Allies, is said by supporters of Lloyd George to have solidified British public opinion to the extent that there is practically no division at present.

"After he had spoken," said a representative of British Liberal opinion, "there was a practically complete unanimity among all sections, which has not changed and which is not likely to change."

If any further attempts at negotiation on the basis of half measures are made by the German or Austrian Governments the Lloyd George Administration at least will not regard them as cause for reducing the demands of this statement.

Experts on the British political situation are not inclined to comment on the possible support of opinions like Lord Lansdowne's, who expressed in his recent letter the view that a peace by negotiation was possible and that the professions of Hertling and Czernin might be taken at their face value; but there is evidence in private letters from England that to a very wide extent at least Lord Lansdowne's first letter, which last Fall presented in the main the same arguments as his present one, has had among many British conservatives the exact reverse of the intended effect. Many persons who, like him, were disturbed at the rising tide of radical sentiment are said to have been driven by his letter to reflect that after all any possible spread of radicalism would be less of a misfortune than a peace made upon the terms offered by Germany.

STATE CONDEMNS LA FOLLETTE

Continued from Page One.

and some of its most important officials are not in sympathy with the war," he said. "But the most important one is none other than Robert M. La Follette.

"If any reflection has been cast on La Follette, one of the foremost men of Wisconsin, such a man should think it at least worth considering. But he has made absolutely no denial of the charges. He has been tried at the bar of public opinion and found guilty. I challenge any man to show any one thing he did to help the nation win the war.

"Such men are dangerous to give utterance, to give comfort, if you will, to the enemy. If any man standing near you made an utterance which would give comfort to the enemy it would be your duty to knock his head off.

"We have heard a lot about pro-Germans. The term has been misunderstood to mean American citizens of German blood and sympathy. I could go out and say things, or you could, but we could not set the people afire. We are not the idol that 'Bob' La Follette has been for years. That's why he is dangerous.

"Don't look alone to the Germans for propaganda. Right in Washington with not a drop of German blood in their veins stand traitors. This man has been convicted. Charges have been filed against him, and, in the face of these charges, has he denied them or done anything to help this Government?"

Evjue Defends La Follette.

Replying to Assemblyman Otto's statement that La Follette had never defended his loyalty, Evjue, a La Follette leader, declared the Senator has filed three libel suits in Madison, two against newspapers and one against the Madison Club, and was going to make them prove their assertions.

Assemblyman Thomas interrupted the speaker by saying, "I did not ask what he is going to do. I asked what has he done?"

Evjue argued that the charges should be tried in the United States Court, where the date for the hearing had been set ten times, he said, but always postponed.

"Senator La Follette is either loyal or disloyal," he declared. "If disloyal, he should be kicked out of the Senate at once; if loyal, he should have a fair trial."

Evjue then launched into a vitriolic attack on newspapers and magazines and on Madison citizens and institutions, and closed with a plea for sympathy for the Senator because of the critical illness of his son.

"The State of Wisconsin is on trial before the bar of public opinion," said Mr. Donnelly. "The people of this State and the people of the nation expect the Legislature to give forcible expression of its loyalty. They expect us to condemn and rebuke those in high and representative places who have sought to quibble and question and hamper and obstruct our Government in the successful prosecution of the war.

"Senator Robert M. La Follette has by his actions and his conduct brought the fair name of the State of Wisconsin into ill repute. The people of this nation will not be satisfied with any mere service loyalty. They expect us and demand of us to rise to the occasion and publicly condemn those who hamper us in our fight for democracy. This much we must do, we can do no less."

EXTENDS Y. M. C. A. WORK.

Recreation Centres to be Established Throughout Allied Armies.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President Wilson approved today plans outlined to him by Dr. John R. Mott, executive secretary of the Y. M. C. A. war council, for extension of recreation centre work by the association in the United States and the allied countries. Dr. Mott said that recreational centres of the association have been tried out in the French army camps and they proved so successful that he received a cablegram recently requesting their extension throughout the entire French army. To fulfill this demand ten new recreational points must be opened each day and twenty-five workers from this country must go to France each week for several months. A school to train men over the draft age for the centres is being established at Princeton University.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

How to Make Oatmeal Bread

Healthful to Eat—Saves the Wheat

1 cup flour
1½ cups corn meal
1 teaspoon salt
5 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
2 tablespoons sugar
1 cup cooked oatmeal or rolled oats
2 tablespoons shortening
1½ cups milk
No eggs

Sift together flour, corn meal, salt, baking powder and sugar. Add oatmeal, melted shortening and milk. Bake in greased shallow pan in moderate oven 40 to 45 minutes.

This wholesome bread is easily and quickly made with the aid of

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

If used three times a week in place of white bread by the 22 million families in the United States, it would save more than 900,000 barrels of flour *a month.*

Our new Red, White and Blue booklet, "Best War Time Recipes", containing many other recipes for making delicious and wholesome wheat saving foods, mailed free—address

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Dept. H, 135 William St., New York

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

Founded 1826

Lord & Taylor

Tel. Greeley 1900

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

To-day—A Very Timely Sale

of More Than 1,600

MEN'S SILK SHIRTS

at $4.65

NOTE—Our arrangements for this Annual Sale had not progressed very far before we were presented with this condition. If we announced the same *prices* as in other years, the *quality* of the Shirts would not be as high as heretofore. If we gave the same quality the price must be higher. We have not allowed the quality standard to be lowered one whit.

Any man, no matter how limited his knowledge of silks, must appreciate the unique nature of this event as he notes the refined beauty of the patterns and runs his fingers over the materials.

All Silk Crepes — plain white or smart and dressy, new plain colors.

Baby Broadcloth Silks — in patterns including fancy stripes.

A Fine Chance to Anticipate Your Whole Season's Needs

Ground Floor.

NEW SPRING FOOTWEAR FOR MEN

At Interesting Prices

Laced Shoes of Tan calfskin in correct English lasts. $5.85

Laced Shoes of Dark Tan calfskin and black Russian calfskin. $8.50

Ground Floor.

"THE BOY WHO PEGGED SHOES"

W. L. Douglas pegging shoes at 7 years of age.

Sixty-five years ago W. L. Douglas started acquiring the knowledge of how to make good shoes.

Copyright, W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.
★ 847 Broadway, near 14th.
★1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Sq.)
★ 984 Third Avenue.
★1452 Third Avenue.
★2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 $6.00 $7.00 $8.00

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of every pair of shoes before they leave the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. You can save money by wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. The best known shoes in the world.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

BOYS SHOES Best in the World $3.00 & $2.50

Sold by over 9000 shoe dealers and 105 W. L. Douglas stores. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for them. Take no other make. Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

W. L. Douglas President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

CAUTION—Before you buy be sure W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top facing. This is your only protection against high prices for inferior shoes. BEWARE OF FRAUD

W. L. Douglas Stores in Greater New York:

★2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
★250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
★1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
★473 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
★859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
★HOBOKEN—120 Washington St.
★UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
★NEWARK — 831 Broad Street.
★PATERSON—122 Market Street.
★TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

Stores marked with a ★ carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas Shoes for Women.

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Weighty questions ask for deliberate answers."

Small Accounts

It is a mistake to suppose that only the wealthy can enjoy the advantages of a checking account and the privilege of conferring with bank officials on matters of finance and business.

We take a personal interest in the growth of the small account and invite accounts of $200. and over. Send for our booklet *"Small Accounts."*

Franklin TRUST CO.
Established 1888
46 Wall Street, New York
166 Montague Street, Brooklyn
569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

SOCIALIST VOTE CUT IN EVERY DISTRICT

Analysis of Figures Shows 10 Per Cent. Went Over to Democrats.

REPUBLICAN LOSS SMALL

Chairman Koenig Says Election Showed Women Divided Between the Dominant Parties.

An outstanding fact in the Congressional elections held on Tuesday in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Districts in Manhattan and the Bronx, and the Seventh and Eighth Districts in Brooklyn, was the defection to the Democratic candidates of many persons who voted for Morris Hillquit at the last election. An analysis of the votes cast at the Mayoralty election last Fall compared with the number of votes cast for the Republican, Democratic, and Socialist candidates on Tuesday disclosed that the Socialist vote of last Fall was cut on an average of 10 per cent. in each Congressional district.

The Democratic candidates received an average increase of 9¾ per cent. over Mayor Hylan's vote. The Republican candidates got an average decrease of 1 per cent., compared with the combined vote of Mitchel and Bennett last Fall. The following table shows the percentage of votes cast last Fall in the four Congressional districts and the percentage received by each candidate on Tuesday:

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

1917.			
Hylan.	Mitchel.	Hillquit.	Bennett.
50	16	22	12
1918.			
Dem.	Rep.		Soc.
54	36		9

8TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

1917.			
Hylan.	Mitchel.	Hillquit.	Bennett.
43	26	17	14
1918.			
Dem.	Rep.		Soc.
56	35		9

21ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

(Only 21st and 23d Assembly Dists. available.)

1917.			
Hylan.	Mitchel.	Hillquit.	Bennett.
36	43	15	6
1918.			
Dem.	Rep.		Soc.
42	50		8

22D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

(Only 1st and 2d A. D. of Bronx containing more than one-half of election districts in Congressional district.)

1917.			
Hylan.	Mitchel.	Hillquit.	Bennett.
49	18	26	7
1918.			
Dem.	Rep.		Soc.
65	17		18

In the Seventh Congressional District, consisting of the First, Fourth, and Fourteenth Assembly Districts, ninety election districts in all, the vote last fall was divided in this way: Hylan, 50 per cent; Mitchel, 16 per cent.; Hillquit, 22 per cent.; Bennett, 12 per cent. On Tuesday, the Socialist's candidate, instead of receiving the 22 per cent. that Hillquit got, polled only 9 per cent., a loss of 13 per cent. in the Socialist vote of the district. On the other hand the Democratic vote increased from 50 to 54 per cent. The combined Mitchel-Bennett vote was 28 per cent. The Republican vote on Tuesday was 36 per cent. It would thus appear that the Democrats took approximately 13 per cent. from last year's Socialist vote, while the Republicans got about 8 per cent.

Because of the reapportionment by means of which a number of Assembly Districts were cut, it was impossible to ascertain the change in the percentages in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Districts as closely as in the Brooklyn districts. In the Twenty-first District there are five Assembly districts, two of which, the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Assembly Districts, contain more than one-half the number of election districts in the Congressional district. Using these two districts as a basis it was found that Mayor Hylan received 36 per cent. of the votes cast; 43 per cent. went to Mitchel, 15 per cent. to Hillquit, and 6 per cent. to Bennett. The Socialist percentage on Tuesday was cut down to 8. The Democrats received 42 per cent., and the Republicans 50 per cent.

In the Twenty-second Congressional District, which includes the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Assembly Districts of Manhattan and the First, Second, and Third Assembly Districts in the Bronx, the Socialist candidate on Tuesday ran ahead of the Republican candidate. The Assembly districts were so cut up by the reapportionment that it was only feasible, when making the comparison and analysis, to take the First and Second Assembly Districts, which are practically as they were last Fall. In these two Assembly Districts Hillquit polled 26 per cent., while Dieckman on Tuesday received but 18 per cent. The figures for the other candidates last Fall were: Hylan, 49 per cent.; Mitchel, 18 per cent., and Bennett 6 per cent. On Tuesday the Democratic candidate received 45 per cent. and the Republican 17 per cent. It would appear that the Democrats gathered in practically all of the votes lost by the Republicans and Socialists.

When Morris Hillquit was told of the result of the analysis last night, he said that he had not had the opportunity to analyze the figures, but it was a mistake to compare his vote of last Fall with the Socialist vote on Tuesday, because a large part of his was a personal vote. A fair estimate, he said, could be made if from 20 to 25 per cent. of his vote were deducted. This, he said, might be termed the straight Socialist vote.

The large pluralities returned in favor of the four Democratic candidates yesterday filled the local Democratic camps with joy, while the deepest gloom pervaded the precincts where the Republicans held their receptions. Leaders of both parties agreed that Tuesday's affair furnished the straws to show how the political wind is likely to blow next November. Charles F. Murphy, although in the city, would make no comment upon the result, but it was freely prophesied about the Fourteenth Street wigwam that at the next Fall election, when a full State ticket is to be elected, the Democrats will have no difficulty in winning. From now on it is expected that the selection of candidates for State offices will loom large in Democratic councils.

"It seems to me that the Democratic Party has especial reasons for elation over yesterday's Congressional victories," said Frank Dowling, Borough President of Manhattan. "To my mind it is a sure indication that the people at large approve the methods of President Wilson in the prosecution of the war. The women, voting for the first time here, turned out strongly for the Democratic candidates, showing their individual approval of the President's course."

"There was no political significance in the election," said Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee. "In only the Twenty-first did we have a chance, and even there it was doubtful. The Republican and Democratic candidates ran on a nonpartisan platform, both being for the successful prosecution of the war. The gratifying part of the election in that district is the small Socialist vote cast. The women seem to have divided between the two dominant parties. Less than one-third of the registered voters availed themselves of the privilege of voting."

OBJECTS TO BARBER SHOPS.

Mrs. Littlefield Says Women Waded "Ankle Deep Through Hair."

The use of barber shops as polling places was objected to yesterday by Mrs. Charlotte M. Littlefield, leader of the Democratic women voters in the First Assembly District. She said she would urge the Board of Elections to abolish their use on Election Day as voting centres.

"In some places on Tuesday," said Mrs. Littlefield, "women had to wade ankle-deep through hair on barber shop floors, in order to cast their votes. The women will ask that the public school houses be used more extensively as polling places. I am sure that when the matter is brought to the attention of the Board of Elections it will readily see that it is not right to force women to vote in such places."

HAILED AS WILSON VICTORY.

New York Voters Rebuked War Politicians, Says Doremus.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Representative Doremus of Michigan, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, issued a statement tonight declaring the victory in New York yesterday a public vote of confidence in the Administration's conduct of the war. He said:

"The full significance of the New York Congressional election yesterday cannot be understood until it is known that the elections were held in the new districts recently created by the Legislature. The Twenty-first District, in which Mr. Donovan was elected, was intended to be and, as a matter of fact, is overwhelmingly Republican. The new Eighth District, formerly represented by Daniel J. Griffen, is now a very close district. These facts make the result very gratifying indeed to men in all parties who are standing loyally by the Administration in the prosecution of the war.

"The results in New York yesterday ought to be a warning to the Republican organization, which has boldly announced its intention to capitalize the conduct of the war for political purposes. The country is in no mood to tolerate that sort of political tactics.

"The Administration is devoting all of its energies to the single purpose of winning the war and has the loyal support of patriotic citizens of all parties."

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 6.—According to Will H. Hays, the Republican Chairman, no importance is to be attached to the Democratic success in New York City.

"There is no political significance to be attached to the election of four Democratic Members of Congress," said Mr. Hays. "In the first place, the districts were all heavily Democratic. The men who represented them were all Democrats, so that it is simply a matter of Democrats succeeding Democrats. It is interesting, however, to know that in these times of war the four Democrats resigned their places in Congress to take jobs under Tammany Hall in the city administration at higher salaries than they were being paid by the United States. The size of the women's vote is most gratifying. It presages great things, not only for New York State but also for the country."

PEEKSKILL WOMEN VOTE.

All Republican Candidates Elected by Increased Majorities.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 6.—Women acted as inspectors and watchers at the polls in the special charter election here yesterday, and in their first use of the franchise enabled all the Republican candidates to pile up a higher lead than in any recent election. About 1,487 women voted and 2,003 men. The polls were kept open until 9 o'clock at night, and men and their wives came to vote together, although there were some arguments about favorite candidates just before man and wife parted to enter separate booths.

All the candidates elected were Republicans. They were: Village Trustees, Robert Valentine and William Ingersoll; Treasurer, William J. Charlton; Assessor, Nathan Posey; Water Commissioners, C. E. Tweady, William Makellar, and J. Arthur Haight.

Coal Priority to New York Central.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Coal operators under contract to furnish coal to the New York Central Railroad were ordered today by the Fuel Administration to give priority to such contracts in regular daily and weekly shipments.

Have Your
Gossard CORSETS
Fitted by an Expert

A Corset—no matter how good it may be—fails unless it is suited to your particular figure. Here each one is fitted by an experienced corsetiere. That is why thousands of the best dressed women in New York come to us for their Gossard Corsets. We have the largest assortment of Gossard Front Laced Corsets in New York. We carry in stock over 50 different models, so that you can be sure we can fit YOU, no matter what your figure. Our experts will gladly help you select the corset best suited to you.

OLMSTEAD CORSET COMPANY
179 Madison Av., at 34th St.
NEW YORK

The DELLA ROBBIA BAMBINO

is the fitting decoration of the cover of the new, very comprehensive *de luxe* book for babies and little children, just issued by Best & Co.

WHETHER you are interested in a complete layette or desire the newest apparel for small folk to 3 years of age, you will want a copy of this book. Write to Dept. 101, and one will be forwarded to you immediately.

"Greeley 1234"
Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
New York

NOW ON FREE PUBLIC EXHIBITION
THE
WONG-YUA-SHI
COLLECTION OF
CHINESE PORCELAINS BRONZES
JADES AND PAINTINGS
Catalogues on request
The ANDERSON GALLERIES
PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK

Gossard

A Gossard will improve every figure

The nine ideal figure types were originated by Gossard and used by us as a designing fundamental long before our many imitators tried without success to copy this principle.

Women of every figure may find their ideal corsets in the new Gossard Spring and Summer line; corsets that will give the silhouette of youth with a priceless all-day comfort.

The name *Gossard* on the inside of the corset is your guarantee of the original. Insist upon it.

For sale at the best stores.

Prices at $2.00, $2.25, $2.75, $3.50, $5.00, $5.50 and up.

THE H. W. GOSSARD CO., Inc.
Largest Makers of Fine Corsets
TORONTO CHICAGO NEW YORK BUENOS AIRES

Corsets

Wear Gossard CORSETS
They Lace In Front

Broadway at 34th St. **Saks & Company** 'Phone Greeley 2626

Individual Sport, Dressy and Tailored Suits for Women at $29.50

—For Today, Thursday, Only—on the Fourth Floor

A varied collection of very tasteful models, authentic reproductions of delightful creations by Bernard and Callot, featuring the new Bolero, Pony and Box Coats.

The Tailoring of each Suit Is Worthy of Special Note

for seldom are suits at this price to be found so skilfully made. The materials include Poiret Twill, Shepherd Checks, Oxfords, Tweeds, Wool Jerseys and other modish materials in all the new Spring shades. Sizes 34 to 44. One model *illustrated.*

Women's Coats That Are *New*, Special at $25

Eight stunning models, reflecting the charm and originality of the most individual styles created for Spring by European and American designers. Some full belted, others semi-belted, and still more in straight-line effect, featuring novel stitching on collars, smart belts, and new pockets. Coats at even higher prices could not be more authentic, more chic than these.

Tailored in Army Cloth, Delhi, Burella, Wool Poplin, Serge, Gabardine and Mixtures

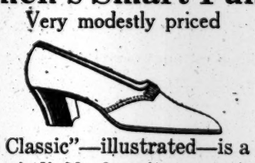
in Beige, Monaco Blue, Grey, Rookie, Chinchilla, Navy Blue, Tan and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Sale of Imported Beaded Bags at $18.50

Regularly $29.50 to $35

Skilfully beaded in a variety of most exquisite patterns. The colorings are beautifully blended. All have beaded frames and are in a most desirable size for dress and shopping purposes.

Women's Smart Pumps
Very modestly priced



"The Classic"—illustrated—is a pump quite as individual as its name implies. Its slender lines give to it a most unusual appeal. To be had in

Gun Metal.....at $6.50
Nut Brown Calf.....at $7.00
White Buckskin.....at $7.50

Values of Unusual Interest Thursday in

Women's Afternoon Frocks at $25

Two new and delightful Spring models, exact reproductions of much higher-priced frocks by Lanvin and Brandt. One is of Taffeta with embellishment of bead embroidery—ideal for street and afternoon use.

The other is of fine quality crepe de chine, with waist of Georgette Crepe, hand embroidered and beaded. Splendid for matinee or semi-dress occasions. Colors:

Navy Blue, Wistaria, Black, Taupe, and Grey. Sizes 34 to 42. *Fourth Floor.*

R. H. Macy & Co. — Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Paint That Works Lasting Wonders

Stand aside and look at any freshly painted house. It looks good to you—but will the good looks last? That all depends upon the materials that go to make up the paint. If you are looking for color any paint will do, but if you are looking for lasting results we suggest

Macy's *MIXED PAINTS*

for it is pure paint made from the best and most lasting pigments obtainable and combined with *Pure Linseed Oil* and high grade liquid dryers. It dries perfectly with a gloss, yet possesses sufficient elasticity to prevent cracking or peeling. At the seashore and inland it is proving continually its unusual working and lasting qualities.

Cheaper Paint Is More Costly In The End

You may obtain elsewhere other paints in the same color range as ours for less than the prices of our paint, but you will not get the same service from them. We refuse to sell the inferior grades, because when we sell paint we include lasting quality.

Outside White	
Gallon,	$3.53
Half Gallon,	1.86
Quart,	96c
Light Colors	
Gallon,	$3.38
Half Gallon,	1.79
Quart,	93c

Our prices for varnish stains, oil stains, enamels, brushes and floor preparations are, quality for quality, "Lowest-in-the-City."

Macy's—Basement, 35th Street, Broadway.

Sewing Kits For Soldiers 46c

Compact Kits containing the odds and ends a chap needs to keep his clothing in repair—thread, needles, pins, even shoelaces.

Macy's—Notion Dept., Main Floor, 34th Street.

No. 1 Eastman Folding Autographic Kodak Jr. $15.29

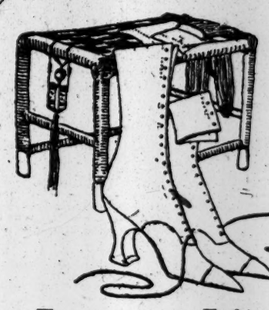
Takes pictures size 2¼x3¼, uses Eastman Roll films, fitted with cable release, automatic shutter, brilliant finder. Box of metal covered with seal grain leather. Fitted with Maco Anastigmat Lens, F. 7.5.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Shop on a Blue Transfer

That's the efficient way—the time saving way. Ask any salesperson for a blue transfer. Then go from section to section. After your last purchase call at the superintendent's desk, Main Floor, pay for all your purchases at one time, and receive them all in one package. Try it the next time you shop.

R. H. Macy & Co.



Footwear Fancies

For Springtime

To many women Fashionable Footwear means simply our shoe section.

Theirs is the Wisdom of Experience.

They know—That our SHOES are correct in every detail.

That the leather is carefully selected, the last comfortable, the style smart.

That expensive furniture, fixtures, and credit accounts play no part in the price fixing system of this store.

When you buy your Easter Footwear at this store you pay for the shoe alone; the style will be to your liking and the price lower than elsewhere.

Illustrated—A Distinctive Boot, that relies for favor on the quiet richness of its Brown Glace Kid Skin, the smart design and comfortable last. Hand-turned sole and Louis XV. heel. Shown in several shades of Brown, and White and Bronze. Priced $8.89

Second Floor, 35th St., Rear.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only

R. H. Macy & Co.

HERALD SQUARE · NEW YORK

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

ANNOUNCE
A New Shipment of
IMPORTED MODELS
(from the recent Paris openings)
Brought over by their personal representative who has just returned via S.S Chicago
HATS
from Lewis, Lanvin, Maria Guy, Lucie Hamar, Rose Descat, Groult, Varon and other prominent houses together with
AUTHENTIC MODELS
from
Jenny, Lanvin, Premet Agnes, Bernard and others
augmenting their earlier showing of Foreign Models
which has been notably large this season.

PECK & PECK

SPORT STOCKINGS

Women's light-weight ribbed English Sport Stockings for golf and country wear. Pure wool, hand seamed, with wide elastic tops. Oxford Gray, Navy, Heather and Lovat Green. 3.75 a pair.

We are also showing the new sweater styles, including the sleeveless models, now being worn at Southern resorts.

Peck & Peck

586 Fifth Ave. at 48th Street
501 Fifth Ave. at 42nd Street
NEWPORT CHICAGO PALM BEACH

FINE HOSE

5%
GUARANTEED
MORTGAGES

Amount	Appraisal
$3,000	$5,000
3,500	6,500
4,000	7,500
4,750	8,500
6,000	11,000

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
384 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Clear your skin—
Make your face a business asset

That skin-trouble may be more than a source of suffering and embarrassment—it may be holding you back in the business world, keeping you out of a better job for which a good appearance is required. Why "take a chance" when

Resinol

Ointment helps skin-eruptions so easily? Sample free. Dept. 4-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

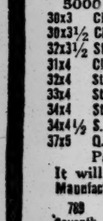
New Style, Old Comfort

These DR. A. REED CUSHION SHOES have the smart lines that you like in a shoe for wear when good appearance counts. They are carefully made on stylish lasts.

Besides this, they treat your feet so well in the way of old-fashioned comfort that you'll wear them regularly everywhere. The famous cushion can't be equalled for ease of walking. Most styles $7 to $9.

SOLD ONLY AT
1372 Broadway, at 37th St.
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES
Men's Models by E. P. SMITH SHOE CO. Boys' Models by JOHN EATON'S SHOE CO.



Tires & Tubes
direct to you at Wholesale Prices

There is no Hoover in the tire business.

The average dealer charges as much as he can.

It is our policy to charge as *little* as we can—our large volume of business enables us to do this. That we have succeeded is attested by our hundreds of satisfied customers.

5000 Mile Guarantee

30x3	Clincher N. S.	$11.28
30x3½	Clincher N. S.	14.60
32x3½	Straight Side & Q.D.	17.12
31x4	Clincher N. S.	22.40
32x4	Straight Side	22.89
33x4	Straight Side & Q. D.	23.88
34x4	Straight Side & Q. D.	24.52
34x4½	S. S. or Q.D. Non-Skid	28.76
37x5	Q. D. Non-Skid	38.23

Pay Us a Visit
It will open your eyes
Manufacturers' Surplus Tire Co.
789 Seventh Avenue, New York

CRITTALL
STEEL CASEMENTS AND WINDOWS

DETROIT

BACARDI Makes the Perfect
COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL.
Try It and Be Convinced.

GERMANS A FEW FEET AWAY.
Photograph of American Soldiers in the trenches watching the enemy only a few feet away, in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

REORGANIZED BOARD STARTS SPY DRIVE

Arrest Man with False Passport, Statistician and Alien Having Disease Germs.

NAME EXCHANGE PROFESSOR

Dr. Bonn, Who Taught at Cornell, Said to Have Aided Teuton Who Sought Industrial Data.

The Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation for the New York District is apparently in the midst of a round-up of spies the like of which this district has not witnessed since the entrance of the United States into the war. Women as well as men enemy aliens whose activities are a matter of suspicion are the subject of investigation, and the impression is general that some unusually interesting reports have gone to Washington in the last few days. The work of finding the agents of the enemy is being personally directed by Charles F. De Woody, the new Chief of the New York District, and yesterday two Germans, who are believed to have been trusted agents of the German spy system, were caught in Chief De Woody's net and are now in the Tombs awaiting the completion of the Federal investigation of their activities. Two other enemy subjects, one of whom owned a private arsenal with an abundance of ammunition, were also arrested yesterday by Government agents.

The Germans in custody are Karl A. Wittinger, among whose effects was found a diary in which he gloated over the torpedoing of the Tuscania; Dr. Robert Oberfohren, a graduate of the University of Munich, and an expert statistician who was associated with Dr. Moritz Bonn, until a short time before the entrance of the United States into war the Exchange Professor at Cornell University; Johann Schubert, an electrician, in whose possession the Government agents found more than a score of weapons and thousands of rounds of ammunition, and Gustav Hartmann, a kitchen helper employed in a German restaurant, who had failed to register with the police as an enemy alien.

Arrest a Complete Surprise.

Wittinger, the first man arrested yesterday, has for some months made his home at 248 Rose Avenue, New Dorp, S. I. He has been making daily trips to Manhattan and on his way to and from his home has been in a position to keep track of much of what has been going on in New York Harbor in the way of overseas transport activities. Apparently Wittinger had considered himself immune from arrest, for he was taken completely by surprise when an agent of the department placed him in custody. A large amount of interesting data was seized, included in which was a diary and a fraudulent Danish passport, the latter having been issued to him, he subsequently admitted, in 1915 by the German Consul General in Chicago.

Wittinger, who was brought to New York and taken to the office of Chief DeWoody, soon realized that the Government had a considerable amount of evidence against him, and as a result he was made to admit that he had been designated by the German spy machine in 1915 as a spy and ordered to proceed to India to aid in certain propaganda which the Germans were spreading throughout that country to create distrust of Great Britain among the native population. In the inner band of one of Wittinger's hats the agents found the forged Danish passport, which Wittinger admitted had been given to him by the German Consul General in Chicago and was to have been used by him in getting through the British patrols and into India. For some reason, however, Wittinger remained in this country, and it is supposed that some other German went to India in his place. No details as to the particular part that Wittinger was to have played in the India plot were made public.

Readable Diary Discovered.

Wittinger's diary, however, is said to have been the most readable of the many documents found in his possession. There was a reference to the torpedoing of the Tuscania in which Wittinger ridiculed reports that American soldiers who lost their lives in that disaster met their deaths bravely.

Dr. Oberfohren was arrested yesterday morning at 524 West 160th Street, where he has an apartment. His is one of the first cases in which a woman figures, his assistant being a certain Frau Carmen Rosenkrantz, who came to the United States at about the same time that Oberfohren did in 1915. Oberfohren is a political economist and holds the degree of Doctor of Political Economy from the Munich Academy of Commerce.

When the European war started in 1914, Dr. Oberfohren was in England and he was one of the first Germans to be interned by the British. He was paroled a year later, and shortly thereafter arrived in the United States. He says that when he landed in New York he at once began to look around for a job, and with this object in view went to the Staats-Zeitung office for advice. Somebody connected with the Staats-Zeitung, he added, put him in communication with one Dr. Karl A. Fuehr, then the New York representative of the Transocean News Bureau, which is one of Germany's most active propagandist organizations.

According to Oberfohren, Dr. Fuehr got him a position with what was known as the East Prussian Relief Fund, an organization formed to raise money in the United States to rebuild certain towns and villages in East Prussia which the Germans asserted had been destroyed by the Russians.

Engaged as Statistician.

After a period with the relief organization, Dr. Oberfohren, as the story goes, got in communication with Dr. Bonn, who holds a professorship in the University of Munich, and who was sent to the United States shortly before the outbreak of the war to aid in improving the friendly relations then existing between his Fatherland and the United States. Dr. Bonn went all over the country delivering speeches and lectures in which he explained and eulogized German "Kultur." When Bernstorff was ordered out of the country the professor went home with him as a member of his official staff.

Dr. Bonn, so Oberfohren asserts, got him a place as a statistician, his work being to gather trustworthy statistics regarding American industrial and agricultural activities. Dr. Bonn suggested that he take an office in the Hamburg-American Line Building, which he did, and there he compiled a great mass of statistics relating to the munition industry in the United States, the value and extent of the farm products of the country, and various other information of a like interesting nature. Mrs. Rosenkrantz was his secretary.

After Dr. Bonn left the United States Dr. Oberfohren identified himself with Karl Heynen, generally admitted to have been the shrewdest German agent who has ever operated in this country, whose headquarters until his internment about nine months ago was also in the Hamburg-American Line Building. It was said yesterday that after Dr. Bonn's departure Heynen financed Oberfohren's work as a statistician, paying him $180 a month, and also paying Mrs. Rosenkrantz's salary as well as the office rent and other incidental expenses. The data compiled by Oberfohren are said to cover the entire field of American industry, particularly that part the output of which is essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

Alien Had Disease Germs.

Raiding the room of Theodore Erdos, 29 years old, an Austrian, in the Bellevue Medical College, where he is employed as a chemist, Detectives Frank Hogan and McKenna of the Second Branch discovered several vials containing disease germs last night. Army intelligence officers were immediately notified. Erdos is detained on a charge of grand larceny in connection with the theft of a powerful microscope, the property of Dr. Thyne, who is on the college staff. Dr. Thyne recently reported the loss of the microscope and the detectives suspected Erdos. They said he finally confessed he pawned the instrument and that they recovered it yesterday from a pawnshop.

Erdos gave his address as 338 East Twenty-sixth street, which is the college. When the detectives searched his room they found the vials. Erdos warned them to be careful. He told them they contained germs of measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria and other diseases. The police say that in his capacity as a chemist he had no right to keep these germs.

Erdos asserted that he was born in Austria and has been in this country 13 years. He said he tried to enlist in the army and navy at the time of the Mexican trouble but enlistment was refused because he had only his first naturalization papers. Erdos declared that enlistment was also refused after the United States entered into war with Germany.

The vials containing the germs were taken to the East Twenty-second street station. Erdos was also taken there and later to police headquarters to be questioned by the army intelligence officers. The prisoner stated that some of the germs were harmless because they were dead. He denied that he had them for any criminal purpose.

Information Not Sent Abroad.

Dr. Oberfohren said yesterday that he had not sent any of the information he had gathered in this country to Germany. He added that his intention had been to submit it to the Munich Academy of Commerce after peace was declared. Dr. Oberfohren is now in the Tombs.

Johann Schubert was arrested at 10 Bell Street, Haverstraw, N. Y., in his possession the Department of Justice found twenty revolvers, ten rifles, and 10,000 rounds of ammunition. Schubert is an electrician, and says he is a nephew of a well-known New York wholesale grocery merchant. No information was given out concerning his case beyond the fact that he is the owner of the private arsenal. He too is in the Tombs.

The arrest of Gustav Hartmann, the restaurant worker, was due solely to the fact that he neglected to register as an enemy alien.

HEARING ON FOOD VIOLATION

61 Restaurant Proprietors Ordered to Appear Before Bureau.

Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams announced yesterday that he had summoned 61 restaurant proprietors for a hearing before the Complaint Bureau next Saturday. The complaints involve alleged violations of the beefless and porkless day regulations.

Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Chairman of the New York Honor System for Food Saving by Voluntary Rationing, said yesterday that the voluntary system was not a question of dollars but of food saving. "I wish to say this," she said, "in order to correct any misinformation that might be gathered from statements that have recently appeared in the public press—such as you need to have $10,000 to belong to this organization. No matter how well intentioned such statements may be they are most likely to suggest class distinction to the public mind. Our program is such that we are firmly convinced that it could be put into operation in families having an income of $1,300 a year."

Fox Scarfs for Spring Wear

Taupe Fox	35.00
Brown Fox	45.00
Rose Fox	65.00
Light Gray Fox	65.00
Natural Cross Fox	75.00
Natural Blue Fox	150.00
White Fox	45.00 55.00 65.00

Best & Co.
Fifth Ave. at 35th St.
Established 1879

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

DE PINNA

The regulation sailor dress is so essentially a part of an outfit of a girl in attendance at a select school that we have gone to very considerable length to develop in this type of garment one that will be in every way distinctive.

We prefer to make these dresses to measure in order that the lines may be the most graceful for each particular girl, and since much of their effectiveness depends on fine tailoring, we like to have them go through our Custom Tailoring Department, and make them from the finest imported fabrics.

We secure the models for our girls' sailor dresses from the best authorities in England, and produce them in fabrics of our own importation.

Girls' regulation Montrose dress, for girls of from 6 to 14 years, in English poplin with navy collar. Price $14.

Girls' regulation Middy Blouses, in galatea, English poplin, white china silk, pongee and khaki, sizes 6 to 16 years. Price $2.75 up. With bloomers and skirts to match.

Girls' Coats in full length and reefer models in tweeds, homespuns, heather knit, covert cloth, velours and serges, for girls of 4 to 16 years.

Girls' Dresses,—imported linens, Japanese crepe, French pique, fine chambrays and ginghams are used in the new 1918 Spring models in dresses for girls of from 3 to 14 years. Prices start at $5.50. These dresses are made in new guimpe effects and some have bloomers.

Tailored Hats for girls are especially designed by De Pinna to be worn with our own models in coats, suits and dresses.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

WHAT IS THE BEST OCCUPATION FOR YOUR DAUGHTER?

A little story addressed to the mother who is interested in helping her daughter select the right kind of employment. It is designed to give a brief account of the profession of telephone operating and of the environment of the young women who now are members of this profession.

A YOUNG WOMAN who wishes to become a telephone operator applies at one of several branches of the Operators' Training Department. If she is a normal, healthy, young woman, with certain necessary qualifications, she is accepted, assigned to a class in the Operators' Training Department, her name goes on the company's pay roll at once and she becomes a beneficiary under an Employees' Benefit Plan. No previous knowledge is required and not only does the telephone operator pay nothing for her training, but *she* is paid while she is being trained.

THE INSTRUCTION in the Operators' Training Department is interesting. The fundamentals of the work are illustrated, exercises in enunciation are given, the student operator practices on "dummy" telephone switchboards, and in three or four weeks' time she enters a telephone central office that is as near her home as the requirements of the business permit.

HERE THE STUDENT, who has become a junior telephone operator, is assigned to a regular switchboard, situated in a large, clean, airy, well-lighted central office, and begins the performance of an important public duty. She does not work more than eight hours a day and comes under the direct supervision of women only.

AT LUNCHEON TIME she enters the operators' dining-room, where coffee, tea and milk are served free of charge, and where she may bring her own lunch or purchase one at cost. A good, wholesome luncheon may be purchased here for fourteen cents.

AT CERTAIN PERIODS during the day she retires to a large, well appointed and comfortable rest room, where she chats with her friends, reads books or magazines and does as she wills. This room is usually in charge of a matron.

THIS BRIEFLY, is an outline of the profession of telephone operating. It is an ideal occupation for young women and it affords plenty of opportunity for rapid advancement to higher positions and higher salaries. All of the young women now holding supervisory positions in central offices came up from the operators' ranks.

If you have a daughter who would like to apply for a position as telephone operator and who has the necessary qualifications, or if you know of any other young woman who might be interested, we will be glad to see her any working day, except Saturday, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., or on Saturdays between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
Operators' Training Department
18 West Houston Street - Manhattan | 1948 Webster Avenue - Bronx
81 Willoughby Street - - Brooklyn | 444 St. Marks Place - Tompkinsville, S.I.

Labor and the Law United

In Opposition to National Prohibition by Constitutional Amendment

Excerpts from Two Arguments made at a Hearing before a Joint Committee of the Two Houses of the General Assembly of the State of New York, February 26, 1918.

LABOR

By SAMUEL GOMPERS
President of the American Federation of Labor.

I have been invited and requested by the officers of the New York State Federation of Labor, by the Central organized bodies of workers in many cities of the State, to come here and to argue and protest against the ratification by the New York Legislature of the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

* * *

Of all the orators I have heard argue for Prohibition, I have never heard one of them addressing himself to this vital fact: that is, does or will Prohibition, or will the Prohibition Constitutional Amendment, root out the evil of intemperance? *** I know of no factor in all our Government or voluntary agencies of America that has had a more potent influence to bring about temperate action on the part of the great masses of the people—temperate in drinking, temperate in every other activity of life—than the much misunderstood and misrepresented organized labor movement of America.

* * *

It may not be uninteresting to know this: That the haters of the organized labor movement, those who have been most hostile to it, and those who are the greatest oppressors of the workers, are supporters—strong, staunch supporters—of the Prohibition Movement.

THE LAW

By AUSTEN G. FOX
Representing the New York State Bar Association.

It is for those who advocate the proposed amendment to show that, in its present form, it is expedient, or at least not inexpedient, to insert it into the Federal Constitution. This is the first time that anyone has suggested that it is expedient to state in terms, that "the Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce" any article of the Constitution by appropriate legislation.

* * *

What would have happened to the Thirteenth Amendment* if the South had proposed to insert a provision that "the Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce" this article by appropriate legislation?

We should have said, "Dangerous, if it means what it says. And in any event we shall not run the risk of the Supreme Court holding that the language does mean what it says."

If we really mean to put the enforcement of Prohibition in the power of Congress and take it away from the states, let us say so, and provide, as has always been provided with every other amendment that called for such a provision, that "the Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

If, on the other hand, we deem it wiser that each state shall control its own internal affairs, then we need no amendment at all to the Federal Constitution.

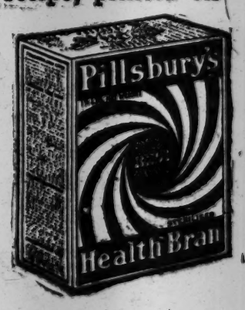
*Abolishing Slavery.

Here's Health!

HEALTH and relief from constipation. Medicine? No. But a wonderful food laxative that acts in a natural manner—always the ideal way. If you seek relief from constipation, just eat, each day, a delicious bran muffin made from

Pillsbury's Health Bran

THE large, clean, coarse flakes supply the right amount of roughage to exercise the intestines and promote normal bowel activity. Then too—the Pillsbury recipe, printed on the Pillsbury package, produces a breakfast muffin that is really delicious! Don't doubt it—try it—forget medicine—use PILLSBURY'S HEALTH BRAN and bid good-bye to constipation.



Big Package 15c At Your Grocers

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

ARCHBISHOP URGES WOMEN TO AID WAR

Prelate Calls on Them to Show Courage in Meeting Coming Trials and Suffering.

SEES DEMOCRACY GROWING

All Class Distinctions Obliterated, He Tells Trinity Congregation, in the Great Conflict.

A message of encouragement and advice to the women of America was delivered by the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York, at a meeting held under the joint auspices of the Church Mission of Help and the Girls' Friendly Society in Synod Hall, at Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street, yesterday. The war he predicted would place a heavy hand of trial upon the women of this country just as it had upon the women of England—and it would be for them to bear with courage, and patience, the problems and the suffering that might fall to their lot.

Calling upon the women of the country to respond with all their energies to the manifold duties which the war created for them the Archbishop said:

"You may be certain that there will be a great deal of restlessness and excitement among the women of the land during the early days of your country's entry into the war. For the men of fighting age there is but one place, and they are responding as gallantly as did the men of our country. But it is a question with the young women and girls of all classes.

"In England many have found work in the Red Cross, and thousands of educated young women are employed in the hospitals that are to be found in all parts of the country. Others, thousands upon thousands, are doing the work of men in the munition plants, and still others are tilling the soil and doing it cheerfully."

Discussing the rescue work which is being carried on by the Church Mission of Help and the Girls' Friendly Society, he said:

"It is imperative that when you have rescued a girl who has made a misstep that you follow up this rescue work until you are satisfied that your charge has been turned into right pathways for eth balance of her days. It is a difficult task, but Christian sympathy will overcome all obstacles and crown your work with success. Last of all, and to my mind the most important part of this great work, is the proper education of the girl. Proper teaching by the mother is worth a great deal more than school teaching."

Addresses were also made by the Right Rev. James De Wolff Perry, Bishop of Rhode Island; Mrs. L. Frederic Pease, executive secretary of the Church Mission of Help, and Miss Katharine L. Potter, vice president of the Girls' Friendly Society of the Diocese of New York. The women outlined the work that was to be done in the joint drive of the Church Mission of Help and the Girls' Friendly Society for funds with which to promote rescue work among girls.

At the midday service at Trinity Church the Archbishop of York again addressed a large audience on the general subject of the war, taking as his topic the "New Spirit" that the war must evoke from the peoples of all nations.

"The nations of the earth have realized the dark and sinister conspiracy that is menacing all civilization today, and they have gone about the task of its overthrow with determination and high ideals. But to win there must be born anew in the peoples, as individuals as well as nationals, the spirit to stand steadfast to the end.

"War in itself can only destroy not build up, and it devolves upon the allied nations to renew themselves and prepare not only for victory in the war, but for the greater task of upbuilding after the conflict has ended. It would be futile to destroy the autocratic menace and then return to old conditions if that were physically possible. The new spirit, the spirit of humanity, of co-operation of brotherhood, is needed if the full fruits of the war are to be reaped for the good of mankind. Nothing less will make the battling of today worth while."

In the general concern for the lives of millions who are fighting and dying that right may prevail, the Archbishop said all class distinctions had been lost. He said the day of extreme wealth for the few and poverty for the many had come to an end.

"There is a growing spirit of democracy throughout the world," he said. "Men no longer cling to mere class distinctions, but high and low, rich and poor, we have shown a patriotic desire to aid in the common cause."

EXPLAINS HERO LAND FUND.

Moffat Says Receipts Don't Imply a Slighting of America's Needs.

John Moffat, Executive Chairman of the committee which organized and produced Hero Land, the spectacle and bazaar for American and allied war relief held last November at the Grand Central Palace, said yesterday that the fact that the largest receipts by individual organizations among the many participating in the bazaar were received by organizations working among our allies and not among Americans did not imply any slighting of America's own needs.

"There is no distress in America itself as a result of the war thus far," he said. "Our soldiers are fighting on foreign soil. There is scarcely a foreign war relief undertaking in the countries of our allies which does not have a direct bearing on the successful outcome of the war, and which does not tend to preserve the lives, the comfort and the well being of American soldiers and sailors. Every particle of help that we can give to France, to Great Britain, to Italy, or to others of our allies directly benefits our American men who have gone abroad to fight. Who would say that any French hospital which has received funds through Hero Land would refuse to welcome an American soldier? While in some of the countries of our allies the help cannot at this moment be so directly diverted to American arms, we cannot tell when we may be called upon to ask a share of the assistance the committees in those countries are affording and which, in any event, and in every case, is helping us to win the war."

The net receipts of the booths at Hero Land were $358,343.68, to which may be added a surplus of about $20,000, which is to be divided among a number of committees, which advanced $1,000 each toward the expenses of the bazaar. The booth receipts were apportioned among the various committees exactly as they were received, or 100 cents on the dollar.

The Canadian Government received the largest single share of the receipts of Hero Land, the sum of $92,555.27 being sent for the relief of the victims of the Halifax disaster. The Joint Distribution Committee for the Relief of Jewish War Sufferers received the next largest single share, $50,806.76, and the earnings of the British Patriotic Fund, which was managed by the British Recruiting Mission, were third, with $50,328.50. The Italian Red Cross and War Relief earned $41,113.76. The earnings of the French Heroes Lafayette Memorial Fund amounted to $34,960.70, and the American Fund for French Wounded, $13,469.71. The largest earnings of any of the American committees were those of the National League for Women's Service, which amounted to $7,888.83. The American Red Cross earnings amounted to $6,154.21.

Musician Loses Czar's Medal.

A medal presented to George Rogovoy, a Russian 'cellist, by the Czar Nicholas, was lost yesterday afternoon by his wife, Mrs. Florita Rogovoy, in Forty-second Street, between Sixth and Park Avenues. The medal, which was presented to Mr. Rogovoy at the Romanoff Jubilee in 1902, had a representation of the Russian eagle on one side with the dates 1802-1902, and the letters A. and H. Mrs. Rogovoy, who lives at 446 Manhattan Avenue, has offered a reward for the recovery of the medal.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"I'm All In"

"My feet weigh a ton, my eyes are weary, my head thumps and my back aches. I'm drowsy and losing my hold. What'll happen to the folks?"

It's not as bad as that. Give your system a good cleaning out and then keep it clean with the new LAXATIVE.

BOAL'S ROLLS

MADE WITH REAL FRUITS.

At Druggists. Package of 6 Rolls, 15c.

Precious Souvenirs

In a very few years the historic pictures which appear in the Mid-Week Pictorial of the most interesting phases of the war will be priceless possessions.

24 pages, 50 pictures, can be had for 10 cents.

Mid-Week Pictorial
Issue of March 7
ON ALL NEWS STANDS TODAY.

Our Nation's Roll of Honor
American Soldiers Who Died for Their Country.
Beginning with the issue of March 7 the Mid-Week Pictorial gives a page of portraits of American soldiers who died in the service of their country.
12 Soldiers, 2 Nurses
Issue of March 7

Our Soldiers in Training
At Home—Abroad. Vivid, Stirring Pictures.

National Army Parade in New York

A Double-Page Map showing the three sectors held by Americans.

Full page picture of the conviction of Bolo Pacha—A Dramatic and Historic Setting.

24 PAGES OF ROTOGRAVURE.
OVER FIFTY PICTURES.
EVERY ONE WORTH A FRAME.

Mid-Week Pictorial
An Illustrated Weekly
Published by The New York Times Company
10 Cents a Copy *$5 a Year*

"As in a Looking Glass," Published by

Beauty is more essential to the world than mathematics or mechanics, than missionaries or motor cars, or even bread and butter. It is the . . . essential force which (all of the time, itself unmoved) causes all initiates all other motion.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Tailored Suits, Hostess Frocks & Girls' Silken Ginghams
Meet Over the Teacups. Their Wearers Have Chosen Them Because They Are So Attractively Priced.

A—*Poiret Twill Tailored Suit. Little "Pony" Coat, lined with printed silk and braided smartly. Very newest lines, charming quality. Price $47.50.*

B—*Khaki Covert, beautifully tailored. Military motif. Skirt has pockets set in a new fashion. Linings comparable to its very good style. Price $50.00.*

C—*Georgette Crepe, in soft pastel tones, beads in white and soft tans, or wood shade. Very chic for afternoon, semi-formal social functions. Price $42.50.*

D—*Silk Gingham, in a wonderful green and white, with green Georgette sleeves and collar. Very girlish. Price $39.50.*

E—*Table, Chairs, Settee, Gimbels Fine Furniture, Seventh Floor. Dishes from Fifth Floor. Birdcage from Fifth Floor—New Kind of Housefurnishings Store.*

Writing of France, One Author Says:

"We innovate; going back to the everlastingly renewed, everlastingly rising, everlastingly young source where Nature feeds those who seek her, we create!"

Formerly, interrogated by mediaeval artists, she told her secrets in simple moving words. Now, once more, she unveils herself to her real friends, her eloquence is more learned, and less primitive, but she still speaks of greatness, of truth, of art, she speaks of France who was, is and always will be the radiant center of artistic faith."

No greater expression of this idea is available than is shown in Paris Millinery. For a time, Paris suffered repression of spirits, but this year she again turns to flowers, ribbons, and feathers. She brings back the winsomeness of a nosegay, and then in an incomparable manner swathes it with transparent material, Georgette crepe, chiffon, or Malines, and as one looks at it one knows the French creative spirit has *renewed* itself.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

BLOUSES

are myriad in design and myriad in materials.

Tailored Suits are the very best friends blouses ever had, for a tailored suit never goes out without a blouse as a companion.

Blouses at Gimbels are at once so chaste in design and fabric, and so lovely in colorings, that they hardly get into the house, until out they go again to adorn some fair wearer in her smart new tailored suit.

Just now, new gingham-checked voile in dainty pink, or blue-on-white is made doubly tempting by its lace-edged frill on great collar and cuffs. "Only $2.00?" you ask as you are surprised that so chic a blouse is really so small in price. "Yes, only $2.00, and there are a number of other blouses equally attractive at the same price."

Then you stop for a moment and your eye is caught by the new "Frilly" blouses. Hyacinth blue Georgette draws you straight to it, and you forget everything except the loveliest color shown this season in blouses. $5.00 is the price, but that's no matter, for anything so lovely can't be measured by price. The "In-Betweens" are $2.95, $3.95, $5.95, and each has a special feature that you always like in blouses! Well, just choose the one that your tailored suit desires and you'll be quite happy.

While you are here, look at Paris-made blouses at $3.95 and up.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Whether You Are Six or Sixteen

you'll wear wash frocks during the coming Summer.

Better buy now while the new frocks are fresh and the sizes available, for there comes a time when you want some lovely thing, but it is gone to another—a more fortunate patron.

Around $4.00 there's a perfectly charming selection of frocks in ginghams, chambrays, cotton crepes and other lavable fabrics.

Many have bits of handwork, such as smocking, used in a decorative manner.

At much less than $4.00, other simpler frocks are available.

New White Dresses, lace-trimmed, are here in dainty styles for Confirmation and for Easter wear.

New chic Coats to wear over these Easter frocks are on the Third Floor, too; so while here look at them.

In fact, you ought to go through the Misses', Juniors' and Children's Section, and go through very carefully, for you seldom see a larger, handsomer group of merchandise at such modest prices.

Another point we want to call to your attention is the finish of this merchandise. It's just as nice as that of the grown-ups.

Verify this for yourself!

GIMBELS—Third Floor

In Selecting the Correct Tailored Suit, Do Not Put All of Your Money Into One Suit

Buy two, or more, Tailored Suits; one simple in line and suitable for hard, practical wear, and the others more dressy and with some distinctive touches that differentiate you from those you meet on "The Broad Highway."

Severity and simplicity in tailored suits sometimes make them cost more than those that are ornate, for these suits depend for their charm on impeccable tailoring, thoroughly mannish fabrics, and distinction in cut. Gimbels are showing some Oxfords and real-coverts that express this idea better than mere words.

So you can see what we are trying to say if you'll but come in. These are the sort of Suits to choose for good, hard, practical wear.

The more dressy tailored suits at Gimbels are equally well produced, but are of less expensive fabrics in some instances, and are priced accordingly. It is also true that some of the dressiest tailored suits are also some of the most expensive, for the reason they are from exclusive designers, who charge for their name and for their art.

In other words, price is controlled by certain trade laws, but Gimbel prices are the very lowest for which really good garments can be produced.

Tailored Suits open at $25.00 and range up to more than a hundred dollars, but in any case the suit is the best of its sort.

See Tailored Suits—Third Floor.

The Second Floor
Joins the Easter Showing of Beautiful
Negligees and Petticoats

The Silk Department
on the Second Floor at Gimbels Presents its Compliments to the Dressmakers of the City and from Elsewhere and Invites Them to the Showing of International Silks.

Summer Furs

Are Wise in Holding On to Their Popularity

The custom of wearing furs in the Summer began by virtue of the mannequins in Paris wishing to show American tourists their wares for the following season.

Begun as an emergency service, the fashion pleased the world so much that it came to stay.

GIMBELS are showing Summer Furs that will make their wearers particularly lovely. Capes, Coatees, Stoles, Pelerines, and other novelties are the choice this season, and many are convertible into different garments.

Hudson Seal, (dyed muskrat,) moleskin, kolinsky, squirrel, nutria (taupe-dyed and natural) are worked up into these chic garments, sometimes alone but often in attractive combinations. Prices range from $45.00 to $345.00.

Three special groups arranged for Easter that are most attractive. Japanese Kolinsky Stoles at $45.00, "Battle Ship" Grey Wolf Scarves at $24.50, and real White Fox Scarves at $27.50, are much lovelier than can be expressed in a few cold words in type. Just come in and try them on—that will convince you! You'll find them on the Third Floor.

Silk Coats

In Pompadour Colors, Pinks, Blues, Orchids, and Other Seducing Nuances

Hip depth and of such soft, indescribable silks, or of crisp taffetas; shirred and full of surprises, are just the Easter wraps for a young, beautiful woman.

Not for a long time have such youthful little Coatees been devised as these Gimbels are showing from $19.50 up.

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STEFANSSON BEGINS NEW EXPLORATIONS

Sends Word That He Contemplates Another Year of Absence in the Arctic.

MAY CROSS SEA TO SIBERIA

Commander of the Polar Bear Is Arrested After Leaving Stefansson Marooned.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, March 6.—While the map of the civilized world is being changed by war, Vilhjalmar Stefansson, Canada's arctic explorer, apparently intends to keep away from civilization and continue, for another year or so at least, to change the map of the arctic and extend civilization's knowledge of the unknown.

He has already been four years in the Far North, coming in once a year to the farthest outposts to file brief reports of what he has so far discovered, and then striking off again into the uncharted north.

The Canadian Government expected Mr. Stefansson to be on his way back to Ottawa by this time, to report officially the results of his exploration trip, which was originally planned to last only three years. Arctic exploration is one of the expenses that it is felt might be dispensed with during the strain of was financing. But, instead of returning, Mr. Stefansson has sent word via the last Northwest Mounted Police patrol from Herschel Island to Dawson that he contemplated another year or so of further exploration with the few men who are still with him to the west of the new lands he discovered in 1915 and 1916.

No word can be sent to the explorer telling him to come back to Ottawa, as the next patrol entering Herschel, the nearest line of communication, will not reach Herschel until next August.

May Attempt Passage to Siberia.

Meanwhile it is surmised here that Stefansson's brief intimation that he expected to start on a trip that would take seventeen months, "or possibly more," means that he intends to attempt the passage across the Siberian sea and wind up on the north coast of Siberia.

It will be remembered that in 1914 Stefansson's steamer, the Karluk, after being caught in the ice north of Alaska, drifted, with crew aboard, to Wrangel Island, whence they made their way across the ice to Siberia. Stefansson evidently intends to take this same drift while exploring, with sled parties, the frozen sea in search of new lands. No word has been received by the Naval Department here confirmatory of the report from Dawson that Stefansson is seriously ill.

He and his party wintered at Barter Island, a little to the west of Herschel Island, and near the dividing line between the Yukon and Alaska. From that locality he sent out, with the last police patrol, a synoptic report of his work of the last three years. That report, which has just been received, is as follows:

"The exploring trip of 1916 took 220 days. We discovered two new islands and mapped out most of the islands discovered in 1915; the area of the largest is probably less than Prince Patrick Island. The first island discovered in 1916 had its north end in latitude 80 degrees and 10 minutes, longitude 100 degrees. Findlay Island is only twelve miles in diameter and King Christian Island is still smaller. They are separated by a sea over 200 fathoms deep. The second island discovered in 1916 lies west of Findlay Island and is about fifty miles in diameter. We spent the Summer on this island, and in September and October crossed the strait to the land discovered in 1915 and mapped the east and south coasts of it on our way to Melville Island.

Winter Diet of Musk Ox.

"The Polar Bear did not try to come to Melville Island in 1916, and we learnt in the Spring of 1917 that she had instead proceeded about 100 miles south to winter in Walker Bay. Seventeen of us spent the Winter on Melville Island, most of us living mainly on musk ox meat, which also furnished us sled provisions for 1917.

"In the Spring of 1917 we finished mapping the land discovered in 1915, and attained a point 140 miles from shore northwest of Cape Isachsen. Soundings northwest of Cape Isachsen showed a sea bottom similar to that of Melville Sound. The deepest sounding, 570 metres, was obtained about 60 miles from land. Our sounding furthest from land was only 520 metres.

"We were forced to turn back here by adverse conditions, chief of which was severe illness from scurvy of two of my three companions; the scurvy was due to the fact that some of our men had, without my knowledge, been living mainly on the cache left at Winter Harbor by Captain Bernier. None of those who lived on meat were ill of any disease. I knew the Bernier supplies were being used, but supposed that the men were eating considerable fresh meant as well. As one of them had to ride and the other could do little work, although able to walk, we had rather a hard time getting back to shore. On reaching Isachsen Land the sick men recovered completely in two weeks on a meat diet.

"On this trip we ran out of provisions about 700 miles from home. We started south late in May and traveled by way of our Summer camp of 1916, and thence by the east coast of Melville Island to Winter Harbor, thus tying up our sextant observations of the previous year. Ran a line of soundings from Cape Providence to Point John Russell. The greatest depth under 250 fathoms was reached at Point Russell on July 25. We abandoned our sleds there and reached Kellet on Aug. 17.

Pursues the Polar Bear's Captain.

"We found the Polar Bear had sailed Aug. 12, after cutting the mast out of the Mary Sachs and carrying off her sails and otherwise breaking her up so as to make her unseaworthy, although the engines were in fair condition and her leakage was only nine minutes per hour. The cache left by the Polar Bear contained no sled nor any instruments or provisions suitable for sled travel. We would have had to have spent the Winter here in idleness but for the arrival of the schooner Challenge, which I purchased for $6,000, in the hope of overtaking the Polar Bear.

"We sailed from Kellet on Aug. 29 and in thirty hours overtook the Polar Bear in Franklin Bay, though she had left Kellet seventeen days ahead of us. The Polar Bear had been detained by ice. I put the Polar Bear's Captain ashore at Baillie Island. Several other members of the expedition were discharged at their own request, both at Baillie and Herschel Islands. I promoted Hadley to a Captainey, with Castle as mate. Sold the Challenge for $4,000 after overtaking the Polar Bear.

"The Polar Bear leaves Herschel Island on Sept. 11, 1917, bound for Nome, but will keep further off shore than whalers ordinarily do, to take soundings and make other observations, if ice conditions permit.

"We are not fully provisioned for another Winter, as we hope to get out, but have purchased a few important things from the Hudson Bay Company, and have been supplied with bacon, dog feed, and other items by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, so that we shall probably get through the Winter should we be frozen in.

"V. STEFANSSON,
"Commander Canadian Arctic Expedition."

The Royal Northwest Mounted Police have reported to Ottawa that the commander of the Polar Bear, who apparently left Stefansson marooned, is now under arrest. Details as to his motive or the causes of the evident quarrel with the explorer have not yet been received in Ottawa.

REFUSE TO REPORT THE OVERMAN BILL

New Vote in Committee 9 to 6 —Sponsor Says He Will Redraft Measure.

TWO SUBSTITUTES OFFERED

Each Further Restricts Proposed Grant of Power to President to Co-ordinate Departments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Overman bill, to authorize the President to co-ordinate departments as a war exigency, struck another snag today in the Senate Judiciary Committee, when at attempt to order it reported to the Senate was defeated, 9 to 6. After the conference, Senator Overman said the measure would be redrafted in the hope of meeting the objections raised. He expects to have the redraft ready tomorrow.

Senator Hoke Smith offered a substitute to the bill, confining the reorganization of departments to teh army and navy. In other respects the substitute bill conforms to the phraseology of the measure as redrafted ten days ago by the subcommittee.

Senator Sterling, Republican, of South Dakota, offered another substitute, to confine the President's authority for co-ordination to intradepartment functions. Under this bill the President would have to confine his changes to departments already existing and could not shift the functions of one department to another.

In explaining his opposition to the Overman measure as drafted by the subcommittee, Senator Hoke Smith said that he regarded the bill as "vicious."

"It is all very well to suggest that if theese extraordinary powers were granted to the President he would not misuse them," he said. "Of course he wouldn't misuse them, and no one expects or fears that he would; but how about the Senate? Why are we called upon to grant powers which are not needed and which might be used wrongfully, just because we don't expect the present incumbent of the White House to misuse them?

"Under the Overman bill as drafted, the President might go into the Treasury eDpartment and relieve the Federal Reserve Board of every power granted to it under the carefully drawn statute which created it and concentrate those powers in the Controller of the Currency. Also, it would permit many other things which no one has any idea the President might do, and yet which he could do if he would. I hold that the Senate was not elected to surrender such control over to the executive branch of the Government as the Overman bill proposes to grant."

GARVIN SUCCEEDS VEEDER.

President Appoints Brooklyn Jurist to the Federal Bench.

Justice Edwin L. Garvin of the Court of Special Sessions, was appointed by President Wilson yesterday to succeed Judge Van Vechten Veeder of the United States District Court of the Eastern District of New York. Justice Garvin is an organization Democrat of Brooklyn. He was born in Flatbush in 1877, and attended the Erasmus Hall Academy and the New York University, graduating in 1890.

Two years and a half ago he was appointed to the Court of Special Sessions by Mayor Mitchel. He was Secretary of the District Board for the city of New York during the last draft. Justice Garvin is married and lives at 149 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

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FANTASTIC 'COQ D'OR' A HIT AT PREMIERE

Russian Pantomime, with Its Novel Music, Amuses and Charms at Metropolitan.

DANCERS MIME FAIRY TALE

Star Singers, Hidden Among Choristers on "Bleachers," Are Recognized Only by Their Voices.

LE COQ D'OR, opera-pantomime in three acts, text in French from a Russian libretto by Vladimir Bielsky, after Poushkin's poetic fairy tale, with action for ballet arranged by Michael Fokine; music by Nicholas Andreivich Rimsky-Korsakoff. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

The Princess	Maria Barrientos / Rosina Galli
The King	Adamo Didur / Adolph Bolm
Amelfa	Sophie Braslau / Queenie Smith
The Astrologer	Rafaelo Diaz / Giuseppe Bonfiglio
The Prince	Pietro Audisio / Marshall Hall
The General	Basil Ruysdael / Ottokar Bartik
A Knight	Vincenzo Reschiglian / Vincenzo Ioucelli
The Golden Cock	Marie Sundelius

Conducter—Pierre Monteux.

Rimsky-Korsakoff's "The Golden Cockerel," to quote an English equivalent for the name of this novelty of novelties in New York, last night, was the last of fifteen operas by Russia's most famous composer after Rubinstein and Tschaikowsky, and, more important as explaining its curious history, a work of thinly veiled political satire which caused the Petrograd censor to forbid its performance during Rimsky-Korsakoff's lifetime. Given at the Private Theatre, Moscow, in 1909, and ultimately also in Paris and London just before the war, its later and revised form was staged for the first time in America last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House.

One of the largest audiences in years saw the Russian novelty through, as the latter end of a double bill that lasted to 11:30 o'clock. It was just before 10 that "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played and the ballet began. The house laughed first at Petrograd preparedness for a war of tiptoes and topnotes, and it laughed last at a procession of real circus freaks. It listened with pleasure to flute chromatics of another "Chant Hindou," to harp arpeggios of "Sheherazade's" own composer. Ripples of applause greeted Rafaelo Diaz's ringing high Ca at the start, and a high E or so from Maria Barrientos in her exquisite, endless aria of the second act dances, as well as native Russian airs sung throughout by Sophie Braslau and Adam Didur, both to the manner born.

Fifteen Recalls After Second Act.

There were seven curtain calls after the first act, winding up with an ovation for Bolm alone, while after the second act the rapid fire recalls quickly ran up to fifteen, which the singers and dancers took in couples generally, Barrientos and Galli, Bolm and Didur, Ruysdael and Bartik, Diaz and Bonfiglio, even Marie Sundellius and the little gilded wooden rooster that had played the title rôle, Conductor Monteux, Chorus Master Setti, and Stage Manager Agnini joined the lineup, and Mr. Monteux came out again at the fifteenth curtain with Birrientos, Galli, and Bolm.

Sold out for days in advance, as no other première has been, and already called the "Grand Opera Cocktail" on Broadway, this dumb show in a speaking frame constituted the thirtieth production, more than a quarter of these either wholly new or long unfamiliar, with which Mr. Gatti-Casazza has in a single year, a few months, in fact, built up a practically new repertory. Since America's entrance into the European conflict led to a discontinuance of opera in German, often a third of each season's performances in the past, nothing seen on this stage has surpassed in strangeness and charm of a certain caviar flavor last night's "Coq d'Or."

Opera Stars Heard and Not Seen.

Metropolitan stars, for possibly the first time in a theatre famed for star casts, were heard and not seen, save by those recognizing their voices and identifying the singers hidden among a hundred choristers in dark red robes, the women even in churchly caps, all crowded in amazingly small space on two pyramidal "bleachers" on either side of the proscenium. Mme. Barrientos, Miss Sundellius, Mr. Diaz, Mr. Audisio, could be discovered by keen eyes in the left, or south group; Miss Braslau, Mr. Didur, Mr. Ruysdael, Mr. Reschiglian, in the right, or north one.

With only the faces seen, they were at moments of silence or repose as like all the others in a many-headed triangle as peas in a pod. There was this advantage, however—that in filling their parts in the odd dialogue, illustrated by others on the floor, the singers made much of their music alone, without the necessity of taking thought to suit action to word and word to action. Slight as were their rôles, the New York stars gave distinction and clarity to each phrase, as the original and unnamed Russian artists had not done in Paris and London in 1914.

Russian Realism in Picture.

Russian realism was shown in the picture on the stage, the story mimed by dancers, of whom a fairly remarkable company had been trained with unflagging zeal by a former member of the Diaghileff Troupe both here and abroad, Adolph Bolm. It was a test, not of legs, but brains; not technique of the ballet, but actual musicianship, for the more visible representatives of a duplicate cast so to synchronize their every move and gesture that they themselves appeared to be delivering the speeches sung over their heads to an accompaniment of subdued but always brilliant orchestration. This was naturally expected of Mr. Bolm as the King, who had the music by heart and had drilled all the others, as it were, "letter-perfect" in their parts.

Miss Galli surprised many by her "composing" of the leading woman's rôle of the Princess, almost as constantly under the necessity of expressing some phase of orchestral proclamation as the King himself. Queenie Smith, a young dancer, more than any other, realized the comic spirit of the court mourning for its monarch at the close. Mr. Bonfiglio seemed to sing his way across the curtained stage in prologue and epilogue, though the voice—as with Esau and Jacob—was Mr. Diaz behind the scenes. Mr. Bartik had a General's part in the mock-heroic processions of boyars, nobles, soldiers, giants, dwarfs. Two other named dancers were Vincenzo Ioucelli and Marshall Hall.

How far it was from reality, from the tragedy of a since fallen Czar, from political matter for the Censorship, would be beside the mark to inquire; Poushkin's brief poem of 224 lines was fairly represented by the recital of Bielsky's expanded text combined with the antics of the dancers. Some formal protest was made by Rimsky-Korsakoff's widow and son at the like performance in Paris, and under international copyright convention the work was withdrawn there; not after a single hearing, as often reported, but at least three, according to Pierre Monteux, its conductor in Paris and New York. The Rimsky-Korsakoff heirs were unable to stop "Coq d'Or" in London.

Goes to War on Wooden Horse.

So naïve is the music, yet so masterly its use of Russian folk tunes, of Oriental color, that its reproduction here as choral ballet, recalling much older "madrigal drama," does not seem a case of reductio ad absurdum. True, a cast of singing actors might give point and poignancy to some other features than those emphasized now. Flyswatters act, not sing, the King's lullaby. Dodon slumbers on a vast bed that four dancers carry jauntily, stepping in ragtime, while later he goes forth to war on a wooden horse, and returns with wooden camels, tin soldiers, in his train of freaks, antiques and horribles. She of Shemakha dances with her women before him, while her silvery laughter ripples on high as from a skyscraper conservatory of music in full blast. The Golden Cock, flying woodenly on strings, spreads death like a Bolshevist brigade.

Old Russian tales, the children's classics of that former Empire, it is said, furnished the suggestion for fantastic scenery as sketched primarily by Willy Pogany, who also designed the costumes after Russian models more familiar here. The royal city of King Dodon is a toyland indeed built of blocks, a Christmas "color supplement," but the sombre battlefield with its twisted trees on which perch ravens the size of the fabled auk or prehistoric pterodactyl carry more of the sardonic spirit of savage satire on Czar and Russian people. The actual canvases hung at the Metropolitan were painted in New York by P. Dodd Ackerman, the dresses and above all the headdresses were done by Mme. Musaeus, and the endless accessories supplied by Edward Siedle.

That Rimsky-Korsakoff, whose practised hand prepared much of Moussorgsky—including mighty "Boris" itself—and the others of Russia's "great five" composers for the opera stage or concert platform, has in his own music achieved many orchestral effects, brilliant, subtle, and charming, may go without saying today. The "Coq d'Or" in large part, as arranged by his pupil, Glasounow, was performed at a concert of the Russian Symphony Society in New York earlier this season. In operatic version, the vocal and choreographic elements are of equal importance, and the double distribution sacrifices nothing of the dance or comedy for the benefit of the song. As Mr. Monteux has said, it permits the spectator to be at the same time pleased wit hthe music and amused by the spectacle.

Arch Novelty of Russia's Music.

Half a century ago, Rimsky-Korsakoff, a young naval officer, was in New York Harbor on a Russian man-of-war. Why is it that no one today recalls that visit or the name of that ship?

Like the poet, Poushkin, another half century before him, the musician may have been little interested in making history, more concerned in writing or ridiculing it. As composer, he wrote twelve of his fifteen operas around Russian fairy tales like the "Coq d'Or."

"What is the moral of this fable? I do not understand it," exclaimed Mr. Gatti in the Metropolitan lobby last night. "Will not some one propose a referendum of the public as to what it is all about?"

The usually silent Director gave no hint of his own idea, beyond such as might be found in his program, another of those double coincidences in which he delights. Thus, to introduce the arch novelty of all that had come out of Russia of late, Mr. Gatti started the present bill with a repetition of his own Italy's most sensational thriller heard round the world in the last generation. In Mascagni's "Cavalleria" appeared Mmes. Easton and Perini, Messrs. Lazaro and Chalmers, and Moranzoni at the baton. Of these Mr. Lazaro alone was a change from the one previous hearing of "Cavalleria" this season.

GIVES FESTIVAL CONCERT.

Music School Settlement's Community Singing a Feature.

The Music School Settlement of New York, Arthur Farwell, conductor, gave its second festival concert at Carnegie Hall last night. It was perhaps the first time, certainly not more than the second, in twenty-four years' existence of this unique institution that it had appeared in its entirety, and in order to accommodate the 700 pupils the stage was greatly enlarged. The hall was also decorated with lighting effects by Claude Bragdon, designer of the famous "Song and Light" festivals in Central Park.

All the orchestras of the school—the Senior, Community, Junior, and Elementary—gave numbers on the program, which included the works of Grieg, Tschaikowsky, Beethoven, Saint-Saëns, Haydn, and Schumann. Juliett Glassman, a miss of about 12 years, played particularly well the Rondo Capriccioso of Mendelssohn, and Jack Sherman displayed considerable violin talent when he played the Romance of Tschaikowsky. The orchestras were led by Mr. Farwell, Melzar Chaffee, and Harriet Rosenthal.

An interesting feature of the program was the community singing, in which the audience joined in "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the opening number, under the leadership of Harry Barnhart, Camp Upton Song Leader. The carols from "The Evergreen Tree" of Percy MacKaye, arranged by Mr. Farwell, which had a semi-private hearing at the McDowell Club this Winter, were heard for the first time in public, the composer conducting. A new organization in the school, the "Vocal Ensemble" sang the negro "spiritual," "Listen to the Lambs," by the negro composer, Nathaniel Dett, under the leadership of Mrs. Laura Elliot, head of the vocal department.

The school will reap the benefits of the concert, which was given primarily to present the music school settlement idea before the city and to show the magnitude and worth of this work. Many of the children traveled far to do their share.

GERMANS IN AN OPERETTA.

"The Woman Eater," with Sprightly Numbers, Sung at Irving Place.

The German players at the Irving Place Theatre ventured again into musical comedy last night, giving their first performance of "Die Frauenfresser," ("The Woman-Eater,") a Viennese operetta which is said to have enjoyed great popularity in Germany and Austria. The score, which includes a number of sprightly numbers, is by Edmund Eysler, and the book by Leo Stein and Karl Lindau.

Rudolf Christians made one of his infrequent appearances on the musical stage, acting the title rôle. Christian Rub extracted a large amount of fun from the rôle of a valet, and Kaethe Herold sang the prima donna rôle acceptably. Although somewhat conventional in plot, the piece provides entertainment which is almost continuously tuneful and lively.

Boris Thomashefsky to Act Uptown.

William Morris announced yesterday that the first uptown engagement of Boris Thomashefsky, the well-known Yiddish actor, will take place some time next month in a theatre yet to be acquired. Thomashefsky and his company, numbering about 100, will play a season of four weeks in Yiddish. During the opening week they will present "The Broken Violin," written by Thomashefsky; the second week, "The Chazente" ("The Cantor's Wife,") and the third week "Uptown and Down." The final week will be devoted to repertory.

Thomashefsky's Yiddish Theatre is at Houston Street and Second Avenue.

Chamber Music Society Concert.

The Educational Chamber Music Society will give its ninth concert at the Educational Alliance Building, 197 West Broadway, on Sunday evening, March 10. The program includes works by d'Ambrosio, Glasounow, Mendelssohn, and Schubert. Instrumentalists will be Arkady Bourstin, Jacques Gordon, Jacob Altschuler, Bernard Altschuler, and Modest Altschuler.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mrs. Fiske, who is appearing in Boston in "Madame Sand," will be seen in New York during the Spring in Henri Lavedan's drama, "Service." The piece will be played for the first time by Mrs. Fiske next week in Boston, and will be preceded by the Dunsany one-act play, "A Night at an Inn." Both "Madam Sand" and "Service" will be played by Mrs. Fiske on tour next season.

Marc Klaw has resigned the Chairmanship of the War Department's Commission on Training Camp Activities.

George Giddens has been engaged for a role in the new Cyril Harcourt comedy, "A Pair of Petticoats."

"Fisherman's Luck," a comedy by Arthur Edwin Krows and Norman Lee Swartout, will be played for the first time by the municipal stock company in Northampton next week.

Following the established custom at the playhouse, no performance of "The Little Teacher" will be given on Good Friday, March 29.

Children attending Saturday's matinee of "Jack o' Lantern," it is announced, will be permitted to skate on the stage following the ice skating finale.

CARDS COST RUSSIAN $26,400 IN A NIGHT

Afterward He Was Found Shot, and Said He Wounded Himself by Accident.

CALLS LUCK TERRIBLY BAD

Capt. Iserguine, Testifying at Gambling Inquiry, Says He Rarely Won at Club Games.

Captain Nicholas Iserguine of the Russian Army, when Russia had an army, and an official representative of the Department of Finance of the old Russian Government, when Russia had a Department of Finance, was a witness yesterday at the gambling inquiry before Judge Wadhams in General Sessions and admitted that he was a victim of some of the "big games" that took place at various hotels of the city conducted by the Partridge and Olympic Clubs. At one sitting, in the early hours of Jan. 26, he said, he lost $26,400. Iserguine declared he had been losing steadily before that night, but that was the most crushing blow he had suffered, so hard to endure, he asserted, that he went back to his apartment and invited what he described as an "accident—merely an accident" which resulted in his being laid up in the Flower Hospital with a bullet wound in his left breast.

The witness several times appealed to Judge Wadhams for protection against the questions of Assistant District Attorney Smith, who wanted to know whether the Russian Army Captain had not decided to end his streak of hard luck by taking his life. Judge Wadhams granted the request of the witness.

Captain Iserguine came to this country prior to the revolutionary upheaval in Russia. Under the old Russian Imperial Government he was State Inspector of the Savings Banks, and he came to America on a special mission for the Department of Finance. He said he still received a salary from the Department of Finance, although he did not state just where the Department of Finance of the old Imperial Government has its present headquarters. Captain Iserguine, immaculately dressed, is a fluent talker in several languages. He said that the only thing that prevented him from winning—he asserted he rarely won—was his "terribly bad luck."

Calls His Luck Bad.

"It's a most extraordinary thing," said the witness, "but everybody I play with mostly wins from me. I don't know what to make of it. I guess it's because I'm terribly unlucky, but what can a man do—I just love to play."

Besides his losses at cards, on one occurrence in Washington Square, when his pocket was picked of $1,700 while he was looking over the heads of others to get "a look" at what he called the "scout boy parade." He said this was no discouraging that he put all his cash in the bank.

Before leaving Russia Iserguine learned the game of chemin de fer, which he began to play immediately after his arrival in this country. He joined the New York Club and the Bridge and Whist Club, he said, and played cards at both places. He played at the Bridge Whist Club almost every other day and "lost nine times out of ten." The losses ranging from $50 to $900 a game, he declared. When Assistant District Attorney Smith asked him how much he had ever won, he replied: "Well, I can't say that I was ever a winner. You see most every time I—lost—"

"What were the names of some of the persons who won from you at whist?" asked Mr. Smith.

"The names—that I couldn't say. But if you take the list of members of the Bridge and Whist Club, you will have all the persons in that organization who have won money from me at some time or other."

The chemin de fer which he asserted he played at the Partridge and Olympic Clubs he referred to as a "special" kind of baccarat. Captain Iserguine said he played at the Partridge Club twice and won about $4,000. That was in November and January last, and he declared he was then invited to go to the Olympic Club at the Ritz on Jan. 2 to attend a "beefsteak dinner" at which he asserted he lost his winnings of $4,000 and $22,400 besides in five hours of play. At first he estimated his total losses that night at $20,000 or thereabout, but a moment later he said:

"No, that's wrong. I remember quite well how much I lost. It was just $26,400."

Unable to Recall Names.

The witness could not remember the names of any one who played with him—excepting that another Russian gentleman seated to his left won about $4,000. Captain Iserguine said he lost most of his money by making side bets with a man to his right, who never left his side.

"I was losing to him all the time," said the Captain. "I don't know who he was."

The bank that night was $50, and the Captain said he paid his losses to "Mr. Shaughnessy," who gave him liberal terms.

Asked whether he was still being provided for by the Russian Government, Captain Iserguine said he had received his last allowance two weeks ago. The revolution and the fact that the Government of which he was an employe had been succeeded by at least three other Governments seemed to make no difference in his position, he declared.

"The Russian Government," he said with careless wave of his hand, "the Russian Government—I'm the Russian Government or a part of it. The Bolsheviki—they—I pay no attention to them."

Assistant District Attorney Smith then began to question the witness as to what happened on the night it was said he tried to commit suicide. After declaring that it was all an "accident," Captain Iserguine requested Judge Wadhams to have the prosecutor change the subject—a request which the court granted.

George Young Bauchle, President of the Partridge Club, was arraigned yesterday on the charge of maintaining a gambling establishment. He pleaded not guilty and was released on $1,000 bail.

STILL MORE MEN THAN JOBS.

State Bureau Also Finds Number of Women at Men's Work Increasing.

Enlistments in the army have not drawn so heavily yet upon surplus labor that the number of vacant places in industrial plants is greater than the number of men out of jobs, according to a bulletin given out yesterday by the Bureau of Employment of the State Industrial Commission. The bulletin points out, however, that there is a great need for trained or skilled laborers, and urges the adoption of a plan for training more of the men classed now as unskilled.

The number of women taking the places of men still increases, the bulletin says, and reports to the bureau indicate that some employers are paying the women lower wages. The bulletin points out also that the demand for farm laborers is growing.

Miss Georgianna E. Reynolds's Will.

The will of Miss Georgianna E. Reynolds, who died on Dec. 9 at 508 West 114th Street, gives her estate of more than $50,000 to charities, with the exception of a dozen bequests of $1,000 each and personal effects to friends. St. Luke's Home for Aged Women gets $8,000, and $2,000 each goes to the Shelter for Respectable Girls, Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, All Angels' Church, and Christ Church at Sparkill, N. Y. The Shelter for Respectable Girls divides the residuary estate with Archdeacon Spurr of Moundsville, W. Va., who gets his share for work among the negroes.

READING THANKS US FOR FEEDING BRITAIN

High Commissioner Says Food Situation in England Is the Worst Since the War Began.

The Earl of Reading, British High Commissioner to the United States, expressed yesterday the highest appreciation of the co-operation afforded by the United States Government in solving the food problems of England, which he said were still serious but appeared to be very well in hand. "We are now on the closest rations of any time since the beginning of the war," he said. "Indeed, the food situation in England is as serious as present as it has been at any time since the war began, but it is being greatly relieved by what you are sending us, especially cereals. And whatever there is, is being distributed equally.

"I am sure I need not tell you how beholden we are to America for the supplies which we are receiving, more particularly of food, at this moment and during the last few months. The value to the Allied cause of these exports is incalculable. The representatives of France and Italy have been working in close co-operation with me at Washington, and we have found the greatest good-will in and received the greatest assistance from both Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Hoover."

British officials attached to the missions said that the rationing of meat, butter and sugar had put an end to the feeling of insecurity caused under previous conditions, when long lines of buyers had to wait before provisions shops, which were sometimes sold out before the purchasers at the end of the line had had their turn. The present system, it was said, guaranteeing that whatever there was would be equally divided among poor and rich, had produced a much better feeling and there was no longer any necessity for holding that the supply of a given family depended on early rising and individual ingenuity.

The officials also indicated much appreciation of the general readiness of the people of the United States to respond to the Food Administration's request for conservation in the spirit in which it was made, and to undergo voluntary abstinence whenever the interest of the allied cause required it.

Lord Reading saw newspapermen at the Plaza yesterday, with a number of officials attached to the various missions, including Major Gen. E. D. Swinton of the Military Mission, and Sir Henry Babington Smith, who has just arrived to assist Lord Reading in the non-diplomatic part of his duties, with the title of Assistant Commissioner. The British Missions now in this country deal with military matters, finance, shipping, munitions, food, fuel, and other supplies. The Shipping Commission has to do not only with the construction of new shipping, but also, in consultation with the Ministry of Shipping in London, with the loading and direction of British ships in American ports. The Missions already employ several thousand persons, chiefly in Washington and New York, and the work carried on by them has become so large that the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner was considered advisable. Sir Henry, who has been an adviser of the British Government in financial matters for many years, and was formerly President of the Bank of Turkey, is well known in this country, having been a member of the commission headed by Lord Reading which negotiated the Anglo-French loan in the Fall of 1915.

A reception was held at the Plaza in the afternoon for Lord and Lady Reading, at which were present the leading members of the various missions of which Lord Reading is to be the head. The reception was arranged by Sir Hardman and Lady Lever and Sir Frederick and Lady Black. About 150 were present.

The Lotos Club will give a dinner in honor of Lord Reading on Wednesday evening, March 27.

LORD READING'S AID HERE.

Sir Henry Babington Smith Arrives —Two Injured Officers Return.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, March 6.—Sir Henry Babington Smith arrived here yesterday on an American steamship from England to assist Lord Reading, Great Britain's special Ambassador to the United States.

Sir Henry Babington Smith was formerly President of the Bank of Turkey, and, as a member of the Anglo-French Financial Commission to the United States in 1915, had part in arranging for the Anglo-French loan of $500,000,000.

Other passengers arriving on the steamer included First Lieut. G. S. Condit of the Medical Reserve Corps and Lieutenant E. M. Young of the regular army. Lieutenant Young was wounded when an ambulance in which he was riding was struck by a shell. Lieutenant Condit of Warren, Penn., is suffering from shell shock.

SLACKER GETS 11 MONTHS.

Artist Tells Judge He Considers Himself Above Government.

Andrino Iaricci, an artist, was arraigned in the Federal District Court yesterday as a slacker and pleaded guilty. He said he failed to register for military service because he is an individualist and, as such, opposed to the war.

"I suppose you consider yourself above the United States Government?" said Judge Julius M. Mayer, before whom the prisoner was arraigned.

"I do," the man answered.

"Eleven months in the penitentiary," said the Judge.

Howard Blake, who says he is a moving-picture actor, was arraigned before Judge Martin T. Manton, charged with supplying whisky to soldiers in uniform. Judge Manton sentenced him to a year in the Mercer County (N. J.) Penitentiary.

T. N. McCARTER, JR., ENLISTS

Son of Transportation Company Official Joins Army as a Private.

Thomas N. McCarter, Jr., son of the President of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, operating trolley lines, left Princeton University yesterday and enlisted in Newark as a private in the United States Army. He is 18 years old. When he was asked why he wanted to enlist, he said: "My fighting blood is up." He had tried, he said, to enter the Aviation Corps at Princeton, but was rejected because of his age.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. 8. Mats. Today, Sat. & Tues., 2. AL JOLSON in "SINBAD" Sunday Night Concert BIGGEST BILL OF SEASON!

"Light, Frothy and Frolicsome."—Alan Dale, American. FOLLOW THE GIRL!!! 44TH ST. ROOF THEATRE Evgs. 8:15. THEY ARE ALL AFTER HER NOW Matinees Wed. and Saturday, 2:15.

39TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. William HODGE in A CURE FOR CURABLES.

44th, W. of B'way SHUBERT Theatre, Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LIONEL BARRYMORE in "A GALLI-CURCI TRIUMPH."—Mail. THE Copperhead "THE STRONGEST AND MOST STIRRING PLAY OF THE SEASON."—Eve. World.

44TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., at 2. 7TH MONTH IN NEW YORK. Lee & J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production MAYTIME Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. 5th Ave. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. B'way. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. EYES of YOUTH With JANE GREY and Original Cast.

Wm. A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE W. 48 St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. THE LITTLE TEACHER By Harry James Smith, with MARY RYAN. Greatest Comedy-Drama Since "The Music Master."

The Great Musical Hit THE LOVE MILL POPULAR MATINEE TODAY

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:15. MOROSCO 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK.

LAST TIMES "The Gipsy Trail" PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 46. Last Matinee Sat., 2:30. NAZIMOVA in IBSEN. Beginning Mon., 11, with "The Wild Duck"—Best Sale Now

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Tel. Bryant 23. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:20. YES OR NO A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES.

BROADHURST 44th St., West of B'way. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. POPULAR MATINEE TODAY Emily Stevens in The Madonna of the Future By ALAN DALE

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. LAST Last Mat. Sat., 2:15. GIRL O' MINE. TIMES NEXT WED. NIGHT, MARCH 13. THE SQUAB FARM By Frederic and Fanny Hatton

WHY MARRY? By Jesse Lynch Williams. NAT C. GOODWIN. EDMUND BREESE, ESTELLE WINWOOD, SHELLEY HULL, ERNEST LAWFORD, BEATRICE BECKLEY, LOTUS ROBB. ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop. Prices) & Sat., 2:15.

ANY ONE WHO HAS SEEN The Stuart Walker Co. in Tarkington's SEVENTEEN WILL TELL YOU THAT IT IS THE FUNNIEST AND MOST HUMAN PLAY IN TOWN. Booth THEA., 45th, W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 6100. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15. SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES OH, BOY! Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. POPULAR MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:20. "A Musical Comedy Masterpiece," OH, LADY! LADY!!

COMEDY—Wash. Sq. Players W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. YOUTH and SUPPRESSED DESIRES Last Week. Mar. 11, Mary Shaw, Mrs. Warren's Profession.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Saturday & Wed., at 2:30. FLO-FLO THE SEASON'S SENSATIONAL HIT

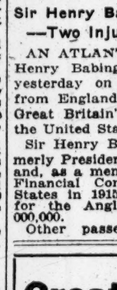
STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c & 50c. GUY BATES POST in "THE MASQUERADER" EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW Next Week, Alexandra Carlisle, "Country Cousin."

LOEW'S 7th Av. at 125 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c&50c. ALEXANDRA CARLISLE "THE COUNTRY COUSIN" Next Week—Maude Fulton in "The Brat."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way. Every Ev. at 8:15. PERNIKOFF, Rose & Ballet, Murry Bennett, Octavia Handworth & Co., & 5 others. ALL Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. ROSKLAND GIRLS with SOLLY WARD

Great Western Champagne



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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15. GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW ON EARTH THE COHAN REVUE 1918 ALL THE HITS IN ONE.

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC TONIGHT 11:30. Roof Cocoanut Grove Atop New Amsterdam Theatre.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15. SMARTEST AND BEST ACTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR. ETHEL BARRYMORE The Off Chance

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20. "Laughing Hit of the Spring."—Globe. SICK-A-BED Biggest LAUGH Maker in Town

HUDSON West 44 St., n'r B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30. Arnold DALY in "THE MASTER"

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30. Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners. "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. PRICES Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30, 50c to $2 GOING UP THE TALK OF THE TOWN. A MUSICAL COMEDY CLASSIC.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Last Matinee Sat., 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN Last 4 Times. "THE KING" NEXT MONDAY NIGHT—SEATS TODAY HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS TOOT-TOOT! From Capt. Rupert Hughes' "Excuse Me." A Train of Mirth and Melody

HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:20. BRANDON TYNAN in "SUCCESS"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents POLLY WITH A PAST

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. POP. PRICE MATS. WED. BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE With Barney Gerard & Alexander Carr.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Sat. & Wed. A FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Pop. Prices Mats. Wed. PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH with Florence Moore and John Cumberland

PARK Thea., Columbus Circle. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. 7 DAYS LEAVE PRICES 25c, 50c, $1, $1.50

FRED STONE "JACK O' LANTERN" GLOBE Mats. Sat. and Wed.

Century Thea., 62d. Nr. B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. 6th BIG MONTH The Most Gorgeous, Gigantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in History of Stage. CHU CHIN CHOW

A Musical Tale of the East. Now in Its 2d Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London. Economic Prices—Orch. $1.50-$2; Dress Cir. $1; Balc. 75c-50c; Fam. Cir. 50c-25c. Always 300 Orch. Seats $1.50. Wed. Mat., 25c to $1.

Manhattan Opera House, 34th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. WED. MAT. 50c 75c 75c. COLOSSAL SPECTACLE GARDEN OF ALLAH AMAZING Prices 25c-$1

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE, 49th St. E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Ph. Circle 1366. Mats. Tom'w, Sat., Wed. 2:30. Every Woman Will Want To See HER COUNTRY Post: "Most effective war play seen." OH! THIS SATURDAY A. M. AT ELEVEN FIFTEEN TONY SARG'S WONDERFUL MARIONETTES! AT THE PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE, 49th Street, East of Broadway. THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK SONATA MATINEE DIRK GOOTJES, Violinist. RICHARD HAGEMAN, Pianist.

REPUBLIC THEATRE For the benefit of the Stage Women's War Relief. EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON in a Special Matinee of EVERYMAN Tuesday, MARCH 12, 2:30.

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N. Y. Athletic Club Army and Navy Athletic Fund Benefit HIPPODROME, NEXT SUN. NIGHT ALL STAR CONCERT—SEATS NOW.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th Street, nr. Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 8888. Evs. at 8:20 "THE QUEEN OF MOVIES" MIZI GIZI in Mat. Sat. 2:15 Adolf Philipp's OH, EMILIE Eve. at 8:15. Musical Farce

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET. Daily, 8:15. "Der Frauenfresser" Sat. Mat., 2:15. Great Viennese Operetta by Edm. Eysler.

VIEUX COLOMBIER 65 West 35th St. Greeley 1522. Today Mat., 2:30; Tonight at 8:30. "L'Amour Medecin"; "La Petite Marquise"

VANDERBILT W. 48th Street. OPENING TONIGHT with HARRY FOX & All Star Cast. OH, LOOK!

FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Raymond Hitchcock & E. Ray Goetz, Lessees & Mgrs. OPENING TONIGHT FIRST MAT. SAT. WILLIAM ROCK and FRANCES WHITE IN "LET'S GO" Assisted by BEATRICE HERFORD, Tom SMITH & Ralph AUSTIN, N.Y.CLEF CLUB ORCHESTRA, PROF. J. EDMUND McGEE, BOBBY EDWARDS and A BEAUTY CHORUS. AN ORIGINAL REVUE. Nights, Entire Orchestra, $2.00. Pop. Price Mats. Wed., 50c to $1.50. FIRST SUNDAY NIGHT "LET'S GO" CONCERT NEXT SUNDAY, MAR. 10

CARNEGIE HALL Sat. Aft., March 23, at 2:30. VIOLIN RECITAL by LEOPOLD AUER. WANDA BOGUTSKA-STEIN at the piano. IN A PROGRAM OF OLD MASTERPIECES. Tickets 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. Boxes $15 & $18. NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE. MGT. WOLFSOHN MUSICAL BUREAU. STEINWAY PIANO USED.

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Mar. 10, at 3. PIANO RECITAL —JOSEF— HOFMANN. Seats at Box Office. (Steinway Piano.)

Aeolian Hall, TONIGHT at 8:15. FIRST EUROPEAN SONG RECITAL RATAN DEVI (Mason & Hamlin Piano)

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Ev., at 8:15. COSTOLEY TRIO. George Copeland.....Piano. Mason. Ignace Nowicki.....Violin & Hamlin. Arthur Hadley...Violoncello. Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Mar. 11, at 3. SEATS NOW— SONG RECITAL LOTTA MADDEN

Carnegie Hall, SUNDAY March 17 AT AFT. 3. Farewell Violin Recital by EddyBrowN. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Baldwin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, TUESDAY EVE., MARCH 19, 8:15. 'CELLO RECITAL. MGT. R. E. JOHNSTON. (STEINWAY PIANO) S

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1918.

SINKING MORE SUBMARINES.

The most significant statement in the latest report of Sir ERIC GEDDES on the submarine campaign is that the chances of a U-boat returning "from a voyage in the waters around England" were "one in four or one in five." It was only the other day that Admiral JELLICOE spoke in an optimistic strain about the destruction of the enemy's submarines. He predicted that by midsummer they would no longer be a menace, in fact that they would cease to be a concern. Outside of Admiralty circles, no one had an inkling of the improved methods for fighting the submarine that Sir JOHN JELLICOE had in mind. The calculation made by Sir ERIC GEDDES was evidently based upon the confidence of the Admiralty that those methods could not fail.

It is no secret that the depth bomb dropped near the spot where a U-boat has submerged sends her to the bottom. There is no escape within a certain radius, but it must be quick and accurate work. Many submarines have been sunk in this way by destroyers, and hydroaeroplanes also score sometimes. But does the use of the depth bombs account for the greater risk that the U-boats now run? Sir JOHN JELLICOE'S faith in the measures of the Allies to make an end of the scourge of the seas could hardly depend upon the increase of patrols and of now familiar devices of destruction. It may be ventured that fields of mines are being laid to trap the U-boats. Time would be required to plant mines about submarine bases and to sow areas where the enemy must pass in order to operate. The plan has been frequently urged, but the British Admiralty has never admitted that it was seriously considered.

Now that the destruction of submarines is declared to be progressive—"for some months," says Sir ERIC GEDDES, "we and the Americans have been sinking submarines as fast as they are built"—it seems to be a logical deduction that the Allies have some new method of coping with the U-boats well advanced. Mine-laying not improbably is that new method.

ARGENTINA AND THE WAR.

There are indications in recent officially inspired articles published by the Buenos Aires press that Argentina, whose attitude has been so long in doubt, will soon be definitely placed on the side of the Allies. This was foreseen after the sinking of the Argentine ship Ministro Irriendo, some weeks ago, when Germany's promises were again broken. President IRIGOYEN and his associates appear to have been convinced by this fresh evidence of Germany's faithlessness that they could no longer afford to persist in opposing the force of public opinion. Military Attachés of the republic at Berlin and Vienna were recalled, and at the same time the Government sent replies, long delayed, to official messages which had been received from three neighboring republics.

By these responses Argentina was clearly committed to the support of Germany's foes. Peru and Uruguay had announced the rupture of their relations with the Berlin Government. Argentina expressed approval of their action. Brazil sent word that she had gone into the war. Argentina, replying, said she was familiar with the causes which had made Brazil a belligerent, and declared that the decision reached was a "just" one. She might have added that the provocation had been no greater for Brazil than for herself. Publication of these official utterances was followed by a sudden and widespread strike in Argentina, evidently procured by German money. Much grain awaiting shipment to the Allies was destroyed, and railroads were wrecked to prevent movement of wheat from the interior to seaports. The strikers are still engaged in this foul work. Several of them were shot last week by troops.

It is not expected at Buenos Aires that the republic will follow the example of Brazil and become a belligerent. The press argues that Argentina cannot assist the Allies with troops. Probably her sympathy will be shown by the shipment of supplies. An agreement with our Government and Great Britain relating to wheat and corn was recently signed. To German agents it may have suggested the strike. Negotiations for another compact, concerning exports of meat, are in progress. President IRIGOYEN has instructed Dr. NAON, the republic's Ambassador at Washington, who is now in Buenos Aires, to ask that our embargo be lifted with respect to certain products which the country's industries need. There may be a trade agreement like those which Northern European neutrals have signed.

A prominent German newspaper two or three days ago asked its readers to believe that German propaganda in Argentina and other South American countries had been "so adequate that "Germany's moral status there has "been strengthened and has with-"stood the North American attack." That moral status was not promoted by LUXBURG'S advice about the sinking of ships and his contempt for the "veneered Indians." Argentina's expected action will make the continent's republics practically unanimous against the Central Powers. A conference should announce this solidarity to the world.

JOHN REDMOND.

If Ireland could have followed where JOHN REDMOND led it might have had Home Rule years ago. He was a strong leader, and a wise one. He had the admirable qualities of the Irish character without its defects; it was the defects exemplified in the unreasonableness and violent agitations of the Sinn Fein Party and their like that baffled his best efforts.

From the time he entered the House of Commons, thirty-seven years ago, REDMOND labored with incessant zeal, wisely, temperately, with the insight and foresight of a statesman, to solve the perplexing problem of Ireland. He was a supporter of PARNELL, and tried to hold the party together after PARNELL'S death. His Parliamentary competence and position were high; he had the respect even of Englishmen altogether opposed to Home Rule. The difficulties that confronted him were created on the one hand by the irreconcilable elements, to whom no method but violence was acceptable, and on the other hand by the Ulster opposition. He might have done for Ireland what enlightened statesmen of the type of MILUKOFF would have done for Russia after the revolution, but both in Ireland and in Russia there were elements that rejected all counsels of enlightened statesmanship and were not to be turned aside from the paths that lead to ruin.

In his devoted loyalty to the Government after the outbreak of the war REDMOND set an example which all Ireland should have followed, since that was the one sure way to win the freedom and privileges of Home Rule. The party of unreason and of violence chose rather to enter into conspiracies with agents of Great Britain's enemies, which was the worst possible service they could have rendered to their own cause and to the cause of Ireland. REDMOND'S death is an irreparable loss to the Nationalist Party, for it is difficult to see who can take his place. Ireland can have Home Rule when Irishmen can agree among themselves to accept a reasonable plan. The chance that an agreement can be reached and a reasonable plan accepted has been very much diminished by the termination of his long years of labor for the good of Ireland.

WHAT IS MR. HUTCHESON'S MOTIVE?

The President of the Ship Carpenters' Union has given his answer to the President of the United States. Mr. HUTCHESON has resolved to obstruct the shipbuilding program rather than co-operate against the Kaiser. A strike in the shipyards, should it be serious, would be little different from a strike in the trenches, so far as effect on the war goes. Everybody can see that it would not be possible to allow the men in the trenches to decide for themselves with whom they would fight, and whether they would fight or not if they were not consulted about the terms of peace. Mr. HUTCHESON demands that his union shall be party to a labor contract with which those building ships for the Government think that he has nothing to do.

Ability to build ships is all that the Government or Government contractors consider as qualification for Government work. To that the President of the Ship Carpenters' Union would add membership in his organization. If it should be conceded in his case, it would be necessary to concede it in the cases of all unions. The Government and its contractors would then be in the same position that they now are respecting the carpenters alone among the seventeen trades which accept the conditions of employment rejected by the carpenters. All seventeen unions would demand similar negotiations, and nobody could tell who would respond when the whistle sounded for work. Such a strike might even extend to all the unions in the American Federation of Labor, for the President of the Federation is embarrassed equally with the President of the United States by the insurrection of the President of the Carpenters' Brotherhood.

It would seem that Mr. HUTCHESON is a "biger" man than those to whom he seeks to give orders. On the contrary, on his own statement, he is a poor stick whose men strike over his head, and whom he is powerless to order to work. That seems to put the case before the unionists rather than the President of the union. Who is the real wicked partner in this shipyard trouble? Are the men or their leaders the trouble makers? Mr. HUTCHESON said in the middle of February: "I desire "to say that the action of the men "in striking does not meet with my "approval." Why, then, did he not refuse to remain the President of the allies of the Kaiser? Instead of that, he proposes to appeal to the President once more, lest the men should strike again against his will, as they did before. Why does he not repudiate his followers? Why do not his followers reject such an unrepresentative official? Why should the Government bother with persons of such erratic views? Why should not the Government go its way and let the carpenters go their way?

The Government's way is known. It was declared in the finding of the Labor Adjustment Board: "Believ-"ing that in this national emergency "past differences between employ-"ers and employés must be forgotten "in the common determination to "produce the maximum number of "ships, the board will not tolerate "any discrimination either on the "part of employers or employés be-"tween union and nonunion men." The same position was taken by Director General MCADOO when he defined the Government's attitude toward railway employés in General Order No. 8: "No discrimination "will be made in the employment, "retention, or conditions of employ-"ment because of membership or "nonmembership in labor organiza-"tions." No other position is possible. All the labor in the country is not equal to the demand for it, and not one-tenth of labor is in the unions. If the unions were patriotic above other citizens, if they were competent or conscientious workers above others, there might be an argument for discrimination in their favor. But the fact is that the nonunionists are the better workers, producing more output, working longer hours, and generally deserving the esteem which the unions think their right to receive because they are the defenders of humanity in the form of discrimination for their class at the cost of the country.

Whoever thinks this too severe to be just should read the Congressional Record of Feb. 25, in which it was asserted in the Senate that shipbuilding riveters working on the Pacific Coast in gangs which ought to average 400 rivets a day averaged 51 rivets, although boys were earning $20 to $30 a week and experienced hands on piecework, with overtime, averaged from $60 to $100 a week. The Federal Adjustment Board recommended an increase of 30 per cent., and now the carpenters want nobody but themselves to work on jobs like that. Why not forget the carpenters and Mr. HUTCHESON and all the unions and put only loyal American citizens on Government work?

HAIG'S CAMBRAI REPORT.

To read Field Marshal HAIG'S report on the Battle of the Tanks at Cambrai and the well-timed and powerful German counterattack is to feel that confidence in the skill and judgment of the British commander in France is not misplaced. There came a time in the unexpected reverse when General HAIG had to choose between a counter-offensive and a retirement to Flesquières Ridge that would involve the loss of hard-won positions of no little strategic value. Consider that since the opening of the battle of the Somme on July 1, 1916, the British commander had not known a serious check. He had won victory after victory, and was familiar with the backs of the enemy. The great drive of Sir JULIAN BYNG at Cambrai, five miles straight ahead with scarcely a breathing spell, was the pinnacle of triumph.

After so much success, a General who saw his troops thrown back, their lines broken and their ranks in confusion, positions torn from them, supports failing, might well have lost his head and called imperiously for a counterstroke, believing that his army would be invincible when put to the test. But General HAIG, with a Scotch instinct for quick and cool calculation, "had no doubt as to the "correct course under the condi-"tions." If he had decided "on an-"other offensive battle on a large "scale," he would have fought at a disadvantage and might have been overwhelmed. But the second battle of Cambrai was not to be his Waterloo.

When the score was cast up, a reverse, a depressing reverse, had to be admitted; nevertheless, the British line had been advanced two and a half miles. The reaction was depressing because so much had been expected from the wide breach made in the enemy's lines by BYNG'S vigorous assault, and the result after all was a return to trench fighting. "I am of the opinion," says General HAIG in his report, "that on the 20th and 21st of "November we went very near to "success sufficiently complete to bring "the realization of our full program "within our power." That program was to take "the Hindenburg line in "the reverse from Meuvres to the "River Scarpe," and compel a general retreat of the enemy.

As the German counterattack did not begin for several days after the high tide of the British advance, why was the opportunity given the enemy to effect concentrations and "surprise" General HAIG'S army? There are two answers. The British troops had fought themselves to a standstill by the evening of Nov. 21. There is a limit to an assaulting army's endurance. The history of war is full of examples. There were many of them in our own civil war. Again, there was a lack of reserves, of fresh troops to strengthen the line. General HAIG had repeatedly called for reinforcements. With half a million more men within call, perhaps less than that number, there would have been nothing to prevent the capture of Cambrai but a very tired German army which was also in need of rest and reinforcements.

It is now known that the German army was reinforced first; the staff was on the alert to seize its advantage. From a tactical point of view the Germans must have credit for turning the tables on the British with a swift and skillfully executed stroke. General HAIG is no doubt right when he admits no more than a "local surprise." He is much too good a tactician, and is too familiar with German methods, not to know that a British army that does not move forward from positions won is in danger of attack at any time from a watchful enemy. As to the "local surprise," it may be surmised that the British Staff work was at fault.

WORKING FOR HONOR'S SAKE.

As Chairman of the War Industries Board, Mr. BABUCH is working for the Government because he wants to be of service to his country. Mr. BABUCH has come through his Washington apprenticeship without sacrificing his Wall Street reputation, and that is worth more than is admitted generally. The country persists in judging Wall Street by its camp followers rather than by its soldiers. The country was amazed when a leading financier testified that he based credit more on character than on assets. It is not to be doubted that the President's letter to Mr. BABUCH is based more on his character, gained in the ranks of the Government service, than on his wealth.

The culmination of Mr. BABUCH'S career is not in his appointment, but in his performance of his duties. He will be watched by jealous eyes, and many of his acts will be challenged by those interested in discrediting him. The perils of the trenches are rivaled by those he incurs. It will be a proud day for Mr. BARUCH if he is in his present position when peace shall come, assisted by few more than by him. In that case he will be a man with a reputation worth more than his millions, and earned more hardly. If the country shall come to appraise him as Wall Street has, then Mr. BABUCH will have paid to his calling that debt which it is said that lawyers owe to the law.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Excellent as Far as It Went.

Though the Congressional election in this city was not one of a sort to prove anything conclusively in regard to the political effects of woman suffrage in this State, or to the wisdom with which our new voters are going to use the recently accorded privilege, it is only fair to admit—or rather it is necessary to proclaim—that the woman voter, to the extent of the opportunity provided by such an election, so conducted herself as to earn the commendation of her critics and to justify the prophecies and the hopes of her friends.

For one thing, she voted as some have feared she would not—that is, she voted as a citizen, not as a woman. For another, she made no ill-advised efforts—as had also been expected by the timorous and as had been counseled by certain misguided suffrage leaders—to flock off apart with her own kind in a separate party, concerned only with its own special interests and ambitions. She quietly joined the party most nearly representative of her own political opinions and tendencies, and thus utilized her political power properly, instead of wasting it in the creation of harmful sex antagonisms.

That a much larger percentage of registered women voters than of men in the same position went to the polls is creditable to the women, but the semblance of superiority is illusive, because these women have registered for the purpose of voting at this time, and naturally they did it, while the men showed their usual indifference to a by-election. The comparison of percentages should be between the whole number of qualified men voters and the whole number of women who could have qualified to vote if they had chosen to do so. Then credit and discredit are about equally proportioned between the sexes. This fits in well with the fact that 10 per cent. of the registered women did not vote, for that has been the familiar figure for absentees when only men could vote.

The chief cause for satisfaction, of course, is that a majority of the women, like a majority of the men, voted to sustain the Administration in the performance of its immediate task—the vigorous conduct of the war in harmonious co-operation with our allies. There was nothing in the returns to encourage pacifists, pro-Germans, or the Socialists who are both.

Why Limit Inquiry So Closely?

Nobody has a right to complain about the thoroughness that has been shown in investigating the use made of money during the recent Mayoralty campaign by the Fusion managers. The disclosures have been of folly and extravagance, rather than of corruption, but it cannot reasonably be denied that more money was raised and spent for the purpose of re-electing Mr. MITCHEL than it is either safe or right to raise and spend in the interest of any municipal candidate.

After that has been admitted, however, the truly just observer of local politics is more than likely to have a feeling that the energies of the investigators have been unduly restricted. Why is their interest confined to the disposition of a single campaign fund? There were others of not inconsiderable size, and the magnitude of those others is not explicable, as is the fund of the Fusionists, by the fact of having to build up a wholly new organization or "machine," and to do a vast deal of educational work among voters not accustomed to working together.

This is not to charge, or even to intimate, that the other funds were spent corruptly; it is only to hint that in their use, too, if it were minutely examined, there would also be disclosed that money's worth was not always obtained or inerrable wisdom always displayed.

In short, the inquiry has been of a highly partisan character, and its results are of the unsatisfactory kind that come when the truth, but not the whole truth, is told.

Did He Do Right or Wrong?

An old question has been raised anew by a sanguinary affray that took place in Covington, Ky., Tuesday evening. Five Directors of a local Building and Loan Association were holding a meeting to adjust accounts, and on a table before them was something over $1,200 in cash, dues received from members. One of the Directors happened to be Covington's Chief of Police, and because he was present in both capacities, three men armed with pistols who appeared on the scene were not obeyed to the usual extent when they ordered "Hands up!" in the tone such men are accustomed to use.

Four of the Directors were inclined to be wisely docile, but the Chief of Police forgot his quality of financier, drew his own pistol and opened instant fire on the bandits. In the exchange of shots that followed, he sent a bullet through the head of one of the intruders, and killed him instantly, but two of the Directors suffered the same fate, and the Chief himself was wounded before the robbers, after making a hasty grab at the money on the table and getting a part of it, fled from the room and escaped in the—nowadays—inevitable automobile that was waiting to carry them away.

The question to be settled is whether or not the Chief of Police should have followed the advice which men in his position always give to ordinary householders when menaced by armed highwaymen or burglars. Had he done so, all of the money would have been lost, but it wasn't very much, and two worthy residents of Covington would now be alive instead of dead. On the other hand, had the Chief meekly submitted to the raiders he would have been held, and rightly, a poor representative of his class, and in all probability he would have been retired in deserved disgrace.

As it is, the episode ended lamentably, yet not altogether so. One of the bandits is well and permanently disposed of, while the other two and all others of their kind have learned that their trade is a dangerous one, and that there are honest men courageous enough to make it so, even at risk of death to themselves. That is something gained—something worth while in these days when the poison of pacifism—of "safety first"—has spread its miserable infection so wide and deep.

ART NOTES.

An Exhibition of Portraits by Ben Ali Haggin.

An exhibition of portraits by Ben Ali Haggin is now open at the galleries of Jacques Seligman & Co.

There are three portraits of Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, one, which is a favorite piece of work of the artist himself, showing the war influence. It is unusual, half length, a white portrait, the indistinct outlines of a cloak which has the appearance of being soft and warm, wrapped closely around the figure, the hat very high, of military effect, a dark line accentuating it at the face, and in its decorations a touch of color, the Tricolor, while in the dusky background are seen indistinctly soldiers marching. Another portrait of Mrs. Haggin is "silver and green," from the brilliant green of a coat, with silvery furs. Very delightful is a study in gray, "The Gray Girl," a three-quarters length standing, slender, girlish figure, wearing a gray suit and against a gray background. There is dark velvet in the lapels to the coat, a dark hat, and contrast is given in the soft white collar and cuffs. The only color is a note of rose in a waistcoat, which shows where the coat is cut away at the front, and in the deep blue eyes of the girl and the pink of her cheeks and lips.

A picture which delights with its warm bronze tones is a nude, a slender standing figure, seen almost in profile, with only the back of the head and dark hair showing. The arms are outstretched, like those of a priestess in a temple, to a fierce little Japanese bronze god of war on a tall pedestal. The background is entirely in bronze tones, but a large bowl of glass which stands on the floor just back of the slender nude figure shows iridescent tones, and a touch of flame, where the light strikes the glass.

There is a full-length portrait of Maxine Elliott in a clinging gown of velvet, deep lace frills falling from the sleeves, and with a waistcoat of the soft rose color shown in the under side of the big hat. Mary Garden also appears on the walls in the clinging transparent robe of Thaïs.

There is a quaint little portrait of Miss Frances White in a black gown, the upper part of the bodice and the sleeves transparent; in her hands, drooping in front of her, she carries a broad-brimmed red hat, and there are little red slippers on her feet. Miss Laurette Taylor is seen in two portraits, in one muffled in gray furs, and there is a portrait of J. Hartley Manners.

A distinguished portrait of a man with a gray beard is "M'sieur André," and another man's portrait, strong, virile, and rich in color, is that of Edward Vincent Ireland, Esq. It is a standing figure, three-quarters front, the head in profile; one hand is in a pocket, and the other holds a book under the arm. There is a negligee shirt open at the throat, and the loose corded robe is of a deep warm shade and the collar and cuffs of blue.

The entire amount from portraits painted on commissions received at the exhibition will go to the Fraternité des Artistes and Appui des Artistes for French artists suffering through the war.

GERMAN-AMERICAN AIMS.

Not Unrecognized in Germany Before the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Theodore Sutro is quoted in last Sunday's TIMES as stating to a committee of the United States Senate now investigating the German-American National Alliance that the "Alliance was unknown in Germany, which he visited the year before the war."

That is not the fact. The Alliance was well known in Germany many years before the war and was much applauded there for its successful endeavor to organize in the United States a branch of the German nation. It was fully described and its constitution and purposes summarized by Professor Julius Goebel of the University of Illinois in a pamphlet published at Munich in 1904.

What the Germans in Germany think the Alliance is doing in the United States is shown by Herman Oncken in his "Historische-politische Aufsätze und Reden," Band 1, p. 119. After warmly commending its founders, he says:

> We should grasp the proffered hand and cherish the bonds of a common Kultur; we should realize that yonder German-American * * * is a member of our national body * * * We should learn the great lesson that the German nation extends beyond, and will extend beyond, the German State in which we live.

The real aims of the Alliance are to organize in the United States a separate national unit which shall be conscious of its membership in the German nation and to make this national unit a political power to be used in the service of the German Empire.

The reason why the Alliance has made a steady effort during many years to force the study of German into the curriculum of all grammar schools is revealed by Professor Goebel in the above pamphlet when he says of the German language and German culture that "the possession of them alone is sufficient to prevent the process of Americanization."

The Alliance is an agency of disruption. It aims to divide the American people into two nationalities and to destroy the unity of national sentiment. Senator King, who has introduced a bill withdrawing its charter, deserves praise for dragging it into the daylight, and his efforts to scotch this snake should have the commendation and support of every man who is a wholehearted American.

E. E. SPERRY.
Syracuse, N. Y., March 5, 1918.

Statutes and Amendments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to learn, from Assemblyman Earl A. Smith's denial, that he, for one, has his wits about him. For, as he properly says, the amendment of the Constitution of the United States is too important to be decided offhand.

As I view it, to attempt to "railroad" into the Constitution an "amendment" partaking of the character of a statute without reference to the wishes of a majority of the people contemplates a proceeding destructive of the principles on which the Constitution was founded. Of our Constitution we read that it relates, specifically, to the establishment and maintenance of our body politic. Of a statute we read that it is "an enactment passed and promulgated according to constitutional requirements."

Which, I ask, consequently, does this proposed prohibition amendment savor of mostly? Did the framers of our Constitution design it as a repository for any old set of arbitrary rules and regulations representing the views of a minority among us of what was best, morally, for the majority of us, or did those wise gentlemen, in their day, have in mind a protection of the rights of the majority against the will of a pitiful minority?

All of the New York Assemblymen will do well to follow Earl A. Smith's example.

New York, March 5, 1918. J. W. E.

A Call for 250 Kits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The War Relief Department of the Needlework Guild of America, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, has just received a call for 250 kits to be ready immediately for a company awaiting orders to go abroad. Will any of your readers help in this emergency? There are bags to be made and contents to be bought and put up. Khaki cloth, with a bag as sample, will be sent to any one who will help that way.

The contents of the bags average 10 cents each, bought by the gross, the highest price being 33 cents for socks and the lowest 1 cent for shoemaker's thread for sewing buckles on puttees. The bag contains necessities and comforts, including a pipe and checkers or dominoes.

This particular company have had a hard Winter and the War Relief Department of the Needlework Guild of America wishes to send them away comfortable and happy.

Any one interested will please address the War Relief Department, Needlework Guild of America, 70 Fifth Avenue.

LAURA S. STEWART,
Chairman War Relief Department.
New York, March 4, 1918.

THE BELLS.

(A photograph found on a prisoner shows German soldiers taking the bells from a church in a French village to recast them into cannon.)

They have taken your bells, O God—
The bells that hung in your towers,
That cried your grace in a lovely song
And counted the praying hours!

The little birds flew away,
Fearing a German prayer
That curses a holy thing
Like gas on the morning air.
The little birds flew away,
For a terrible thing was there.

The consecrated bells
Will call no more—no more
Down the village street,
Saying the old church door
Is open to all men's feet;
Crying your ancient prayer,
"Come unto me—to me!"
Dear Christ, what a thing was there
For the little birds to see!

They have taken your bells—your bells
That the people loved and knew,
That rang the hours of day
And counted the long night through.
And the little birds flew away,
They could no longer sing
In towers like tongueless men
That were slaves of a tyrant King.

The little birds flew away!
They will tell the clouds and the wind,
'Til the uttermost places know
The sin that the Hun has sinned!

Will the cannon not be cursed
That is cast from a singing bell?
Can they melt the Name of God
In the furnaces of Hell?
Will the bells forget their song—
Will they learn to roar and hate?
They were your bells, O God,
Blessed and consecrate!
The people loved them all,
And named them, bell by bell.
Will ever they learn to kill—
Who have been loved so well?

The little birds flew away
From the desecrated towers,
And the dying bells have pealed
Their last, sweet hours,
But the winds will take their song
And carry it oversea,
And the singing bells shall haunt the Hun
For all eternity!

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

THE CHAMBERLAIN BILL.

Not a Measure to Deprive the President of His Powers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Assailants of the Chamberlain war cabinet bill ignorantly or designedly—and I think it is the former—seek to mislead the public into believing that this measure deprives the President of his powers.

The measure, in fact, corrects the very obvious difficulties of present legislation in this respect. If there is any deprivation it exists in the present system and not under the proposed.

For it is a perfectly apparent fact here that most of the President's powers are now delegated to other officials and subofficials.

A hundred major executive functions which I think of at the moment are exercised by other officials, great and small, in twenty-eight different departments.

The President reserves for himself, individually, the exercise of only a few very important powers, such as addressing messages to Congress and to other nations, presiding at Cabinet meetings, and making the highest appointments from among the thousands of offices within his gift.

He couldn't do otherwise than this under our present system. And he doesn't.

The object of the Chamberlain bill is to put into the hands of three men, named by the President himself, the hundred or more vital powers now delegated to officials and sub-officials in these twenty-eight departments.

So instead of passing upon matters submitted to him hurriedly and with confusion by a hundred or more officials and sub-officials in twenty-eight different departments—several of whom see the President only infrequently, and many who never see him at all—the President, under the Chamberlain bill, could either have matters acted upon by himself or three of his closest officials, all of whom would be in daily touch with him and with each other.

Simple, isn't it? And businesslike. And much more apt to make us really efficient for battling the Kaiser, don't you think?

Tersely it is only a question of delegating to three men, close to the President, powers now delegated to a hundred or more officials, most of whom never see the President, most of whom rarely see each other, none of whom can or does submit all of the facts, good and bad, about his department, and all of whom operate their Presidentially delegated powers in unco-ordinated, multi-track, and, therefore, inefficient, fashion.

Which method would an up-to-date business house adopt?

Which method will count quickest against the Kaiser?

EARL B. GADDIS,
Secretary to Senator Hitchcock.
Washington, March 5, 1918.

SUFFRAGE SENTIMENT.

Mrs. Catt Thinks it "Changes, Widens, and Mounts."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Public sentiment is so fluid a thing that it will hardly do for Mrs. Wadsworth to make it her reliance in arguing against woman suffrage. Public sentiment constantly changes, widens, and mounts, with reference to woman suffrage. It was public sentiment that was responsible for an increase of nearly 600 per cent. between Colorado's first pro-suffrage vote and her last. It was public sentiment that lifted the Kansas vote for suffrage from 95,000 in 1890 to 175,000 twenty years later. It was public sentiment that almost doubled the pro-suffrage vote in Oregon within the space of six years.

Within the last two years public sentiment has given a still more rapid account of itself on this question of suffrage. It took public sentiment just two years to pick up 150,000 votes from the "no" column in New York's suffrage vote and place them in the "yes" column. It was public sentiment, expressing itself through its duly authorized legislative channels, that bestowed full suffrage on nearly one-half the women of Great Britain this month. It is public sentiment, speaking through the Chamber of Deputies, that has just placed France again on record for votes for women.

Indeed, for Mrs. Wadsworth to engage with public sentiment on this question will mean that she will be swept forward by a rising tide that no obstructionist can stay.

Nor will it do for her to rest her case on such alleged mathematical facts as she cites in her letter in today's TIMES. Mrs. Wadsworth complains that anti-suffragists have been subjected to ridicule. How can they expect to avoid ridicule when they base on such mathematical facts as those set forth by their publicity agent before the House Suffrage Committee in the effort to substantiate this contention that Mrs. Wadsworth is again voicing, to the effect that there is some mysterious affinity between the suffrage gains and the Socialist gains in New York?

Mrs. Wadsworth asks how long it will be before the Socialists and other radicals will increase in power if the women of the old parties stay away from the polls.

Obviously, on that hypothesis it won't be long. For the Socialist women have the advantage of a political co-education with men which the men of the old-line parties have heretofore rigorously denied to women. The way to meet and balance that situation is for the men of the old-line parties to take just as much interest and satisfaction in getting out the woman vote as Socialist men are accredited with taking. What Socialist men have done Republican and Democratic men can do. If the men of the old-line parties do their part in stimulating and encouraging the political interest of their women, the old-line parties can rest secure in getting their share of the woman vote.

Setting forth what seems to be a cherished grievance because of the isolation of the anti-suffragists, Mrs. Wadsworth makes an incontrovertible point for the strength of public sentiment back of suffrage. No organization but hers, she says, has worked or spoken or distributed literature against suffrage in any of the campaigns. That is to concede a vast amount of public sentiment to suffrage, but no more than enough. For it is true that all the great organizations, religious, educational, industrial, temperance, civic, women's clubs, political parties—representing a crystallized sentiment of unparalleled reach and breadth—not only have not worked against suffrage; they have very definitely worked for it. Mrs. Wadsworth is in error, however, when she says that in each of the campaigns hers was the only organization that worked against suffrage. I recall one—the German-American Alliance in the Nebraska campaign.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,
President National American Woman Suffrage Association.
Washington, March 1, 1918.

A NEW PHASE OF PACIFISM.

Talk About Regenerating the World and Our Own Faults.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

People at a distance must leave to New Yorkers the settlement of the precise wisdom of Dr. Speer's recent alleged utterances at Columbia University, but Americans all over the country will credit reports that our old acquaintances, the pacifists, are again trying to resume their handicraft. Utterly discredited as they were proved in their smiling assertions that war could never come to America, that preparation for war was futile, and finally, that we had no real grievance against Germany, they are still the same old pacifists, taught prudence perhaps, but never common sense and still less humility. If they are too tender, perchance, of their own physical comfort to express their innermost thoughts, they at least do their best to keep the public mind "away from the ugly subject of the war," and to confine their efforts to the discussion of golden projects for regenerating the world after the war has been won by the sacrifice of other people. Likewise, they are never backward in conveying the impression that the war must be conducted with all the amenities of a golf club, and that while assailing the Germans we must never lose consciousness of our own rude errors.

These good people are still with us in the Northwest, and it is not amazing that they are reported in New York. They have learned nothing and they will learn nothing. They are not pro-German, but only very circumspectly are they pro-American. They are manifestly ready, the first moment it becomes safe, to raise shrill voices to President Wilson, urging him to arrange a cowardly "negotiated peace." Free Russia means nothing to them, Alsace-Lorraine and our incalculable debt to France mean nothing, Belgium means only a little more than nothing. If the Kaiser will use a few smooth phrases about possible disarmament and a future peace league they are quite ready to stretch out a welcoming hand to the new Herod who sank the Lusitania. They are not consciously traitors. They are merely "philosophers," of one brand or another, fit pupils of the Grecian sage who was so constant in gazing upward into the heavens that he walked cheerfully forward into a well.

Vulgar rumor spreading across the Continent declares that the peculiar centre for these amiable Laodiceans is the social science faculty of a great university not unmentioned in New York, but they probably have their neophytes and catechumens in every American seat of learning. If it has been well said of Lenine that he has rendered far greater service to Kaiserdom as an honest dupe than he could possibly have rendered as a conscious hireling, it is equally possible that sundry men, who today, out of every worthy motive, numb the patriotic ardor of our youth and take the minds of Americans away from the supreme necessity of winning the war, are unconsciously rendering to the Hohenzollern an assistance at least equal to the cruder and simpler form of espionage. The fact that they would be first to disclaim any disloyalty does not make their work any the less inadvisable.

It is a fortunate thing if a concrete incident has awakened public opinion as to the possible mischief that may be wrought by these little cousins of La Follette.

WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS.
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, March 2, 1918.

DR. SPEER'S ADDRESS

Defended on the Ground That It Was a Special Kind of Meeting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So much has been published in criticism of Dr. Speer's address at the Columbia student democracy meetings that many of the students here feel that a statement should be made showing the attitude of those who feel that this attack has been both mistaken and unjust. It is an easy thing in these days to make an issue of patriotism and carry public opinion to any extent in discrediting a man, but in this case the whole issue has been distorted.

A widespread misapprehension has been created as to the purpose of the meetings. I was present at all the preliminary public discussions where these meetings were advertised. The impression was given there, not that this series was to be for the purpose of furthering our already aroused enthusiasm for the war, nor for further emphasizing the already well-recognized inhumanities of the German conduct of the war. We have meetings from time to time which accomplish that purpose, and they are well attended. We have subscribed thousands of dollars for Liberty bonds, and thousands for the Y. M. C. A. camp work, while our Red Cross is doing its constant share.

But these meetings in question were advertised as for another purpose. The understanding among those who were originally interested in these meetings was that they were intended as an introduction to the serious study of some of the real problems of civilization—defects and false philosophies which have made war inevitable—and particularly the study of what kind of civilization we expect to have in the world after the war is won, and how to go to work to secure such a civilization. It was this purpose which enlisted interest in the meetings on the part of the students from the colleges and universities all over New York. This is a more far-reaching question and demands far more prophetic insight in its treatment than the question of the immediate issues of the war. The great constructive work on this latter question has been successfully accomplished by President Wilson, so that conviction in the large majority of minds may now be assumed. It was on such an assumption that Dr. Speer presumed to lead his audience more deeply into the underlying causes of the present breakdown in the world's civilization, which are not so clearly understood as is generally supposed.

I am not a pacifist, nor do I want peace in the world until we can have a permanent peace based on the kind of justice in every department of life which will make wars forever impossible. We might as well get it now while we are in for it; but I believe that in order to get it we must go deeper than a superficial kind of patriotism. We must search out what are the elements of peace, and what are the elements which have disturbed and are likely to disturb peace in the life of the world in the future. If we are really in earnest in our claim about saving humanity we must be honest in our effort to think through this problem.

A GRADUATE STUDENT.
Columbia University, March 2, 1918.

"War with Victory."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the last few months the columns of our newspapers have been filled with peace talk, peace rumors, peace under certain conditions, peace here, peace there, peace parleys, &c. Meanwhile Germany proceeds to bring peace to Russia and prepares to bring peace—her peace—in the west. Peace talk creates sentiment for peace. Is it not about time for us to drop the word "peace" from our vocabulary? Why not

JOHN REDMOND DIES; MANY PAY TRIBUTES

"I Am a Broken-Hearted Man" Were Among the Last Words of Irish Leader.

EULOGIZED IN COMMONS

Not Far Apart, Carson Says—Cockran and Others Extol Late Chief's Services.

LONDON, March 6.—John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, died this morning. He passed away peacefully at 7:45 o'clock.

"I am a broken-hearted man." This, according to Father Bernard Vaughan, who was a close friend of Mr. Redmond, was one of the last utterances which fell from his lips.

Death was due to heart failure, following the recent surgical operation upon him for an intestinal obstruction. This was borne courageously and it relieved the patient, but heart failure intervened Tuesday night.

The physicians attending Mr. Redmond issued the following announcement:

"We regret to announce that John E. Redmond died at 7.45 this morning. Owing to several serious attacks of illness, a severe operation was faced with great courage. It had become imperatively necessary owing to an intestinal obstruction. This was relieved by the operation and for some days satisfactory progress was maintained. After a fairly comfortable day Tuesday, heart failure supervened during the night and, after a few hours, Mr. Redmond passed peacefully away."

The Irish convention, which had been supported by Mr. Redmond, yesterday adopted a message of sympathy in which an earnest wish was expressed for his early and complete recovery.

The news of the Nationalist leader's death brought messages of sorrow from all sections of the community. King George, when he was informed of the event, was deeply shocked and expressed his profound regret. Premier Lloyd George was similarly moved when he learned the news.

In paying tribute to the memory of Mr. Redmond in the House of Commons today, Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, said:

"Indeed, we were not very far apart in our attempts at a settlement of the Irish question."

Tributes were also paid to Mr. Redmond by Premier Lloyd George, former Premier Asquith, and leaders of the Labor, Welsh, and Scotch Parties. The words used by Mr. Redmond uttered to the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George said, were a plea for concord between the two races "that Providence had decided should work together for the common ends of humanity."

The tributes were acknowledged by John O'Connor in behalf of the Nationalists and the members of Mr. Redmond's family.

It is expected that the funeral will take place in Dublin, with burial in Glasnevin Cemetery. Simultaneously a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated in Westminster Cathedral.

FIRM UNDER BITTER ATTACKS.

T. P. O'Connor Says That Calumny Hastened Redmond's Death.

Thomas P. O'Connor, M. P., who has been in this country several months in the interest of the home rule movement, said last night, in discussing the death of John E. Redmond:

"The war helped to kill him, if it did not kill him. He took a strong view—the view now held by the whole civilized world, outside of the Central Powers and their allies—as to the real issue of the struggle. He realized by instinct that it was a war between militarism, autocracy, the suppression of small kingdoms—as seen in the invasion of Belgium—of the principle of nationality, as demonstrated in the Prussian treatment of the French in Alsace-Lorraine and of the Poles—and the liberty of the world, and above all the progress of democratic rule. Thus he made the now historic speech which pledged Ireland's support to England, to France, and to Belgium in their defense of the traditional principles of Ireland.

"It would be well for Ireland and for the Irish race if they would take to heart the lesson of his life and of his death, and would learn to condemn the execrable spirit of calumny and malignity which helped to darken his life and to hasten his death."

WORLD LOSS, SAYS COCKRAN.

Calls Redmond an Unselfish Leader —Criticism by Cohalan.

W. Bourke Cockran was deeply affected by the news of John E. Redmond's death. He said:

"The news of Mr. Redmond's death is a grievous shock not merely to men of Irish blood but to men of every race. The life just closed was one of varied activities. But not one of them seems to have been dominated by a thought of self. Talents which would have won wealth and fame in the profession of which he was a member, Mr. Redmond dedicated to the service of his country so exclusively that he died practically penniless, although immeasurably affluent in the affectionate gratitude of his own nation and in the admiration of all Christendom.

"The cause which he made his own provoked the most bitter opposition. But his uncompromising and unswerving support of it never made a personal enemy. Critics of his policies were among the most ardent admirers of his personal qualities. It is no exaggeration to say that the world is dimmed by his death."

Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan said:

"John E. Redmond was by nature a genial, kindly man. He was scholarly, eloquent, and had much skill as a debater; but he was not fit to be the militant leader of a fighting cause. At the beginning of the war he had thrust upon him by fate the greatest opportunity of any Irish leader in a century, but he failed utterly to grasp it. His actions after the Easter rebellion aroused deep feeling against him."

READING DEEPLY GRIEVED.

British Ambassador Moved by Loss to Ireland's Cause.

The Earl of Reading, British Ambassador and High Commissioner to the United States, said yesterday:

"I am very much grieved by the death of Mr. Redmond. I had known him for many years. He played a great part in Irish political life during my association with politics in England, and from the beginning of the war he took the stand in the House of Commons that this was a war for liberty.

"I should like to express my deepest sympathy with his relatives and friends, and to say that his loss will be a severe one indeed to all who wish for self-government in Ireland."

STORY OF REDMOND'S CAREER.

His Long Fight for a Peaceful Solution for Ireland.

The story of John Edward Redmond is the history of a life singularly devoted to one purpose. Putting aside many opportunities for honor and advancement of one sort and another, Redmond dedicated all his energies, his gifts and his ambitions to the cause of advancing the interests of the Irish Nation. Whatever of fame came to him resulted from his ceaseless activities to that end, whatever of further honor and of riches offered in other directions he time and again put behind him.

All during the years of the great world war he managed to combine in greater degree than any other Irishman of world importance devotion to the interests of his own land as he saw them and ungrudging, even militant loyalty to Great Britain in her death struggle with the Teutonic powers. One of the great sorrows of his life was the Dublin uprising, and though he did what he could to mitigate the fate of those who shared in it, yet he deplored it as another of those terribly abortive efforts of Ireland which time and again had closed on her the opportunity for full national development.

Redmond's leadership of the Irish cause in the House of Commons was a natural, almost an inevitable succession to the reign of Charles Stewart Parnell. In the early days of Parnell's leadership, it will be remembered, Ireland was convulsed by civil warfare and in those days of coercion and defiance Parnell aroused a pitch of fervid love in his countrymen which never was vouchsafed to the less spectacular Redmond in the more peaceful days of the latter's leadership. His first appearance at Westminster was as a clerk in the Vote Office. But a subordinate position did not suit his tastes, and at the age of 25 he got himself elected from the now extinct Borough of New Ross. He took the oath on Feb. 2, 1881, and the next day began in stormy fashion the career as M. P. that was to endure more than a quarter of a century. In common with the rest of his party he was suspended on the first day of his appearance for disregarding the orders of the Chair, and the first words he uttered in Parliament were: "As I regard the whole of these proceedings as unmitigated depotism, I refuse to withdraw."

His First Important Mission.

It was during the time of Parnell that Redmond was intrusted with his first important political mission, a visit to Australia, and the financial results were so satisfactory that already his leadership was foreshadowed. During the Gladstone campaign for home rule Redmond gained his first prominence as an orator, his reasoned, logical, cool speeches coming in marked contrast to the fiery Irish oratory of the day.

During the stormy days of Parnell's decline and even up to the death of the "Uncrowned King," Redmond stood steadfastly at the side of his chief, declining to desert when men of greater standing were leaving him. When Parnell died, Redmond was appointed leader of the Parnell band. From then until 1900 he fought gallantly and persistently for a united Irish party, though time and again his firm adherence to his own convictions seemed to be one of the greatest excitants to schism. Even while his leadership was derided and ridiculed he persisted in a certain air of aloof mastery that eventually he justified. The fight between the Parnellites and the anti-Parnellites raged furiously during many years both in Ireland and in the House of Commons and during the battle over Gladstone's Home Rule bill in 1894 Redmond's open conflict with other Irish members seemed to doom the hopes that many cherished for Irish unity. Yet it was only seven years later and it was without Redmond having deviated one whit from his own convictions and principles that, in 1900, he was elected Chairman of a united Irish Party.

After that Redmond fought unremittingly for Home Rule. Never daunted and never for long discouraged, and true to his Celtic temperament, he discerned always some rift in the clouds even when time after time the shifting political fortunes of his native land made his hope and hers seem doomed to indefinite postponement if not to final unwanting

Forced Asquith to a Declaration.

In 1910 Redmond, if not finally successful, at least came to a position of recognized national and international prominence when he was credited with forcing Mr. Asquith, then Prime Minister, to a declaration of policy, which was just what Redmond had fought for so many years. British Liberals and British democracy were credited, even by one-time enemies of the Irish leader, with owing their salvation to him and the Irish Party lined up behind Asquith, while all the English press exclaimed in amazement at Redmond's powers of leadership. Only a few months before Redmond had come again to America, as always in interest of his life purpose, and had been met here by fierce attacks from the revolutionary party and scornful challenging of his leadership. For the time at least his critics on this side of the water were silenced by his triumph six months later.

Just a year later Redmond's son, W. Archer Redmond, entered Parliament to demonstrate himself a true "chip of the old block," and the same year a drama by his daughter Joanna was produced in London. Redmond had married in Australia early in his career, and his wife had died not long after the birth of the couple's children. One finds this reference to his children almost as a curious contrast in the newspaper chronology of his doings, so little was his private life mentioned. He "lived and moved and had his being" in the House of Commons and, as some one once said, when he stepped into his cab he was lost to public view.

During the Ulster uprising of 1914-15 Redmond called upon his followers to arm themselves, throwing the full support of the Nationalist Party behind the Nationalist Volunteer movement to quell the disturbances. But even during the hottest days of the Irish conflict, when civil war threatened hour by hour, he refused to compromise and stood firm in that refusal even when Asquith and Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, tried to sway him. And only a few months later Redmond was being cheered by the Irish Guards in Ireland, and of the two armies which had organized to fight each other 50,000 were fighting side by side in defense of Great Britain.

The Nationalist leader fought Irish conscription, he demanded all during the war that Home Rule be granted as the logical, the just, and the most expedient method of securing united Irish loyalty to the allied cause, and he attacked Lord Lansdowne and others whom he suspected of using the war as a cloak for anti-Irish schemes just as bitterly during the height of the struggle as did he in peace times. Always when loyalty to Great Britain was threatened, notably during the Sinn Fein revolution, he was on the side of the British Empire, but let the slightest internal assault be made upon his native country and once more he was battling in the front rank for Ireland.

Several times during the last two or three years Redmond found time to turn his attention to the Irish in America, and without hesitation he excoriated that noisy minority which under one guise or another espoused the cause of Germany. His attitude brought him the bitter hatred of the Sinn Fein, and during a visit to Ireland in 1917 a mob of that ilk hooted and jeered and jostled him.

Major William Redmond, a brother of the leader, was one of the conspicuous minor officers of the British army, having died gallantly at the front after he had rendered distinguished service.

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SALESMAN—
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36 YEARS—MARRIED

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"M. K."
BOX 200 TIMES.

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begs to announce her arrival in New York with the latest Paris Models in

COSTUMES, DRESSES
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Inspection cordially invited

PLAZA HOTEL

MISS WILSON HAS PLAN FOR COMMUNITY WORK

President's Daughter Asks School Board for a Director and a Secretary in Each Centre.

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, called yesterday afternoon at the Board of Education Hall to ask President Somers for the appointment of a director for all the community centres in the city's schools. She was accompanied by Miss Loeb, and presented to Mr. Somers a written agreement in favor of her plan. The Board of Education at the time was sitting as a committee of the whole, and Mr. Somers introduced the members to Miss Wilson.

The idea, she said, was to take all this community work from the board and put it in charge of a person whom it could appoint. Each centre, she declared, would be composed of a representative body, made up of persons of different religious and racial descent. The director would receive a salary and be responsible for the proper management of the work of the centres. When a community centre wished to occupy one of the school buildings the board would not be bothered listening to the request, but would refer the matter to the director. It would probably be necessary to appoint a secretary for each centre. It had been urged against the plan that the centres would be controlled by persons who were not of the right kind, but this was not a fault in the plan which created a centre with the idea that it would be ruled by the proper sort of persons.

President Somers said the plan was interesting and worthy of consideration. He would digest the arguments presented by Miss Wilson, and would then present his views on the subject to the board.

PLAN FOR CATHOLIC DRIVE.

Women Team Captains Will Receive Final Instructions Today.

Team captains of the Women's Campaign Committee to aid in the $2,500,000 drive for the New York Catholic War Fund for the Knights of Columbus will meet at the Plaza at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon to receive final instructions from Mrs. Cabot Ward, their Chairman, and Mrs. J. Walter Wood and Mrs. Cornelius Tiers, Vice Chairmen. Their drive starts tomorrow and ends March 14, while the general drive of the archdiocese for the same purpose begins March 18, following a meeting of 5,000 team captains the night of March 17 at the Hippodrome.

The women Captains are Mrs. H. Gloster Armstrong, Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, Mrs. Andrew Dougherty, Mrs. Michael Gavin, Miss Elizabeth S. Hamilton, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Philip J. Kearns, Mrs. Ellen Loughlin, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. Irwin A. Powell, Mrs. J. L. Phillips, Mrs. Roland Redmond, Mrs. Joseph Slevin, Jr., Mrs. William Sheehan, and Mrs. Genevieve Walsh. They and their teammates are acting independently of the parish drive, as is the financial district committee, headed by Morgan J. O'Brien. The women and later the general campaigners are to solicit from persons of all religions, as the fund is for the comfort and recreation diversion of soldiers generally, and is to be used for nonsectarian purposes.

Campaign Directors Hugh McDonnell and Harvey J. Hill last night expressed confidence that the drive will more than in the amount sought. They said that the parish of the Church of the Ascension, at Broadway and 107th Street, had assured $60,000, though its alloted quota was but half that amount.

Parishioners of St. Patrick's Cathedral will meet in the Century Theatre next Sunday to organize for the campaign. Cardinal Farley, Job E. Hedges, Bourke Cockran, and others will speak.

An announcement sent out by the publicity department of the campaign last night said that non-Catholics would play an important part in the drive. Evidences of cordial co-operation and interest were cited, and pastors of churches of other denominations were quoted as anxious to assist in the drive.

Aviator Kiley, in Khaki, Married.

A war-hastened wedding, celebrated yesterday under a special Lenten dispensation in the Roman Catholic Church of All Saints, Brooklyn, was that of Richard J. Kiley, graduate of the Cornell Aviation School, and Miss Katherine Drummond, daughter of Lewis E. Drummond of Brooklyn. Last night the couple left for Texas, where Mr. Kiley was ordered on Tuesday to join the United States Aviation Corps Training School.

The bridegroom was in khaki and the bride wore a tan costume. A. Louis Drummond, the bride's brother, who acted as best man, was in sailor's uniform.

Reception for Charles W. Cadman.

Mme. Alice Andre Parker gave a reception at her home at the Nevada Apartments, Seventieth Street and Broadway, last night, for Charles Wakefield Cadman, the American composer, whose opera "Shanewis" is to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on March 20 or soon after.

Among the guests were Alice Gentle, Paul Althouse, and Thomas Chalmers, who are to take the leading rôles in the production; also Princess Redfeather, the Indian singer; Arthur Aldridge, Elizabeth Garrett, and Augustus Bouilez.

Dinner for Benjamin Altheimer.

Members of the Woodmere Country Club, Woodmere, L. I., gave a dinner last night at the clubhouse for Benjamin Altheimer, the former St. Louis banker and originator of Bundle Day, in celebration of his sixty-eighth birthday. Forty guests attended. A song recital followed the dinner, the artists including Miss Rhea Silberta, Mrs. Stella Rubinstein, and Mrs. Philip Haberman.

MISS JOHNSON WED TO LIEUT. RUSSELL

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson a Bride in St. Bartholomew's Church.

ALL THE USHERS IN KHAKI

Bridegroom Was Once National Champion with Dueling Swords —Bride in Junior League.

The wedding of Lieutenant William Hamilton Russell, a son of the late William Hamilton Russell and Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, and Miss Marie Gaillard Johnson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson of this city and Woodlands, East Islip, L. I., was celebrated at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church, which was simply decorated with tree palms and vases of Easter lilies on the altar. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of the church, and the Rev. William H. Garth of Islip, L. I., were the officiating clergymen.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a long-skirted white satin gown having godetted fold side draperies and a long court train bordered heavily with orange blossoms. Her large point lace veil, an heirloom in her family, was held flatly to her dark coiffure with orange blossoms, and she carried lilies of the valley and orchids.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Amy Bradish Johnson and Louisa A. Johnson, cousins of the bride; Caroline B. Knapp, Priscilla A. Bartlett, Violet Gordon King, and Anna R. Alexandre. Their quaint frocks were of pale orchid-colored chiffon, having full skirts with tucks. Their large mushroom-shaped hats, of orchid-colored straw, were completely covered with flat roses of chiffon matching the gowns. All of them carried boughs of deep pink apple blossoms.

Lieutenant Russell was attended by Ensign Aymar Johnson, a brother of the bride, as best man, and the ushers, all army men, wore khaki. They were Captain H. B. Hawkins of the British Army; Lieutenant Frederick Bradlee, and Lieutenant Burk Whitney. A reception for relatives and a few friends followed at Johnson town house, 10 East Eighty-third Street.

Mrs. Russell, who made her début a couple of years ago, is a member of the Junior League. She is a sister of Bradish Gaillard Johnson and Aymar Johnson. Second Lieutenant Russell was a student at Harvard, and was to be graduated this year, but left college to join the regular army, and has been stationed at Fort Leavenworth, but will probably be assigned to a post near New York. He is a member of the Harvard Hasty Pudding Club, and was Vice President of the Spee Club, and in 1916 held the national championship for dueling swords. Many khaki-clad men attended the wedding.

Capt. Morris Wed Red Cross Nurse.

The marriage has been announced of Captain Myron L. Morris of 241 West 101st Street, who was in charge of the laboratory at Camp Pike, Ark., and Miss Sue Alma Morton, one of the Red Cross nurses connected with the hospital at that camp, which took place on Feb. 15 in Memphis, Tenn. Captain Morris has been recently commended for his work in meningitis. His bride formerly lived in Oklahoma.

Young-Stebbins Engagement.

Mrs. Charles F. Young of 860 Park Avenue has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ada Pentecost Young, to Gould Axtell Stebbins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clinton Stebbins of Brooklyn. Miss Young is a graduate of Packer Institute. Mr. Stebbins is with the United States Ordnance Corps in France.

Taylor-Wilks Wedding Saturday.

Miss Claire Wilks, a sister of Herbert W. Wilks of 105 West Ninety-fourth Street, and Lieutenant John Gibson Taylor, I. R. C., stationed at Camp Upton, will be married on Saturday evening in the chapel of the Second Presbyterian Church, West Ninety-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. Robert Watson is to officiate. Miss Wilks is a granddaughter of the late Seth Wilks.

John R. Caldwell.

John R. Caldwell, reporter and foreign correspondent, died of gastritis at his home, 110 West 104th Street, last night. Mr. Caldwell, who was 65 years old, had been in the newspaper business for more than forty years. At one time he was on The New York Journal, and was afterward on The New York Herald for fifteen years as a reporter and special correspondent. For the last ten years Mr. Caldwell had served as a special correspondent of The Associated Press in Havana, Cuba, retiring last June.

During the municipal election last Autumn Mr. Caldwell was in charge of one of the west side headquarters of the City Democracy. He was a member of the Press Club, under whose auspices his funeral will be held at Campbell Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, on Saturday morning.

Joseph Henry Thompson.

Joseph Henry Thompson, former representative of the Standard Oil Company in Greece, died from apoplexy at his home, 250 West Seventy-eighth Street, yesterday. Mr. Thompson left Greece last June on a steamer that was torpedoed in the Mediterranean. He escaped from the sinking vessel in a lifeboat and was rescued six hours later. Mr. Thompson was born in Virginia. At one time he was a Captain in the 13th Regiment, New York National Guard. He was a member of the New York Athletic and Crescent Athletic Clubs.

Ludwig Dreyfuss.

Ludwig Dreyfuss, a member of the firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co., bankers, 60 Wall Street, died at his home, 998 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. He was born in Mannheim, Baden, Germany, in 1842, and came to this country when a young man. Later he became an American citizen. He was prominent in charity work, and was a member of the St. John's Guild, and a former Treasurer of the Hebrew School for Working Girls.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Grand Rally and Mass Meeting
St. Patrick's Cathedral Parish
CATHOLIC WAR FUND
For the Benefit of the Boys in the Service
"To Help the Government Win the War"
to be held at
CENTURY THEATRE,
(62nd St. & Central Park West)
Sunday Evening, March 10th,

SPEAKERS WILL BE:
Hon. W. Bourke Cockran
Hon. Victor J. Dowling
Mr. John G. Agar
His Eminence Cardinal Farley
Hon. Job E. Hedges
Mr. William D. Guthrie
Right Rev. Monsignor M. J. Lavelle
Rev. William B. Martin

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly, Chairman of Campaign Committee, will preside.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC
No Contributions to Be Solicited at This Meeting.
Tickets of admission may be procured at the Headquarters of the Cathedral Division, 391 Madison Ave. (N. E. Cor. 47th St.), or at the Rectory, 460 Madison Ave.
ADMISSION FREE. ALL ARE WELCOME.

SUGGESTS A NEW LINCOLN.

Sir Alfred Mond Offers Solution of Barnard Statue Problem.

The current issue of The Chronicle publishes a letter from Aeneas O'Neill in London, writing for Sir Alfred Mond, First Commissioner of Works in the British Government, and suggesting in the name of Sir Alfred that instead of setting up in London a replica of George Gray Barnard's statue of Lincoln, as proposed by the American Peace Centenary Committee, a wholly new statue should be designed with special reference to the particular site.

Mr. Barnard last night refused to say what he thought about the proposal to design a new statue. "The whole matter has passed out of my hands," he said. "It is entirely the concern of the committee."

E. J. Neeson, Yonkers Soldier, Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 6.—Reported as missing after an engagement in France about three months ago, Edward Joseph Neeson, a member of the 12th Canadian Machine Gun Corps and a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Neeson of 130 Morningside Place, Yonkers, has been officially reported dead. News of his death was contained in a cable dispatch received at his home today. Neeson was 28 years old and enlisted in the Canadian command three years ago.

Obituary Notes.

E. BROWNING SHEARER, 56 years old, a retired builder and real estate agent, died at his home, 50 West Forty-ninth Street, on Monday.

JOHN EDMUND GAVIT, 66 years old, a retired coal merchant, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 423 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn.

DENNIS P. ROGERS, 54 years old, owner of a plumbing business in Flushing, L. I., died at his home in that place, 85 Murray Street, on Tuesday.

WALTER S. DURYEA, 83 years old, a retired hotel manager, died of heart disease at his home, 34 South Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Tuesday.

HENRY TROELLER, 78 years old, a harness maker, died yesterday at his home, 25 East Twenty-first Street, Bayonne, N. J. He was in business for half a century.

CHARLES D. CLARK, a former manager of the J. D. Bloomingdale estate, died at his home, 406 East Sixth Street, Plainfield, N. J., yesterday, in his forty-fifth year.

BERT L. SENNIG, a medical student from Louisville, Ky., died last night in his room at the Hotel Marlborough, Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street. He was 27 years old.

JOHN D. CASTMORE, a private in the national army, died at the base hospital at Fort McClellan, Anniston, Ala., on Monday. He was a resident of Morris County, N. J.

Mrs. AUGUSTA UHL, 60 years old, wife of Christian Uhl, for many years with the Building Department in Manhattan, died at her home in Great Neck, L. I., on Monday.

HARRY ADOLPHUS POLHEMUS LIDDLE, 49 years old, a foreman for the Dodge Publishing Company in Manhattan, died at his home, 84 Hull Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday.

DEWITT G. DE FOREST, 74 years old, an employe of the New York Custom House for forty-four years, died at his home, 905 Park Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., yesterday.

WILLIAM BREWSTER CROCKER, engaged in the shipping business in this city, died at his home, 111 Park Street, East Orange, on Tuesday. He was born in 1855, in Oswego, N. Y.

GEORGE SUTHERLAND, publisher of The Western British-American and Canadian-American, died in Chicago, Ill., yesterday in his fifty-first year. He was born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland.

JOHN G. HORNER, 46 years old, Speaker of the New Jersey House of Representatives in 1903, died in Camden, N. J., yesterday. He was a former State Senator and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Burlington County.

Mrs. CATHERINE WALLACE, wife of Charles G. Wallace, died in her fortieth year on Tuesday at her home, 585 Park Place, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. Her husband is with the Department of Public Works in Manhattan.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PALMER, a former ticket agent at Mamaroneck, N. Y., is dead in his home at Larchmont, N. Y. He was a member of the Mamaroneck Board of Education, and a former Postmaster at White Plains, N. Y.

CHARLES BARNARD CHAVE, 49 years old, an assistant engineer in the Department of Health, died of pneumonia at his home, 663 Crotona Park North, Bronx, yesterday. He was employed in the Department of Health for twelve years.

The Rev. ROBERT NEWLAND NEIDE, 68 years old, rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, New Canaan, Conn., for twenty-eight years, died from apoplexy in that place yesterday. He was a graduate of St. Stephen's College.

ARTHUR PETERSON, a former Secretary in the Foreign Department of the Y. M. C. A., died in the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday. He had returned recently because of poor health from Moscow, where he had been engaged in Y. M. C. A. work during the Bolshevist revolution. He was born in Milwaukee, Wis.

WILLISTON PRESTON, a civil war veteran and for many years head of a department of the Lackawanna & Western Railroad, died at his home, 305 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, where he had lived for the last thirty-seven years. He was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., seventy-nine years ago.

Mrs. LOUISA HOWE THOMPSON, 90 years old, widow of Elias W. Thompson, an old-time Brooklyn real estate dealer, died in Glen Ridge, N. J., on Tuesday. She was one of the oldest members of the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, which she joined in 1856.

WESLEY A. LAW, at one time active in Republican politics in Brooklyn and for many years the representative in that borough of the R. G. Dun Commercial Agency, died from pneumonia on Tuesday, at his home, 675 Hancock Street, aged 75 years. He was a native of Ottawa, Canda.

CHARLES B. MURRAY, a former Secretary of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, died at his home in Cincinnati on Tuesday in his eighty-second year. He was well known as a produce statistician and was editor and owner of the Cincinnati Price Current magazine for forty-one years.

HARRY J. KENNEDY, 21 years old, the son of J. E. Kennedy, a manufacturing engineer at 120 Broadway, is dead at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He enlisted last December and was sent to the Engineer Corps at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, and was later transferred to the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

Mrs. LOUIS FITZGERALD, widow of General Fitzgerald, died on Tuesday. She was the daughter of the late William L. Verplanck of Fishkill, N. Y., and was married to General Fitzgerald in 1872. Her country home was at Garrison, N. Y., and her New York residence was at 33 East Thirty-ninth Street. She was a member of the Colonial Dames.

Mrs. MYRA HITCHCOCK FOWLER, 77 years old, widow of Bishop Charles H. Fowler of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and mother of Carl Hitchcock Fowler, a lawyer at 55 Liberty Street, died at her home, 338 West Seventy-second Street, yesterday. Bishop Fowler was Methodist Episcopal Bishop of this city from 1904 until his death in 1908.

Mrs. HELEN CAMPBELL KEENAN, widow of Dr. Henry C. Keenan, and a daughter of the late Patrick Campbell, who was for many years chief of the old Brooklyn police force, died on Tuesday at her home, 1,144 Dean Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. Her husband, who was a police surgeon, was killed in 1909 by being thrown from a carriage in a runaway.

WALTER MONTAGUE WILSON, who was private secretary to United States Attorney Generals Brewster and Garland in the early 80s, died on Tuesday at his residence, 233 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Wilson came to New York from Albuquerque, N. M., and entered the employ of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, and had been with their successors, Joline, Larkin & Ratnbone, until his death. He was a vestryman of St. James's Episcopal Church in Brooklyn.

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Born.

BAYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bayer, nee Sadye Fleishman, of 148 West 95th St., announce the birth of a daughter Wednesday, March 6.

Married.

JONES—PRENTISS.—At St. Luke's Church, Montclair, on Saturday, March 2, Elisabeth Vincent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Loveland Prentiss, and Captain Henry Ware Jones, Jr., U. S. R., all of Montclair.

WEIDEMAN—POLLARD.—At the Second Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J., Tuesday, March 5, 1918, Ava Louise, daughter of Walter F. Pollard, to Carl H. Weideman of Lucerne, Switzerland, and a resident of New York for many years.

Died.

ALLEN.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York.—With regret announcement is made of the death on March 5 of Theodore Lathrop Allen, a member of this society.
ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

BARON.—On Wednesday, March 6, Peni, beloved wife of Michael Baron, mother of Bessie. Funeral from her late residence, 421 West 57th St., Friday, March 8, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BEACH.—Hannah D., wife of the late Homer P. Beach and daughter of the late Elbe and Helena Hoy, March 5, at White Plains. Service will be held at her late residence, 1,044 East 4th St., Parkville, Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 7, at 8 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

BLACK.—Suddenly, on March 6, 1918, Robert, beloved husband of Mae Louise MacDonald, and son of Elizabeth and the late John Black. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOGERT.—On March 4, 1918, Margaret Christie Bogert, daughter of the late Letty Brinkerhoff and James C. Bogert. Funeral from her late residence, 327 Central Park West, Friday, March 8, at 10:30 A. M.

BOLTON.—On March 6, Thomasine Bolton, formerly of 420 East 130th St. Funeral from George F. Lynch Funeral Parlors, 250 Willis Av., Friday, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Jerome's Church. Interment in Raymond's Cemetery.

BOSS.—Charles F., March 5, at his residence, Lawrence, L. I. Funeral services will be held at Faith Presbyterian Church, 359 West 48th St., on Friday at 11 A. M. Reno Post, No. 44, G. A. R., invited.

BRADLEE.—On Sunday, March 3, Matilda, beloved wife of Jacob C. Bradlee. Services on Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Funeral from her late residence, 1,665 Grove St., Ridgewood, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 2 P. M. Interment Cedar Grove Cemetery.

CAMPBELL.—Winifred H. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway and 66th St. (Frank Campbell's,) Friday, 9:30 A. M.

CARTER.—On March 3, at Camp Upton, Thomas, the beloved son of Mary Carter (nee Roache) and of the late Benjamin Carter, also the brother of Nellie, Anna, and Ben Carter. Funeral from his late residence, 334 West 46th St., on Thursday, March 7, at 10:30 A. M.; thence to St. Raphael's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CHAVE.—Charles Barnard, suddenly of pneumonia, March 6, 1918. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHURCHILL.—On March 4, at her residence, 237 West 107th St., Corinne A. Churchill, wife of Charles S. Churchill. Services Thursday, March 7, at 10 A. M., in the Church of the Ascension, West 107th St. Please omit flowers.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on March 6, Elliott B. Clark, Jr., in his 17th year, member of Battery A, 1st Field Artillery, and dearly beloved son of Elliott B. and Josephine Clark, (nee Harris.) Funeral from his late residence, 575 West 172d St., on Saturday, March 9, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of the Incarnation, 175th St. and St. Nicholas Av., where a solemn mass will be sung for the repose of his soul. Interment in Calvary.

CONNOLLY.—On March 5, Ellen, (nee White,) widow of the late Thomas, beloved mother of John and Hugh S. Connolly. Funeral from her late residence, 543 East 181st St., Friday at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at the Church of Our Saviour at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

CRAGIN.—At Colchester, Conn., on Tuesday, March 5, Ella S., sister of Dr. Edwin B. Cragin of New York and Mrs. George W. Reynolds of Hartford, aged 61. Funeral at Colchester on Friday, March 8, at 3:30 P. M.

CROCKER.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, March 6, 1918, at his home, 111 Park St., East Orange, N. J., William B., son of the late Lucius Brewster and Ann E. Crocker. Funeral private. Oswego papers please copy.

DE REVERE.—On Wednesday, March 6, at his residence, 871 Gates Av., Brooklyn, George de Revere, in his 77th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DREYFUSS.—Ludwig, beloved husband of Rebecca, on Wednesday, March 6, in his seventy-seventh year, at his residence, 998 5th Av. Funeral strictly private. It is earnestly requested to send no flowers.

DURBUR.—March 5, 1918, Henry William, husband of Elizabeth Ann, aged 76 years. Funeral services at the residence of his son, John Durbur, 53 St. Paul's Place, Brooklyn, Friday, March 8, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

DURYEA.—Walter S., on Tuesday, March 5, beloved husband of Georgette T., in his 53d year. Funeral services Thursday, 8 P. M., at his late residence, 34 South 7th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Interment private.

FITZGERALD.—Suddenly, on March 5, Gelyna, widow of General Louis Fitzgerald, in the sixty-seventh year of her age. Funeral services will be held in Calvary Church, corner 21st St. and 4th Av., on Friday morning, March 8, at 10 o'clock.

FITZGERALD.—The Colonial Dames of the State of New York announce with sorrow the death on March 5, 1918, of Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, once a member of the Board of Managers. Members are requested to attend the funeral services.
ELEANOR VAN RENSSELAER FAIRFAX, President.
KATHRYN R. PIERREPONT, Rec. Sec.

FITZGERALD.—The Putnam County Historical Society announce with deep regret the death on Tuesday, March 5, 1918, of Gelyna Fitzgerald, Vice President of the society.
GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE,
President.
MARY H. HALDANE,
Secretary.

FOWLER.—On Wednesday, March 6, 1918, Myra Hitchcock, widow of the late Bishop Charles H. Fowler and beloved mother of Carl Hitchcock Fowler. Services will be held at her late residence, 338 West 72d St., Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn, private. Chicago, Buffalo, Minneapolis, and San Francisco papers please copy.

GILMOUR.—Andrew, on March 6, 1918, at his residence, 69 Macombs Place, in his 87th year. Services at his late residence, Thursday, March 7, at 8:30 P. M.

HANSING.—On March 5, 1918, Althea Randall, beloved wife of Ernest Hansing, in her 25th year. Funeral services will be held at 5 Burr Place, Weehawken, N. J., on Friday, March 8, at 8 P. M. White Plains papers please copy.

HANSON.—Jonathan, on March 6, aged 75. Funeral service at his late residence, 460 East 176th St., Friday evening, 8:30.

HASKEL.—Rosalie, (nee Rothkugel,) March 5. Funeral Thursday, 10 A. M., 1,018 East 163d.

HERRING.—On Tuesday, March 5, 1918, Lewis Herring, in his 83d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 309 Stoothoff Av., Richmond Hill, L. I., on Friday

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A Highland battalion, with bagpipe and dance, making merry behind the British lines in France, is one of the pleasant incidents of war pictured in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

SIX MORE YANKEE PLAYERS SIGN AS TIME TO REPORT FOR THE SOUTH APPROACHES

YANKEE HOLDOUTS IN RUSH TO SIGN

Six More Players Come to Terms, Bringing Number Under Contract to Seventeen.

McGRAW BACK FROM TRIP

Status of Robertson Is Still in Doubt —Toronto Wants New International Circuit.

The reign of the holdout in baseball has ended and with the beginning of the training season only a few days away there is a rush of players to get into line. Half a dozen members of the Yankees came to terms yesterday, and Manager Huggins now has seventeen players under contract, and expects that by the time the first squad starts for Georgia tomorrow practically all the players will be reconciled to the contracts which have been offered them.

Yesterday Huggins announced that Howard Camp, outfielder; Aaron Ward, infielder; Bob McGraw, a young pitcher; Al Walters, the catcher; Tim Hendryx, the outfielder, and Ed Monroe, a pitcher, had all sent in their contracts. The fact that the International League will not operate this year, and that other minor leagues will not start, has brought the holdout players to the realization that the clubs would be able to get along without their services.

Huggins had not yet completed the deal for Tillie Walker, and he may not be able to land him until after the training season. The New York club will not insist that all its players sign before they start South. Many of them have simply wired the acceptance of terms and will sign when they reach the training camp at Macon.

Secretary Harry Sparrow has been at Macon and has made elaborate arrangements about a training table for the club this Spring. Special attention is to be paid to the diet of the players and Huggins, with the aid of the new trainer, Doc Woods, expects that when the Yankees come North they will be in better physical trim than any Yankee club has been for years. Phil Schenk, the ground keeper of the Yankees, has been working on the baseball park at Macon for some time, and has reported to the office here that it is all ready for the coming of the athletes. The grand stand at the park, which was damaged by a heavy windstorm during the Winter, has been repaired, and it is expected that the New York club will entertain thousands of the soldiers from Camp Wheeler during the training season at Macon.

Manager John McGraw of the Giants returned yesterday from the West after a trip, during which he rounded up most all of the Giants' holdouts. McGraw did not go to Norfolk to see Davey Robertson, but will probably see the player before he goes to Macon, Ga., next week. Robertson has communicated with the New York office several times and his hesitation in signing is taken as a definite indication that he will remain in the service of the Government for some time to come.

McGraw was in two railroad accidents while he was away. A landslide interrupted his trip on the Chesapeake & Ohio. The train on which McGraw was traveling out of St. Louis hit a milk wagon. McGraw has been chasing around the country with baseball clubs for some twenty-five years, but was never in a railroad accident before.

James J. McCaffery, owner of the Toronto Baseball Club, announced yesterday that an effort was being made to reorganize the International League. When the club owners meet here on March 25, the Toronto owner will introduce a plan to start a five or six club organization, letting the weaker of the clubs drop out. McCaffery means to play ball and protect the Toronto territory, and he has three or four other club owners with him who plan to do the same thing. Jack Dunn in Baltimore has stated that he will give the Baltimore fans some sort of baseball this season. McCaffery is going ahead signing his players, and yesterday signed Jack Warhop, the old Yankee pitcher. He expects to have a conference with Manager Larry Lajoie at Toronto this week regarding Lajoie's plans for the season. Lajoie has been in big demand from several major and minor league clubs.

COBB TESTIFIES IN SUIT.

His Deposition Filed in Pratt-Lavan Slander Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Ty Cobb, testifying in the slander suit of Johnny Lavan and Derrill Pratt against Phil Ball, President of the Browns, according to a deposition filed here today, defended the players and gave his definition of the term "laying down," which is the basis for the suit. The deposition was taken at Augusta, Ga., Feb. 25.

Cobb deposed that the reputation of a player would be damaged if he was charged by his manager with laying down, and said that the value of a player aside from his ability consisted in his honesty and proper temperament. Asked what effect the charge would have on a player, Ty Cobb said that his ability and reputation would likely suffer, and that he would be discredited by the baseball people. He added that he would probably not be able to get employment and that certain managers might not want him.

Cobb testified that Pratt and Lavan had always been honorable, but had lost some of their effectiveness last year.

CORNETTA LEADS SOLDIERS.

606 Starters in Six-Mile Race at Camp Dix.

Special to The New York Times.

WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., March 6.—New York artillerymen and South Jersey infantrymen, close rivals in athletic sports since the opening of the camp, divided honors this afternoon in the division championship race, the New Yorkers winning the team prize and the Jerseymen carrying off the special trophy for the biggest number of men finishing within the fifty-five-minute limit. The contest, the biggest road race ever held at Camp Dix, had 606 starters, 106 of whom finished within the limit.

Neilson, the Long Island A. C. star now with the 303d Engineers, and Nisita, who made a military record in running for Camp Dix in several meets, were handicapped four minutes each, the balance of the runners starting at scratch. Neilson's great individual performance in pulling into second place was the most brilliant feature of the race. Nisita managed to work up to ninth place at the finish. Cornetta, of the 301st infantry, a dark horse, crossed the line first. His time was 37 minutes flat. Osterdorf, of the 307th field artillery, was third.

The race which was arranged by Walton Athletic Director for the War Department Commission at Camp Dix was over a six mile course, starting from Engineer Hall. Medals were presented at the army theatre tonight to the first twenty-three men to finish.

AMHERST BOWS TO WILLIAMS

Is Defeated in Basket Ball Clash by a Score of 43 to 23.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., March 6.—Williams completely outplayed the Amherst five on the local court tonight, winning by a score of 43 to 23. In shooting, passing, and guarding Amherst was off form.

ENTRY BLANKS FOR STAKES.

Metropolitan J. C. Increases Value of Events at Jamaica Meetings.

Entry blanks were issued yesterday by Walter C. Edwards, Secretary of the Metropolitan Jockey Club, for the organization's meeting, which ushers in the local flat racing season at the Jamaica course on May 16. The meeting will run for nine days, to May 25. As was the case with the other stake events for the local tracks, announced before and since the allotment of dates by the Jockey Club, a flourishing condition is manifest. Fourteen events are on the entry blank, and in all of them substantial increases have been made in the purses over the figures of last year's races.

Of the fourteen events five are for purses of $5,000, and none of them is for less than $2,000. Three of the important stakes will be run with the club's Spring meeting at Jamaica, and when the thoroughbreds return to the Jamaica course in June, for the meeting from June 17 to 22, inclusive, the remaining two will be run. The fourteen events are divided eight for the opening and six for the June meet.

The stakes for the opening meeting are the Paumonok Handicap, the Kings County Handicap, and the Long Beach Handicap, all for three-year-olds and upward. The Paumonok will be run over six furlongs, the Long Beach over a mile and a furlong and the Kings County over a mile and a sixteenth. Incidentally all of the events remain as last year with regard to distances.

At the June meeting, which lasts for six days, the Excelsior Handicap and the Youthful Stakes will be the important attractions. The Excelsior is for three-year-olds and upward, over a mile and a sixteenth, and the Youthful Stakes for two-year-olds, at five and one-half furlongs.

The other stakes to be run are:

Three-year-olds and upward—The Garden City Selling Stakes of $2,000; the Newtown Selling Stakes of $2,000.

Three-year-olds — The Southampton Handicap of $3,500; the Stuyvesant Handicap of $3,500; the Highland Selling Stakes of $2,000.

Two-year-olds—The Colorado of $3,000; the Rosedals of $3,000; the Greenfield Selling Stakes of $2,000, and the Suffolk Selling Stakes of $2,000.

RACE TRACK STOCKS SOLD.

Securities of Late Philip J. Dwyer Offered at Auction.

Somewhat disappointing results were recorded yesterday at the auction sale of the estate of the late Philip J. Dwyer, who, with his brother, Mike, raced a string of horses over the country's tracks for many years. The sale was held in the rooms of Muller & Sons, and various race track stocks and other securities owned by Dwyer before his death were offered.

Two hundred and fifteen shares of the Maryland State Fair Association, which conducts racing at Laurel, Md., were purchased for $230 a share, and fifty shares of Westchester Racing Association stock went at $30 a share. It was the general belief at the sale that representatives of the Laurel Association bought up the Maryland State Fair Association securities, although this could not be verified.

Nine hundred and fifty shares of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's stock, which gave Dwyer the controlling interest in that organization, were offered for sale, but when the bidding failed to pass $110 a share the executors bought the stock in. This 950 shares of Brooklyn Jockey Club, in addition to making Dwyer the controlling shareholder, also gave him the same prestige in the Queens County Jockey Club, which is controlled by the Brooklyn organization. There was no bidding on shares of the Metropolitan Jockey Club's stock.

SKATE FOR FIGURE TITLES.

Championship Events in Various Classes Begin at St. Nicholas Rink.

The figure skating competition at St. Nicholas Rink, which has attracted some of the best fancy skaters in the country, began yesterday, when all the contestants in the different classes skated the school figures before the judges. They will compete in the free skating feature of the program this evening.

The championship for women brought together Miss Theresa Weld of Boston and Mrs. S. R. Beresford of London. A few weeks ago Miss Weld and Mrs. Beresford met at the Crystal Ice Rink, and Miss Weld retained the honors she won in competition in 1917, when the Boston girl captured the Hippodrome Cup. Both skated a preliminary program of figures yesterday, and will meet in the free skating program tonight.

In the men's championship event Nat Niles of Boston competed against E. M. Howland, also of Boston, and E. K. Engel of this city. Only the preliminary figures were skated, and this event will also be decided when the competitors meet in the free program this evening. The contestants in the preliminary of the women's open event were Miss Roseline Dunn and Mrs. Cramer of this city, and Mrs. Frothingham of Boston. The men's open event brought together Emil Fuchs, the artist, and Sherwin Badger, the boy skater of Boston.

FOWNES VICTOR ON LINKS.

Defeats Howard In First Round Match Play at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 6.—There were no great surprises in the first match round of the Spring golf tournament played at Pinehurst today, but perfect weather and course conditions helped to produce some excellent scoring and a number of interesting matches. Charles B. Fownes of Pittsburgh went to the nineteenth hole before he defeated G. M. Howard of Halifax.

Franklin Gates of Pinehurst and W. E. Truesdell, the seniors' champion, played the best match of the day. Truesdell won the first hole in 3, two strokes under par. Gates went out in a 39, and was one up at the turn. Gates was still 1 up going to the fifteenth, but would have lost that hole on his approach shot if his ball had not hit Truesdell's ball squarely in the middle when Truesdell was within a few inches from the cup in 2. Gates's fast rolling ball was stopped by the impact, and the hole was halved in easy threes, which enabled Gates to win out in the end by 1 up, with a medal score of 79.

DEFEAT FOR COLUMBIA CUBS

Lose Track Meet to Fordham First Year Men by 48 to 32.

Columbia University's freshmen track team suffered defeat in its opening meet of the season yesterday on the Blue and White track, at the hands of the Fordham University freshmen athletes, by the score of 48 to 32. The Columbia representatives accounted for four victories on the track, the individual stars being Schaeffer, winner of the one-half and one-mile runs, and Penn, who triumphed in the one and two-lap sprints. The Maroon colors were carried to victory in the shot-put, hurdle race and high jump. Fordham won by securing the greater number of second and third places.

Macy Gains Billiard Victory.

Arthur Macy defeated Walter Jewell by a score of 150 to 90 in the continuation of the Metropolitan Class C amateur billiard tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night. Macy was in good stroke and compiled an average of 4 14-34. He assumed a commanding position early in the match, and after the middle game was never in danger. His best run was 16, which was repeated three times. Jewell made an average of 2 22-34.

JENKINS WINS WAY TO SQUASH FINAL

Montclair Player Defeats Cornell of Columbia in Semi-Final of Class B Tournament.

Felix Jenkins, the squash tennis expert from the Montclair Athletic Club, advanced to the final round of the national Class B squash tennis championship at the Columbia University Club yesterday. The Jersey expert won his way through two matches to attain the final round bracket. In the fourth round he defeated J. A. Vietor, the Yale Club expert, by a surprisingly one-sided score of 15—3, 15—3. In the semi-final round he was pitted against I. H. Cornell of the Columbia Club. The latter put forth a fine game against his rival from across the river, but was nevertheless beaten at 17—15, 15—11.

In the lower half of the draw, those who advanced to semi-final round positions were A. E. Ells of the Harvard Club and H. R. Mixsell of the Princeton Club. Ells scored his advance at the expense of F. A. Sellers of the Montclair A. C. in a stirring contest, which he won at 11—15, 18—14, 15—9. Mixsell's victory was secured by the defeat of W. Adams, Jr., of the Yale Club, who dropped by the wayside with the score 15—9, 15—9.

Jenkins, in earning the decision over Vietor, played a game that was full of dash. He played unerringly, and Vietor could never take the aggressive, so keen was the battle waged by his opponent. The complexion of the match was indicated in the first hand of the opening game, when Jenkins ran off seven aces in a row. The calling of a halt then was not because of any brilliant shot by Vietor, but rather because Jenkins threw himself out of stride. He committed a double fault, and that gave Vietor a chance to show his skill.

The Jersey contender played a cool, calculating game, with now and then an occasional bit of stroking that was really brilliant. He caused Vietor untold discomfort by his corner to corner shots, which often went for clean aces, the ball never rising from the floor to give a chance for a return. It did not appear that Vietor was playing with as great skill as in some of his earlier tournament matches, but even his best game would probably have been of little avail against Jenkins in the mood which possessed the latter yesterday.

In the semi-final round match, Jenkins and Cornell waged a merry struggle. It was a nip-and-tuck battle all the way, and several times it appeared as if Cornell might be able to wrest the victory from his opponent. Jenkins, however, showed that he had much in reserve, for when the play of his opponent was most dangerous he had a skill in racquet wielding that gave him a commanding position.

The Ells and Seller match at the outset looked to be very much in favor of the latter, another of the Montclair school of squash tennis players. Sellers actually took the first game from his rival by steady play and he almost grasped the laurels in the second game. The sharp pace that was maintained, however, weakened his play in the crucial third game, and he was an easy victim to the skill of Ells.

Mixsell had the easiest time of any who attained advanced brackets. Adams of the Yale Club could not interpose an adequate defense to Mixsell's hard driving and placing game and was defeated at 15—9, 15—9.

The summaries:

Third Round—F. W. Chambers, Columbia Club, defeated R. H. Kuhnhardt, Harvard Club, 15—12, 18—14.

Fourth Round—I. H. Cornell, Columbia Club, defeated F. W. Chambers, Columbia Club, 15—3, 15—7; F. Jenkins, Montclair A. C., defeated J. A. Vietor, Yale Club, 15—3, 15—3; A. E. Ells, Harvard Club, defeated F. A. Sellers, Montclair A. C., 11—15, 18—14, 15—6; H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated W. Adams, Jr., Yale Club, 15—9, 15—9.

Semi-final Round—F. Jenkins, Montclair A. C., defeated I. H. Cornell, Columbia Club, 17—15, 15—11.

POLY DEFEATS ARMY FIVE.

Brooklyn Schoolboys Lead Soldiers in Lively Game, 27 to 22.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, March 6.—Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute beat the army today 27 to 22 in the most exciting basket ball game of the local season. Poly got away to an early lead, and at half time led the army by what seemed a safe margin, with the score 15 to 9.

In the second half the cadets spurted, Gorman, Wells and Keyser figuring in the point getting until the visitors' lead had been cut down to a single point, with the score reading 23 to 22. Well-directed shots by Hildebrandt and Specht clinched the game for Poly in the last two minutes of play.

The lineup:

Army.	Position.	Poly.
Hahn	R. F.	Specht
Cranston	L. F.	Hildebrandt
Vidal	C.	Kessler
Kreber	R. G.	Cherr
Keyser	L. G.	Kurzman

Goals from Field—Hahn, (3,) Cranston, (3,) Gorman, Wells, Keyser, (2,) Specht, (2,) Hildebrand, (2,) Kessler, (3,) Cherr, Kurzman. Goals from Fouls—Cranston, Gorman, Cherr, (2.) Substitutions—Gorman for Cranston, Wells for Kreber. Time of Halves—Twenty minutes. Referee—Mr. Deering, Manhattan.

CORNELL QUINTET TO FORE.

Rallies in Second Half, Defeating Colgate Passers by 28 to 17.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 6.—Cornell rallied in a basket ball game here tonight against Colgate, and after being outclassed in the first period, swept the visitors off their feet and won handily, 28 to 17. Kendall and Stewart led an irresistible attack in the last half, Colgate failing to register from the field. Congate run up a lead of 11 to 0 in the first period before Sharpe's men got under way. Edkins was the star for the visitors.

The lineup:

Cornell, (28.)	Position.	Colgate, (17.)
Stewart	L. F.	McBride
Tripp	R. F.	Edkins
Karr	C.	Webster
Allen	L. G.	Smith
Kendall	R. G.	Cottrell

Field goals—Stewart, Tripp, (3,) Karr, Minasian, (2,) Kendall, (4,) Edkins, (3,) Webster, (2,) Smith. Foul goals—Stewart, (6,) Edkins, (3.) Substitution—Minasian for Allen, Henry for Minasian, Minasian for Karr. Referee—W. C. Hickok, Ithaca. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

VICTORY FOR PRATT FIVE.

Institute Men Defeat Navy Lads by a Score of 44 to 35.

Pratt Institute's basket ball team triumphed over the Fifty-second Street (Brooklyn) Naval Battalion quintet on the naval battalion's court last night by the score of 44 to 35. The victorious five maintained the lead from start to finish of the contest, and their advantage was never seriously threatened by the sailors.

In the second half the enlisted men showed greater ability in passing and team play, but their efforts fell short of overcoming the Pratt team's early advantage. The score at the end of the first half favored Pratt by 22 to 11.

The lineup:

Pratt, (44.)	Position.	Naval Batt., (35.)
Van Leyen	R. F.	Waite
Fitelson	L. F.	Palmer
Escholz	C.	De Marse
Davis	L. G.	Olson
Meyer	R. G.	Hunt

Field goals—Van Leyen, (7.) Fitelson, (7.) Rogers, Escholz, (2,) Davis, (4,) Waite, (7,) Palmer, (4,) De Marse, (2,) Olson, (2.) Foul goals—Van Leyen, Escholz, Waite, (3.) Referee—Mr. Curley, United States Naval Militia. Time of halves—20 minutes each.

Downs Wins Match at Snooker.

William Downs defeated H. Crowe last night in the third round of the handicap snooker pool tournament at John Doyle's Academy by a score of 90 to 81.

CITY BANK SEVEN TAKES FAST FRAY

Ties with Equitable Team for Second Place in Race by Beating Guaranty Trust.

Standing of the Teams.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Farmers L. and T. Co.	5	1	.833
Equitable Trust	4	3	.571
National City Bank	4	3	.571
Guaranty Trust	0	6	.000

Dick Hilands, playing centre on the National City Bank hockey team, was badly injured in the game against the Guaranty Trust Company team at the Crystal Ice Rink last night. He received a cut over the right eye, which put him out of the game. The City Bank team won the contest, 3 to 1, and is now tied with the Equitable Trust for second place in the Bankers' League race.

Hilands was injured in the first half. A hard shot from one of the player's sticks came at the skater so quickly that he could not dodge the puck, and the sharp edge of the disc inflicted a bad cut. It required six stitches to close the wound.

The game was fast, and the work of Dickinson stood out prominently. Twice he broke loose and worked his way through the opposition, slamming two goals past Anderson. M. Russell tallied the other score. West shot the only goal for the Guaranty team, which has yet to feel the thrill of victory.

The Farmers Loan and Trust Company tightened its hold on first place in the other game by beating the Equitable Trust Company team, 4 to 2, in a well-played game. Keator, the left wing, did the best individual work, scoring two goals. Fiske did all the scoring for the Equitable seven.

The lineup and summaries of both games:

Nat. City, (3.)	Position.	Guaranty, (1.)
Hoffman	G.	Anderson
Van Sicklen	P.	Flekiron
Dickinson	C. P.	R. Russell
Hilands	C.	Loutzenecker
Rice	L. W.	West
M. Russell	R. W.	Secord

Goals—Dickinson, 2; M. Russell. Referee—Mr. Fisher. Time of periods—15 minutes.

Farmers L&T, (4.)	Position.	Equitable, (2.)
Mayhoff	G.	Thompson
Owen	P.	Davis
Wrenn	C. P.	Vander Mark
Burroughs	R.	Caffery
Myers	C.	Griffin
Scott	L. W.	Toothe
Keator	R. W.	Fisko

Goals—Keator, 2; Owen, Myers, Fiske, 2. Referee—Mr. Fisher. Time of periods—15 minutes.

CRESCENTS BEAT YEOMEN.

New Moon Five Earns Basket Ball Victory by 27 to 24.

In one of the closest games played by the wearers of the New Moon this season the Crescent A. C. basket ball team last night defeated the Yeomen of the United States Naval Reserve Force on the Crescent court in Brooklyn, by the score of 27 to 24. The sailor quintet, showing unexpected strength in offensive work and excellent defensive ability, and forced the New Mooners to their best play to gain the victory. Throughout the contest, however, the more experienced Crescent quintet managed to retain a lead of a few points. At the whistle in the first half the Crescent team was leading by 17 to 15.

Nash Wins at Pinehurst Traps.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 6.—The first prize in the hundred target handicap at the Pinehurst Gun Club was won today by F. P. Nash of Cleveland with 78, 20—98. H. W. Corning, another Cleveland gunner, took the second prize at 70, 15—94. A. E. Atherton of Chicago was scratch man and high gun at 90.

HUSTON SUPERIOR WITH CUE

White of Brooklyn Easily Defeated In Detroit Billiard Match.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, March 6.—Charles White, the Brooklyn cueist, played far below his usual form in his national amateur 18.2 balkline tournament match this afternoon and lost to Corwin Huston of Detroit, 300 to 146, in twenty-eight innings.

The winner got away to a flying start, scoring 140 points in the first six innings. He made a high run of 62, while White's best was 32.

The score by innings:

Huston—17 40 14 2 0 67 0 9 23 0 0 0 0 3 13 0 1 0 0 4 1 0 2 2 30 42 11 16—300. High run, 67. Average, 10 20-28.

White—2 1 24 0 0 32 9 8 1 1 6 1 1 0 5 8 3 0 2 0 0 1 0 14 2 2 17 8—146. High run, 32. Average, 5 6-28.

David McAndless, Jr., of Chicago, easily defeated Alex Elmslie of Milwaukee, in the evening match by a score of 300 to 166. Elmslie started off in the lead, but McAndless passed him in the eleventh inning with a run of 40. He continued his consistent billiards, running out in the twenty-ninth inning.

The score:

McAndless—0 0 7 13 0 7 0 10 17 0 40 37 16 61 4 0 1 13 10 0 5 2 6 21 8 1 17 3 1—300. High run, 61; average, 10 10-29.

Elmslie—4 0 17 13 4 1 5 2 9 6 11 13 11 2 1 2 38 4 7 5 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 7—166. High run, 38; average, 5 26-28.

YALE OARSMEN ON HARBOR.

Eli Crews Will Have First Outdoor Practice Today.

NEW HAVEN, March 6.—Unless unfavorable weather intervenes, the Yale oarsmen will have their first outdoor practice of the season tomorrow afternoon. It was announced today that both 'Varsity and freshman crew candidates would transfer their energies from work on the machines to practice in actual watermanship on the harbor.

No elaborate rowing, however, is planned for the harbor. The men will get special instruction in handling the sweeps by what is ordinarily termed tubbing. This will be under the direction of Professor Abbott. It is unlikely that the crews will be boated in shells for some days.

GOLF STARS IN THREESOME.

Miss Rosenthal and Mrs. Hurd Compete on Pinehurst Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 5.—Miss Elaine Rosenthal, the North and South champion, and Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd were members of an informal threesome on the championship course at Pinehurst today.

Miss Rosenthal has been paying attention to war work exclusively for several months past, and showed the lack of recent practice in today's match. Mrs. Hurd covered the course in 41—43—84.

GOLF SCHOOL

Under the direction of William McGinty, formerly professional of the Long Branch Golf Club.

12 LESSONS - - $10

Or a Trial Lesson - - $1

Ideal daylight driving and putting facilities. A 16-putting hole course at the disposal of our patrons, free of charge. Special arrangements for ladies. Full line of golf clubs and supplies at remarkably attractive prices.

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PIERCE ARROWS

REBUILT 48 Six Limousine, newly painted and nickeled. Westinghouse Air Springs and complete equipment—guaranteed mechanically as we do new cars—price $2750. Extra touring body can be furnished if wanted.

We also have ready in our Used Car Department a 38 Six Limousine and a 38 Six Touring, both in A-1 mechanical condition, newly painted and fully guaranteed.

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¶ Remarkable display of reconstructed, refinished and repainted used cars. These cars will be sold at prices that will make you a first-class car owner at little expense.

¶ This display includes not only some Chandlers, but other makes of cars, all of which have been put into the best of shape by our experts.

¶ You have the choice of color, and a 90-day guarantee on some of these cars.

¶ Look over this list and then come in and buy.

CHANDLER CARS—MODELS 1916-1917

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7 Pass. Sedan	4 Pass. Chummy Roadster
6 Pass. Sport Runabout	2 Pass. Runabout

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1912—2 Pass. Loco—starter	1914—Hudson Runabout
1917 Cadillac Sedan	

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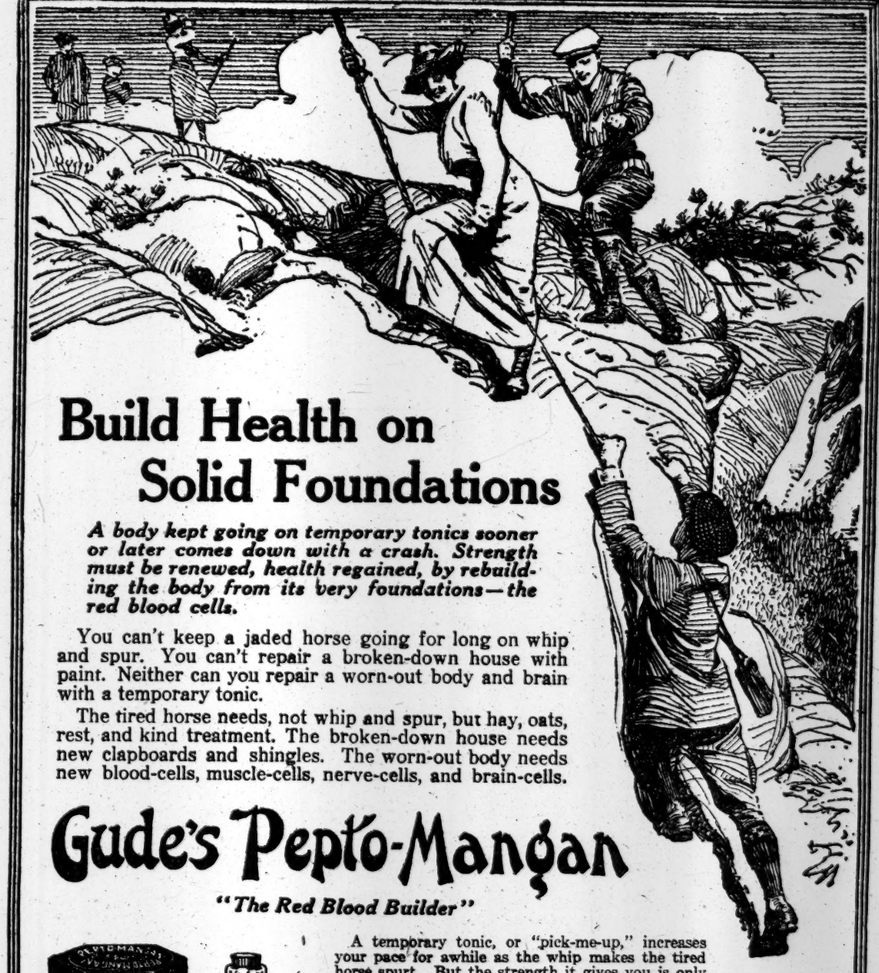

Build Health on Solid Foundations

A body kept going on temporary tonics sooner or later comes down with a crash. Strength must be renewed, health regained, by rebuilding the body from its very foundations—the red blood cells.

You can't keep a jaded horse going for long on whip and spur. You can't repair a broken-down house with paint. Neither can you repair a worn-out body and brain with a temporary tonic.

The tired horse needs, not whip and spur, but hay, oats, rest, and kind treatment. The broken-down house needs new clapboards and shingles. The worn-out body needs new blood-cells, muscle-cells, nerve-cells, and brain-cells.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

A temporary tonic, or "pick-me-up," increases your pace for awhile as the whip makes the tired horse spurt. But the strength it gives you is only false strength, and after the effects of the temporary tonic have worn off, you learn to your sorrow that you are weaker and more jaded than you were before you took it.

You can't build up your body that way. You must build it from the ground up. You must build it from the red blood cells. You must revise your whole system of living—eat right, breathe right, sleep right, and exercise regularly. As a *logical* aid to Nature in her work of rebuilding your blood, rebuilding your body, take *Gude's Pepto-Mangan*, "The Red Blood Builder."

Gude's Pepto-Mangan is not a temporary tonic but a real *blood food* and *reconstructive*. It helps to build your blood from the very foundations, because it supplies the red blood cells with just the elements they need, creating lasting strength and force. Yet it also is a tonic in the best sense of the word, since it increases the appetite, improves the color, and tones up the whole system.

FRIENDLY WARNING: There are many imitations of Pepto-Mangan on the market, but you can be sure of getting the genuine if it bears the name "Gude" and is put up in the bottle and sealed package as pictured here. Ask for it by its full name—"*Gude's Pepto-Mangan.*" For sale at all drug stores.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by M. J. BREITENBACH CO., Manufacturing Chemists, New York

Encourage Economy and Keep Your Shoes Neat

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

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GOVERNOR NAMES NEW FARM COUNCIL

Wins Temporary Victory Over Opponents in Legislature by Unexpected Move.

LEGISLATORS SEEK ADVICE

Ask Three Former Judges of Court of Appeals to Decide Their Legal Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—By a swift strategic move Governor Whitman tonight gained at least a temporary advantage in the fight which has been raging for weeks over his appointments to the Farms and Markets Council. The Legislative leaders of Governor Whitman's own party, taking advantage of his withdrawal of nominations, already made to appease hostile farmers, and of a provision in the law under which vacancies in the future are to be filled through election of members in joint session of the Legislature, were busily manoeuvring to eliminate the Governor as a factor in future appointments to the council when he sent to the Senate a full list of nominees who, it was predicted at the Capitol tonight, would win favor with the farmers, thus halting the plans of his Republican opponents in the Legislature.

Nearly all the new appointees are identified with agriculture in some manner and most are said to have the indorsement of the agricultural interests in the State. Here is the list:

JOHN MITCHELL, Commissioner at Large. Term to expire 1927. Reappointed.

JAMES H. KILLOUGH of Brooklyn, commission merchant. Term to expire 1925. Reappointed.

FRANK W. HOWE of Syracuse, Dean of the Agricultural College at Syracuse University. Term to expire 1923. Reappointed.

JOHN Y. GEROW of Washingtonville, farmer, member of State Grange. Term to expire 1922. Reappointed.

Miss MARY E. VANARSDALE of New York, Associate Professor of Household Arts and Director of Foods and Cookery at Teachers College. Term to expire 1921.

DATUS C. CLARKE, dairyman, member of the State Grange and Farm Bureau. Term to expire in 1924.

JOHN C. PEMBLETON of Owego, dairyman, member of the Dairymen's League. Term to expire 1919.

WILLIAM E. DANA of Avon, farmer and breeder, member of State Grange. Term expires 1920.

WILLIAM F. PRATT of Batavia, Trustee of Cornell, President of Farm Bureau, Genesee County. Term to expire 1926.

LEWIS L. MORRELL of Kinderhook, fruit grower, member of the State Grange and New York State Horticultural Society. Term to expire 1918.

When the Governor sent his nominations to the Senate the Republican leaders had been engaged all day in an unsuccessful attempt to whip the Republican members of both houses into line for the election of Douglas Robinson, relative of Colonel Roosevelt and father of Senator Robinson, as Commissioner at Large. Advantage was taken of a vacancy on the Farms and Markets Council, which occurred, not through the withdrawal by the Governor of his first set of appointees, but by the voluntary retirement of one of the men appointed, Frank M. Jones of Monroe County.

Senate Leader Brown and Speaker Sweet of the Assembly worked together against the Governor. They ordered an adjournment in both houses early in the day and called the Republican members into joint caucus. There the name of Mr. Robinson was presented by Speaker Sweet. Senator Robinson, whose opposition to Governor Whitman has been most pronounced, was elected from Herkimer County, and most of the rural members were under the impression that the father also came from Herkimer, and would have continued in that belief had not Assemblyman Meyer, in the language of one of those who attended, "spilled the beans."

"Is that Mr. Robinson, the big real estate man?" asked Meyer. "He lives in my district and I shall be for him."

Suddenly the rural Republicans began to make difficulties. Some said that they doubted whether a New York City man on the Farms Council would be pleasing to their constituents. In any event they wanted time to consult these, and the caucus, after remaining in session two hours, adjourned until afternoon to afford time for consultation with the folks at home and heads of agricultural organizations.

While the forenoon session of the caucus was in progress Senator Thompson of Niagara raised the point that not one, but ten vacancies existed, all of which the Legislature had the power to fill. He urged that a committee be appointed to obtain an opinion from Attorney General Lewis. Senator Brown, who in his pocket had a letter from the Attorney General written in January supporting that view, said he would vote for the appointment of such a committee. Senator Thompson made the motion and it was adopted.

Wagner Warns Republicans.

When the caucus assembled again it did not long remain in session. In the meantime the Democrats had been in conference and agreed to name Professor Liberty A. Bailey, former Dean of the Agricultural College at Cornell. When Senator Brown reached his seat at the early evening session he moved that the vote by which the Senate and Assembly had adopted a joint resolution under which the two houses were to elect a member of the Farms and Markets Council be reconsidered.

"Why don't you go ahead and elect your member? We of the minority are ready to act," said Senator Wagner ironically.

Senator Brown then let it be known that the Attorney General had held that the power of filling places on the Farms and Markets Council rested with the Governor, not with the Legislature.

"I suspect that the Attorney General's opinion was one of convenience which indicates a temporary understanding between the Governor and the members of the Republican majority," said Senator Wagner. "I predicted last year when such an understanding was reached and the gerrymander of Congress districts in New York City was put over that the voters would resent it. They showed their resentment yesterday. I now predict that in rural communities the electors will repudiate by heavy majorities any administration which has injected politics into the administration of the Farms and Markets Council—yes, played disgraceful politics with a department designed to stimulate and assist production of food in this great national crisis."

After the session Senator Brown summoned the correspondents to his room. He voiced his surprise at the Attorney General shifting his position on the question of appointments, and asserted that in his first opinion the Attorney General had declared the Legislature had the right to fill all the ten places on the council without waiting for the Governor.

"I think that opinion reflects a correct view of the situation," said the Senate leader. "We have taken steps to obtain further advice on the subject from three former Court of Appeals Judges, Edgar M. Cullen, Nathan L. Miller, and Irving G. Vann. We expect to hear from them in a couple of days."

PROHIBITION FORCES WIN IN ASSEMBLY

Majority Report Favoring Ratification of Federal Amendment Adopted—Final Vote Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—After a preliminary lineup, regarded here as distinctly favorable to national prohibition, the Assembly, by a two-thirds vote, decided today to take final action on the Hill-McNab resolution to ratify the Federal prohibition amendment at the session on Tuesday. This decision followed the adoption in the Assembly, by a vote of 91 to 53 of the majority report, favoring ratification, which was submitted to the House by the Judiciary Committee.

The "dry" advocates in the Assembly regard the vote today as indicating a tremendous increase in their strength and now believe that the task of defeating the Federal amendment will fall to the Senate. In the Upper House there is likely to be a test of strength soon after the Assembly acts. Senator Wellington of Rensselaer made it clear at the session this evening that he would press his motion to take the Hill-McNab resolution from the committee for debate some day next week.

The Socialists aided in rolling up the big "dry" majority in the preliminary test today. They voted in a body to adopt the report favoring ratification. Without their aid the "wets" will not be able to stave off favorable action next Tuesday. Nearly all the Assemblymen from New York City voted against the majority report.

Those who voted against the adoption of the report favoring ratification were:

Amos, Barra Bloch, Bourke, Donohue, Ellenbogen, Goldberg, Hamill, Kiernan, McCue, McElligott, Mitchell, E. A. Smith, Tuckerman, and Winter of New York; Braun, Burr, Caulfield, Donnelly, Farrell, Fitzgerald, Klingmann, Larney, McArdle, McKenon, Morris, H. W. Smith, Sutherland, F. J. Taylor, and Tomwrey of Kings; Brackley, Decker, Leininger, McGarry O'Hare, Queens; Flynn, McDonald, McKee, McLaughlin, E. H. Miller, Bronx; Curley, Seesselberg, Richmond; Murphy, Suffolk; Trahan, Westchester; C. L. Mead, Orange; J. M. Mead, N. J. Miller, Patrzykowski, A. Taylor, Erie; Malone, Welsh, Albany; Shannon, Rensselaer, and Williams, Oneida County.

Of the 38 were Democrats and 15 Republicans.

A motion by Majority Leader Adler to place the Hill-McNab resolution on Tuesday's calendar as a special order for both second and third reading was lost at first, but on reconsideration was carried by the required two-thirds majority.

SEEK COVINGTON BANDITS.

Police Arrest One Man After Three Are Killed in Holdup.

COVINGTON, Ky., March 6.—With one bandit dead and a suspected man in custody, the police of three cities, Covington and Newport, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio, today were searching the riverfront for the third member of the band which held up a meeting of the Ninth Ward Building Association of Covington last night and killed two of the Directors and wounded a third, the latter the Chief of Police of Covington. One of the bandits was killed by Chief Klumper after he had shot down the two Directors, Andrew Nordmeyer, 63 years old, and John Rehm, 83. Nordmeyer was President of the association.

The bandit who was slain was identified later as a teamster living in the East End of Cincinnati, and known as "Zeke" Moran. He had a police record of minor offenses. Pat Kearney was arrested this morning with Edward Wellman of Cincinnati on information furnished by Vernon Corbin, a chauffeur, who was taken into custody soon after the holdup. Corbin said he drove the three men to the saloon of J. B. Haack, at Twelfth and Russell Streets, Covington. The Directors were holding their meeting in the rear of the saloon. Soon after the men entered, Corbin said, he heard a fusillade of shots, and two of his fares ran out and at the point of a revolver forced him to drive them away from the scene. Kearney, the police say, has a criminal record and is wanted on numerous charges. Corbin identified him as one of his passengers.

The six Directors of the association had just been called to order by President Nordmeyer when the three bandits leaped into the room and with drawn revolvers demanded about $2,500 which was on the table. Rehm attempted to hide the cash box and was shot dead. The other Directors made a wild rush for safety, as all three of the robbers had opened fire and Nordmeyer fell dead into the arms of his son.

When the bandits dashed from the place they shot their way through the crowd in front, attracted by the shooting, to their automobile. Immediate pursuit was discouraged by a rain of bullets, but no one was injured in the shooting outside the building. The robbers, it is said, obtained less than half of the money on the table.

SAYS CRITICISM IS DELAYING SHIPS

Morale of Workers at Hog Island Impaired by Attacks, President Robinson Holds.

ASSERTS THEY ARE UNFAIR

Denies Waste, Justifies Salaries Paid, and Says Every Move Has Had Government Sanction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Investigation by the Senate Commerce Committee of conditions at the Hog Island ship fabrication plant, which has been marked by criticism of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation for alleged extravagances and waste, entered its concluding phase today. Officials of the corporation defended every item of expense, and declared they were proceeding within their contract and with the approval of the Government.

Dwight P. Robinson, President of the corporation, declared that the progress toward shipbuilding was being injured by the criticisms which he said were leveled against men doing their best to put ships on the seas. He said there had been on exorbitant salaries paid and no undue waste, and every action by the corporation had the sanction of the Government.

This led Senator Vardaman to suggest that it might be wise for the Government to cancel the contract with the corporation and build the ships itself. There was no rejoinder from Mr. Robinson, and members of the committee who apparently had favored Government ownership were silent.

Shortly after that the committee went into executive session on motion of Senator Vardaman. The latter then insisted that the committee go thoroughly into the contract and summon Rear Admiral Washington Lee Capps, formerly General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the Government officials who were responsible for the contract. Senator Vardaman declared later that he would demand that all the ramifications of the deal be shown.

Disposition of Contract.

The impression became strong, because of the line of inquiry pursued today, that the committee would recommend that the Government cancel the contract and build the 120 fabricated ships planned to be turned out at the Hog Island plant. Senators Vardaman, Fletcher, and Nelson, however, all declared that such was not the disposition of the committee. The latter expressed the opinion that things were moving along very smoothly at the plant since Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles had assumed charge.

Representatives of the corporation started the hearing today determined not to rest under the imputation of having wasted Government money. George J. Baldwin, Vice President, informed the committee that the corporation "would, if necessary, spend every dollar it possessed to defend its good name and every ounce of energy necessary to supply the ships in schedule time."

Mr. Robinson, who followed him and was the chief witness, emphatically denied that salaries were exorbitant or that money had been wasted, and insisted that every move made had the approval of the Government authorities. Senator Johnson, who chiefly conducted the examination, criticised the salaries paid, and attempted to show that the men at the head of the project were not animated by patriotism, inasmuch as they first sought to obtain a fee of 10 per cent., finally accepting 4 per cent.

Under examination by Senator Johnson, Mr. Robinson said the morale of the men was being weakened by the ceaseless and "unjustified" criticism. This, he declared, was injuring the chances of getting the ships on the seas in time. Senator Johnson replied that "not even the threat of the American International Corporation would prevent him from doing his duty."

Justifies Salary List.

Mr. Robinson was on the stand for more than three hours. Most of this time was devoted to the salary list. The witness justified the increased salaries, insisting that they were less than were paid in private shipyards, and that the increases had been made with the complete sanction of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

"Tell me who the two Harrises are," said Senator Johnson.

"They were in the machinery business in Minnesota before coming to Hog Island," answered the witness.

"Did this experience justify the Government in paying B. W. Harris $1,000 a month and Leo B. Harris $800?"

"Yes; we knew they could do the work assigned to them, and they are worth it," said Mr. Robinson.

"Then I find that G. L. Gillette, in charge of fabrication, receives $1,250 a month; how about him?"

"He is an experienced steel man."

"Who fixed these salaries?"

"Either myself or Mr. Goodenough, after consultation with the Fleet Corporation," explained the witness.

"Who approached you about going into this business?" asked Senator Johnson.

"I think it was Mr. Baldwin, who said he talked the matter over with General Goethals in June last," answered Mr. Robinson.

Senator Johnson asked about the proposed 10 per cent. fee.

"That was the tentative trading figure," replied the witness, "but personally I never thought we were justified in asking it. It was merely a suggestion, with which the negotiations were opened."

"Is it not true that you came finally to an agreement with General Goethals on a 5 per cent. basis?"

The witness explained that such an agreement had been reached, but had been reduced to 4 per cent.

Senator Johnson severely criticised Stone & Webster for making sub-contracts, declaring that their contract with the Government provided for the furnishing of engineering experience and the "know how." The witness denied that the contract did not permit subcontracts, and he explained that these were let in order to hasten the completion of the plant. He said about 40 per cent. of the work had been performed by sub-contractors.

"In other words, the Government pays $800,000 for the 'sub-know-how'?" suggested Senator Harding.

Effect of the Criticism.

After the inquiry had proceeded further along these lines Mr. Robinson said:

"This continual criticism is doing more than anything else to take the heart out of the men who are working hard at Hog Island to get the ships out on schedule time. I do not know any more far-reaching injury than is being done by this sort of thing. Anything that impairs speed is as harmful as any act an enemy could perform. We have had difficulty in holding men under the criticism. At the present time we are ahead of our schedule."

"I perceive that you are criticising the committee," said Senator Johnson. "Do you mean that criticism breaks the morale of such men as Goodenough, receiving $25,000 a year?"

"I would not say so," was his reply.

"Admiral Bowles has reduced the salary roll by $275,000 a year. He has thrown out a $20,000 publicity man. Has that broken the spirit of the men?" asked Senator Vardaman.

"Is it absolutely necessary to preserve the spirit of the men that Goodenough should have a salary of $25,000 a year?" Senator Johnson interjected.

"I would not say just that; he is working at top speed and intelligently and effectively," answered Mr. Robinson.

"Yes, and at top salary, too," broke in Senator Johnson.

"Well, if we don't pay salaries we can't get the men and we can't get the work done," insisted Mr. Robinson.

"That kind of threat will not affect me if it comes from the American International Corporation or anybody else," retorted Senator Johnson.

"Well, my view is that the Government should take over the contract if it is a hardship on these men and build the ships," interjected Senator Vardaman. "I can well see how the spirit of the poor laboring men is broken when they see the salaries paid the bosses."

"There are no exorbitant salaries at Hog Island. We have undertaken the work as a patriotic duty. We are proud of what we have done and will do," exclaimed the witness.

Senator Vardaman declared that drodges had been rented by sub-contractors at $400 a month and re-rented to the Government at $900. The witness said he had never heard of such a transaction.

'DRY' PARTY IS SPLIT, MANY LEADERS BOLT

Plan to Merge with National Party Fails to Win in Chicago Convention.

FIFTY MEMBERS LEAVE

And 100 Others, Including National Chairman, Will Abandon the Organization.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Fifty-one delegates to the Prohibition national convention tonight bolted to the new national party and approximately 100 others, including the National Committee Chairman, Virgil G. Hinshaw, signified their intention of joining the new party, which was formed by Socialists who bolted from the St. Louis convention.

This action followed an all-day struggle in the prohibition convention on the question of merging formally with the national party.

After a test vote on the merger resolution had failed to obtain the two-thirds majority necessary for adoption, a substitute resolution by Dr. Charles Scanlon of Pittsburgh was accepted, 203 to 75. It provided that the Prohibition Party should retain its name and continue its present activities, but that its National Committee should meet with the National Party Committee to co-operate in furthering the election of State legislators and Congressmen favoring the platforms of the two parties.

Although Dr. Scanlon's resolution was made unanimous on motion of W. G. Brubaker of Illinois, who fathered the resolution for a complete merger, delegates from many States stated at once that they would go over to the National Party and disband their State organizations.

The action on the merger came after two days of lively debate that resulted in a deadlock, in which neither those for nor those against a complete merger could muster a two-thirds majority. At times each side was able to muster a majority, for the delegates, becoming weary with the long hours of argument, reseatedly changed their votes.

The National Party transacted only routine business at the opening of its National Convention here today. John Spargo was appointed temporary Chairman and committees were appointed. Adjournment then was taken pending the decision of the Prohibition Party on the question of merging with the National Party.

Approximately 100 delegates were present, including many former members of the Progressive Party. Mr. Spargo, who made the opening address, explained the aims of the party.

The fifty Prohibition bolters, led by the convention Chairman, H. P. Faris of Missouri, W. J. Calderwood of Minnesota and State Senator E. E. Lobeck of Minnesota, formed outside the convention hall, while the national party was in session and in loud voices proclaimed their desire to join that party. A Secretary was appointed to take their names and after paying dues and receiving membership cards they were admitted to the convention and allowed to vote.

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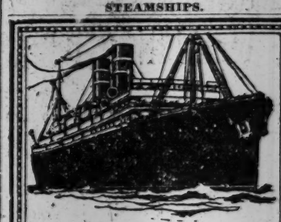

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SENATE MODIFIES WAR FINANCE BILL

Capital Issues Committee Retained, but with No Power to Enforce Decisions.

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Amendments Accepted in Face of Rising Opposition—Passage of Measure Expected Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Administration forces in the Senate yielded today to the powerful opposition to the War Finance Corporation bill, after the measure had been assailed as putting autocratic authority in the hands of Secretary McAdoo. Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reluctantly gave way to the opponents of the measure, as did the other members of the committee, eventually voting with them on amendments that greatly limited its broad powers as originally drawn.

As amended the authority given to the Capital Issues Committee to issue licenses to firms and corporations proposing to float more than $100,000 of securities during the war was eliminated. Under the bill as changed the committee merely has its legal status established, with authority to pass upon new issues of securities, but no power to enforce its finding.

Another amendment forced through eliminated the authority to punish by imprisonment any firms or corporations declining to accept any rulings of the Capital Issues Committee. That provision was attacked by Senators as establishing a dangerous precedent in delegating to a Governmental agency power to penalize violators of any rules it might promulgate.

As a substitute for the penalizing section, the Senate adopted an amendment fixing a penalty of one year's imprisonment or $1,000 fine, or both, for violation of any section of the bill. With the provision for punishment for infraction of a ruling of the Capital Issues Committee eliminated, the entire Senate voted for the substitute. The penalizing clause as adopted is similar to those ordinarily passed.

The capitulation of the Finance Committee came after Senator Swanson, on behalf of Senator Reed and a dozen other Democratic Senators, had offered two amendments affecting the licensing feature and the penalty clause as substitutes for Sections 7 and 8, which, throughout the debate on the bill during the last two weeks, had been vigorously attacked. Senator Swanson explained that he had been asked to offer the amendments by Senators who felt that the two sections as they stood put too much power into the hands of the Capital Issues Committee.

Text of the Amendments.

Here are the two sections offered by Senator Swanson, both accepted by viva voce vote, upsetting the drastic provisions of the Finance Committee's draft:

Section 7.—That for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war and providing for the public security and defense through the prevention of unnecessary capital expenditures, there shall be appointed by the Federal Reserve Board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, a Capital Issues Committee, to consist of five members, of whom at least three shall be members of the Federal Reserve Board.

Such committee may, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by it from time to time, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, investigate, ascertain and determine whether or not the sale, or offering for sale or for subscription, of any issue or any part of any issue of securities hereafter issued the par or face value of which shall be in excess of $100,000, is compatible with the public interest. Issues of shares or securities heretofore made, only a part of which have been sold or disposed of prior to the approval of this act, shall not be affected hereby.

The terms during which the several members of such committee shall respectively hold office shall be determined by the Federal Reserve Board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the compensation of the several members of such committee who are not members of the Federal Reserve Board shall be $7,500, to be paid by the corporation.

Shares of stock of any corporation or association without normal or par value shall for the purposes of this act be deemed to be of the par value of $100 each. Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to borrowing of any person, firm, corporation, or association in the ordinary course of business, as distinguished from borrowing for capital purposes, nor shall it apply to borrowing to renew or refund indebtedness existing at the time of the approval of this act. This section shall not be construed to apply to any securities issued by any railroad company, the property of which may be in the possession and control of the President of the United States. Nothing done or omitted by such committee hereunder shall be considered as carrying the approval of such committee or of the United States of the legality, validity, or worth of any security.

Section 8.—That whoever shall wilfully violate any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction in any court in the United States of competent jurisdiction, be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and any officer, Director, or agent of any corporation or association, or a member of any firm, who shall knowingly participate in any such violation, neglect, or refusal shall be punished by a like fine or imprisonment, or both.

Senator Swanson explained that, under Section 7, as amended, the Capital Issues Committee could give only "its moral approval or disapproval" to issues of new securities.

"There has been criticism that the power conferred by the original section upon the Capital Issues Committee went too far," he said. "The opinion has been expressed that no committee ought to have power to decide whether a license ought to be granted to a corporation to sell bonds. As to the penalizing clause, Senators feel that it is extremely unwise to provide that a man may be jailed for refusing to accept a ruling or regulation of a committee."

Senator Dillingham asked if the Finance Committee had consented to the two amendments. Senator Simmons replied in the negative; he still felt that the two sections as originally drafted should be retained. Secretary McAdoo, he said, regarded them as essential to the effective operation of the Capital Issues Committee's work.

Simmons Defends the Bill.

Senator Simmons went into a defense against attacks that the bill would put autocratic power into the hands of Secretary McAdoo. The Federal Reserve Board, which would have three members on the Capital Issues Committee, could be trusted, he said, as could Secretary McAdoo, who would be another member.

"This bill," he went on, "has been called a monstrous, unconstitutional proposition. Well, since the war began, we have indulged in considerable legislation of this character. This country was menaced by a food shortage, and we passed the bill creating a Food Administrator, with power to license dealers. I voted for that measure reluctantly, believing it necessary as a war measure. I believe this is necessary, too."

Senator Harding remarked that the Secretary of the Treasury might be "infallible," and he was willing to "assume that he is invulnerable. But I do not see that we ought to ride a willing horse to death," he went on. "Our great trouble is that we have gone war mad, war crazy. In my judgment, this measure has more to do with the period that will follow the war than the war itself. I don't believe it is necessary to establish a separate corporation to control Federal securities."

The Ohio Senator remarked that, while the United States was the richest nation, it was harrassed in meeting its obligations.

"Our allies, with only 40 per cent. of our resources, are in much better shape than we," he said. "I would like to bring an end to the idea that this war for the preservation of the republic is an orgy of gold. The trouble is that we of the United States have not come to a realization of the seriousness of the war. It is certain that labor has not, and equally certain that capital has not. I want to impress upon the country at large that extravagance in the name of war ought to cease."

Senator Lodge, a member of the Finance Committee, surprised Administration supporters of the bill by announcing that he would vote for the Swanson amendments. He characterized as "dangerous and useless" the power contemplated to be given to the Capital Issues Committee to license corporations issuing securities.

Senator Smoot, another member of the committee, also said he would vote for the amendments. By this time it was evident that the Finance Committee had decided to abandon its fight. Senator Simmons was asked by Senator Hollis of New Hampshire if he would consent to the amendments offered by Senator Swanson.

"While I am still in favor of the original provisions," explained Senator Simmons, "still, in the interest of getting decisive action on the bill I will not oppose the amendments if the Senate wants them."

Gallinger Criticises McAdoo.

At the request of Republican Leader Gallinger, a final vote on the bill was postponed until tomorrow. Senator Gallinger, remarking that Secretary McAdoo had approved the substitutes, deplored the practice of Congress accepting bills drawn in Government departments, and "resented the interference" of Secretary McAdoo.

"I hope Congress will assert itself," he said, "and frame its own bills. The present system is vicious."

Senator Simmons declared he accepted the licensing compromise on his own judgment and not because it was approved by Secretary McAdoo.

That ended the debate, and the amendments were quickly adopted.

The Senate, without a record vote, accepted an amendment by Senator Pomerene of Ohio which would authorize the finance corporation to advance money to building and loan associations. The Senator said there were 6,800 such associations in the country, with 3,300,000 members.

An amendment offered by Senator Calder of New York, providing for the extension of aid to fire insurance companies, was tentatively accepted, but Senator Smith of Georgia reserved the right to demand a vote on it later.

GREAT POOL IN OIL GOVERNMENT'S AIM

Fields to be Left in Hands of Present Owners Under Tentative Plan.

Following a three days' conference in this city with representatives of the oil industry of the United States, Mark L. Requa, director of the Oil Division of the Federal Fuel Administration, said yesterday that there was no shortage of petroleum for immediate needs. He said the chief problem at this time was increased production, since there was plenty of oil in this country to last during the period of the war, while, not less important, was the problem of "100 per cent. transportation."

Mr. Requa made the positive statement that the Government did not contemplate at this time taking over the oil fields, since it was believed that the best results could be obtained by continuing the present owners in charge of their properties. He intimated that there would be a general "pooling" of all facilities of the oil industry, including transportation by land and sea. In other words, Standard Oil cars and tankers, along with other appurtenances, would be put to a common use, whether the products to be carried were those of the Rockefeller interests or those of independents.

It was understood that a majority of the oil men in conference with Mr. Requa expressed the belief that higher prices for petroleum products would have to be granted if the Government desired the producers to materially increase output.

The impression was left that after Mr. Requa, who went to Washington last night, has gone over the matter with the Fuel Administrator, an announcement will be made as to the Government's attitude in the matter of higher prices.

Mr. Requa met again yesterday morning with a group of oil men at a meeting held at the offices of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, 26 Broadway. A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, who is also Chairman of the Petroleum War Service Committee, presided, and a dozen or more oil men from various sections of the country who had not taken part in the conferences held on Monday and Tuesday, attended.

The Oil Director made it plain that no disposition exists at this time to shut off supplies of gasoline for pleasure automobiles. The circumstance that England has been under the necessity of restricting the use of gasoline for pleasure driving had no bearing here, the Director declared.

PRAISE JEWS IN THE WAR.

Service Flag with 87 Stars Presented to Uptown Congregation.

The attitude of orthodox Jewry toward the war was expressed last night at a meeting held at the Congregation Ohab Zedek, 18 West 116th Street, at which the speakers were Dr. Isaac Alcalsy, Grand Rabbi of Serbia, who has just arrived in the United States on a special mission from the Serbian Government; the Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, the present President; the Rev. Dr. Pereira Mendes, the past President, and Albert Lucas, Secretary of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America. During the meeting a service flag bearing eighty-seven stars was presented to the congregation. Two of the stars represent the sons of the two Rabbis of the congregation.

Congressman Isaac Siegel sent a message from Washington in which he said: "The men of Jewish faith have been loyal to every country where they have lived, regardless of whether it be their home by nativity or adoption. Today, on the mainland of the United States, more than 61,000 Jews are in military service and a large additional number are now fighting in France the battle for freedom the world over. When the Tuscania went down it carried with it nine men of our faith. Every list of dead or wounded from abroad tells its own tale of how the men of our faith are making every sacrifice for the nation."

Albert Lucas in his address said: "American Jewry today is unquestionably living up to its history and to the teachings of its leaders of many centuries, who have urged patriotism as among the chief virtues of man. We shall continue to support the Government even to the sacrifice of our lives where this sacrifice is asked of us and as this flag expresses."

Judge Otto A. Rosalsky and ex-Secretary of State Samuel S. Koenig also spoke. The Rev. Dr. Philip Klein, Rabbi of the Congregation, delivered a prayer for the Government and a speedy victory in the war.

ARRIVES TO BE TORPEDOED.

"Unsinkable" Ship Will Be Subjected to Supreme Test.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, March 6.—The former Austrian steamer Lucia, which has been honeycombed with compartments designed to make her unsinkable, arrived here today to undergo tests to determine her ability to stand up under torpedo attack.

Should the vessel prove her ability to remain afloat after being torpedoed, efforts will be made to have other vessels, particularly transports, similarly equipped.

MAYOR COMES HOME WITH LOTS OF VIM

Pats a Visitor on the Back and Has to Apologize for Force of Blow.

PLEASED WITH ELECTION

Wants Public to Attend Municipal Ownership Meeting to be Held by Aldermen Tomorrow.

Mayor Hylan returned last night from his two weeks' vacation in Palm Beach with the touch of the Florida sun still evident on his face and in high good humor, although he lost this in part when he referred to the transit facilities as "intolerable" while he was talking about the municipal ownership hearing to be held by the Board of Aldermen tomorrow. He arrived on a 10 o'clock train from Washington over the Pennsylvania Railroad, accompanied by Mrs. Hylan, Miss Virginia Hylan, and Preston P. Lynn, general manager for John Wanamaker.

After his two weeks' stay on the beach the Mayor looked ruddier than when he left his office. He admitted that he was "feeling fine" and that he had gained a little weight—"but I guess I'll lose that soon enough," he said, "I'm going to be in the City Hall before 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, and every morning after that." As the Mayor came up the stairs from the train level in the Pennsylvania Station he stopped to converse cordially with the reporters. After shaking hands with all of them he struck one visitor a terrific blow on the back and then apologized for the force he had exerted —"I guess I gained too much strength on my vacation," he explained.

The Mayor protested that he had already heard of the victory of the four Democratic candidates for Congress in the special elections on Tuesday, and added that the result had pleased him greatly.

"I rejoice in the victory not only because the victors were Democrats," he said, "but because it shows that the people are going to uphold the policies of our great President in this war to liberate the peoples of the world."

In speaking of the hearing on the question of municipal ownership to be held by the Board of Aldermen tomorrow afternoon, Mayor Hylan said that he had no direct opinion to express upon the subject. Then he added:

"I hope the public will attend that meeting in large numbers and that the citizens will let the Legislature know whether they favor municipal ownership. At least we ought to let the Legislature know of the intolerable condition of transit conditions. It is not a question now of the city having the ability and resources to acquire the public utilities. What we want is the power to acquire the public utilities when we have the financial power. The passing of this measure will show the public utilities that they may lose their franchises if they do not give the public better service."

The Mayor's party left Palm Beach on Monday night, and it was said by one of the members that William Randolph Hearst and others who had conferred with the mayor there intended to leave the next day. The Mayor did not discuss the reason for these conferences.

DELAY OVER RATE CONTROL.

Railroad Bill Conferees Expect an Agreement Today.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Conferees of the Senate and the House on the Administration Railroad Control bill worked until a late hour tonight to draft a final agreement. Only one important question, the rate-making authority, remained to be settled.

Although the conferees worked until after 11 o'clock they were unable to adjust their differences over the rate-making authority and adjourned until tomorrow. They expect to break the deadlock then, but the delay may prevent final action on the conference report by Congress until next week.

SMITH NAMES ASSISTANT.

Albert J. Stone Takes New Duties Under Regional Railway Director.

A. H. Smith, Regional Director of Railways, announced yesterday the appointment of Albert J. Stone to be assistant to the Regional Director, and Harry W. Burnham to be Mr. Smith's secretary. Both have been active in the special organization established by Mr. Smith at the Grand Central Terminal since the railroads passed into Government control.

Mr. Stone is a Vice President of the Erie. He began with the Erie at Hornell, N. Y., as a car marker, went to New York as chief clerk to the General Manager, became chief clerk to the Vice President, and later Vice President.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.01	Hale & Norcross	.01
Andes	.02	Jacket	.05
Best & Belcher	.17	Justice	.02
Bullion	.02	Mexican	.16
Caledonia	.05	Occidental	.16
Chollar	.03	Overman	.01
Confidence	.04	Potosi	.05
Con. Imperial	.03	Savage	.02
Con. Virginia	.20	Sec. Belcher	.14
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con.	1.12½
		Mexican dollars	.67½

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	.03	Florence	.14
Cash Boy	.10	Goldfield Con.	.36
Jim Butler	.63	Goldfield Merger	.03
McNamara	.12	Great Bend	.07
Midway	.08	Jumbo Ext.	.14
Mizpah	.05	Sewanas	.07
Monarch Pitts	.05	Silver Pick	.05
Montana	.11	Spearhead	.04
North Star	.05	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.08	Consolidated	.09
Tonopah Divide	.79	Morning Glory	.04
Tonopah Ext.	.13	Union Amal.	.05
West End	.78	White Caps	.52
West Tonopah	.17	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.05
Atlanta	.11	Rochester	.40
Booth	.04	Round Mountain	.32

COLORADO SPRINGS,			
	Bid.	Asked.	
Cresson	4½	5	
Dr. Jackpot	3¾	5	
Elkton	5	8	
El Paso	15	20	
Fanny R.	1½	4	
Golden C.	.174	176	
Gold Sov.	2	3	
Granite	40	46	
Isabella	6⅞	8	
McKinney	6	10	
Portland	106	115	
U. Gold M.	15	15¾	
Vindicator	35¼	44	

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 25645.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—MATHIAS STEINEN and EDWARD ARNHEITER, individually and as co-partners, trading as ARNHEITER & STEINEN, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said bankrupts are hereby given notice that on March 1st, 1918, they were duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on March 20th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 24468.

Notice is given that HERBERT H. ADAMS and MICHAEL TESINY, co-partners, doing business as Herbert H. Adams & Co., bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 15, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25550.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—AARON SPINALL, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on February 23d, 1918, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on March 20th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Arthur C. Patterson of New York City was admitted to practice.

874—Ill. Cent. Railroad Co., pet., v. A. Skinner, administratrix, &c.—Leave granted to file brief for respondent on motion of Mr. Baer in that behalf.

327—S. A. Hays, Collector of Internal Rev., &c., pet., v. the Gauley Mountain Coal Co. 334—The Goldfield Cons. Mines Co. v. J. J. Scott, Collector of U. S. I. R., &c. 421—E. J. Lynch, Collector of I. R., &c., pet., v. H. Turrish. 422—Same v. H. C. Hornby. 492—E. J. Doyle, Collector of I. R., pet., v. Mitchell Bros. Co. 503—The U. S., pet., v. the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. 594—Same v. Biwabik Mining Co. 452—Southern Pacific Co., plain., v. J. Z. Lowe, Jr., U. S. Collector of I. R., &c. 705—C. A. Peabody, plain., v. M. Eisner, Collector, &c.—Argument continued for respondents in 421 and 422; for resp. in 503; for resp. in 492, and concluded for resp. in 594, and case 327 submitted for resp. 334 submitted for Goldfield Cons. Mines Co.

468—The U. S., plain., v. J. L. Schider, trading as Joseph L. Schider & Co.—Argued 611—D. Ireland, plain., v. A. Woods, Police Commissioner of N. Y.—Argued.

457—H. A. A. Smith, Auditor of Panama Canal, plain., v. W. H. Jackson.—Argument commenced for plain.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Thursday, March 7: Nos. 457, 567, 371, 174, 29, 176, 177, 178, 184, and 185.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, J.J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

US Metal Cap Corp< American Co.
Bates<Cornell Co.
Linn<US.
Lorillard<SS River Meander.
Landeau<Klopstock.
Liebman<same.

Allard<Tug Madison.
NY C RR<Ferryboat Lakewood.
Rund<Long.
Southern Co<Barge Clinton.
Guilden<Hijos.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O Bldg, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar. Case on—Emerson<Hubbard.
No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.

Naturalization;
At 11 A. M.

Rosenblum, as trustee<Herman et al.
Common law.
Zupkus<Jamison et al.

Yetman<Wilson.

Mickus<Grasselli Chem.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Brown<Crossman et al
Denton<Morgan, Jr.
D'Utassy<Mallory SS Co.

A C Posner<Jackson.
Red Eagle Sup Coun et al<Reagan et al.
McNally<Lack Bridge.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Re White Plains Road, &c.
Lincoln Tr Co<Williams Bldg Corp.
McAllister<Krulewitch.
Dougherty<Houlder, Weir & Boyd, Inc.
Dorsey<same.
Shear<Lieberman.

Kelly<McGreevy.
Brunk<Bklyn Hts RR
Donneen<Essen Const
Holden<Title G & T.
Re Carroll, dec'd.
Posner<Rosenberg.
People<Bacolo.
Crossin<Woolf.
Hadba<B & O RR Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Re Levy.
Davis<Armitage.
Ashman<Ashman<Kane.
Breng<Breng.
Jackson<Beth Steel Co
Gen Inv Co<same.
Miller<Brouwer.
Kelly<Lynah.
Baluti NY, S & W RR
Picille<Lynah.
Edelman<Waltzman.
Simpson<Simpson.
Re Butensky (O'Mally)
Collard<Shaver.
Francis<Strassberg.
Joy<Anderson Galleries
Hamburger<Cohen.
Neff<Vandervort.
Re Peerless Iron Wks
Knopf<Sherry.
Marcus<Dryfoos.
Pollak<Poliak.
Re Chappel.
Cohen<Cohen.
Black & White Town Taxis<Aronson.
Keller<Pick.
Amer Snap Fastener< Nygren.
CNY<Anderson.
Bloch<N W Mut L Ins
Garrett<Gardner<Un 12th Ward Bank< Haines.
Kelly<Sons<Jolson.
Blackburn, Ltd<Wells & Co.
Turey<Westcott Expr.
Laird<Neurological Institute.
Batterson<Learnard.
Luerquin<Luerquin.
Evans<Raymond.
Inmen Steam Auto< Motor Car Equip Co.
Gennerich<Schneider.
Bamberger<Cooke.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Pfeffer<Hartford Life Ins Co.
Duell<Imbrie.
Smith<Smith.
Rosenthal<Light.
Friedman<Friedman.
Bernard<Friedman.
Weiss<Weiss.
Ludlam<Ludlam.
Finn<Halteransky.
Speedon<Speedon.
Edelstein<Edelstein.
Corey<Corey & Ritter, (2).
Corrigan<Corrigan.
Smolens<Smolens.
Nolan<Nolan.
Smith<Smith.
General calendar:
MacLeod<MacLeod.
Kublansky<Kublansky
Reichlin<Von Madaler.

Sheeran<Sheeran.
Donough<Korn.
Stephan<Stephan.
Cosby<Cosby.
Gershel<Gershel.
Russo<Russo.
Bleiman<Libman Rty.
Goldschmid<Wagner.
Stambul<Gabel.
N Y Wet Wash Ldry< Mathias.
Hatton<Hatton.
Lane<Barnard.
Woolridge<Shea.
Lyttle<Wollns.
Jamieson<Jamieson.
Goldsmith<Phillips.
Purcell<Purcell.
Bowers<Kluge1.
Calhoun<Calhoun.
Westermann<Westermann.
Case on.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.

No day calendar.

PART III.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ing—Varas<Varas.
Schuster<Town Taxi.
Sparrow<Bodkin.
Skrydow<Hudson & Manx.
George<NY C RR.
Dofrinsky<Moshman.
Sheridan<King.
Ehlinger<Ehlinger R T.
Brock<I R T.
Thompson<N Y Rys.
Lefkowitz<Wane Imp & Const.
Prahach<N Y Rys.
Jensen<B H R R.
Periello<N Y Rys.
Korn<Garlock Refrig.
Rosenfeld<Werner.
Ferguson<Bradley Con
Blumenthal<Moerlbach Sales Co.
Ziegler<McIlvaney.
Cumberbatch<D, L & W RR.
Markowitz<NY Rys(2)
Satloff<McNulty Co.
Sharp<Bancroft Rty.
Siebel<Hud & M RR.
Cotler<Martha & S.
P A Hash<Kinsman.
Warman<same.
H K Heath<same.
Kantack<Kinsman.
Duffy<New Watson Co
Lewis<Herzog.
R Wolf<Tyroler.
M Wolf<same.
Groll<Pikowsky.
Rock<NY Rys.
O'Leary<I R T.
Pinkelstein<McArdle.
Atanasoff<NYC Int Ry.
Linsky<Becker.
Maus<Bradley Cont.
Greenberg<Zander.
Hoffman<Obberbach.
Liocono<Barrett.
Bavusi<Burns Bros.
Rothman<Goelet, (2.)
Barbita<Reynolds.
Doane<NY Rys.
Pray<same.
Smith<Leh Valley RR
Allo<Independ't Rty.
Delfro<Union Smoke Fish Co.

PART XI.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Barnes<Vogel.
PART XII.—Hotchkiss, J. Adjourned until March 11.
PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XV.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Augustus E Knopf, Christian Ferm, Joseph F Barrett, John V Delaney, Charles P Faller,

Sarah E Hunt, Charles Wiener, Julia H. Millar, Isaac Goldstein, John Leonard.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M.

Estate: Thomas Gibney.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:

Estate:
Johannes Dyonisius Eugenia Marie De Ridder, also known as Jean Eugene Marie De Ridder, also known as Eugene De Ridder.

Hannah C Walker, Elisabeth Meisler, Mary I Hart.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Miller<Stromberg Export, &c, Co.
Myman<Leifer.
Falik<Bernstein.
Silverman<Sandberg.
Prince & Nathan< Circuit.
Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.
Brownstone<Maclay.
Rogers<Eidlitz.
Richert<Ullman.
Gelwonia<Rothschild.
Wolf<Cohen.

Coff Carrod Co<Dodwell Co.
Weber Meat & Prov Co<Hyson.
Royal Card & Paper <Barnes.
Hamilton Court Realty <Lebost.
N Y Tel<Kahn.
Raphaelson<Hamburger & Beers.
Market Bank<O'Hara.
Reilly<Frazin Shoe.

PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Donnelly<Beaver.
Minuhi<Pohnberg (2.)
Burke<Wolfe.
Freedman<Midas Amuse Co.
Fleming<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Pescia<Lippman.
Abbott<N Y Rys.
Kaplan<Rosenberg.
Glasner<Armsby.
Lonsheln<Hoffman.
Goodman<Feigenbaum
Cummins<D, L & W RR.
Samya<Winter Garden Co. Inc.
Wiener<620-622 E 13th St Co.
Goldman<N Y Rys.
Silverstein<same.
Patterson<Baerries.
Masters<N Y Rys.
Brandt<same.
Sheiltzky<Hershkowitz (2.)
Burnstein<Union Ry.
Bennett<3d Av Ry.
Halpern<Rosenfeld.
Tanenbaum<Lindenberg.
Sullivan<O'Shea.
Archdeacon<Speroni.
Tuch<Levy.
Spor<Plischer.
Greenstein<Leavitt.
Aronowitz<Lenox Arcade, Inc.
Frank<Mark.

Mushman<Estate of E. A. Hoffman, Inc.
Herman & Herman, Inc<Eisenberg.
Billet<N Y Rys.
Cohen<same.
Kaufman<Gimbel Bros
Krzepicki<N Y Rys.
Schabb<Int R T Co.
Fisherman<N Y Rys.
George<Freedman.
Goldstein<3d Av RR.
Welsbrot<N Y Rys.
Halpern<Int R T Co.
Smalowitz<Glickstein.
Loffman<Boroschek.
Schumer<N Y Rys.
Ponte<N Y Rys.
Goldstein<Union Ry (2.)
Dornholz<Di Menna.
Krauss<N Y Rys.
Plonsk<Kelly.
Gamburg<Kayes Realty Corp.
Schneidman<Stein.
Todd<Horowitz.
Harris<N Y Rys.
Weber<Int R T Co.
Wacker<same.
Hochman<Field.
Chulik<Mills.
Abrahams<A Hammond Chem Works.
Goldsmith<L I RR.
Schwartz<N Y Rys.
Horgan<same.
Kalschstein<Abbatecola.
Rosenberg<N Y Rys.

Ryan<Timmons.
Levy<Kent.
Walsh<NY & Stam Ry
Webb<Dale & Cain.
Greges<Margulis.
Percival<Yonkers RR.
Reilly<Pelham Sun Pub Co.
Dennehey<Downing.
Hoch<Meissner.
Ladny<N Y RR.
Poppa<City of Yonk'rs
Laddy<NY C RR.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

West Land Exchange< Halstead.
Denmead<NY, W & Boston Ry.
Kenkus<NY Rys.
Nafplictis<Drakos.
Plschman<NY Tel.
Zondorak<Yonkers RR
Iowa Wine Co<Jef-ferson Concrete Co.

Repp<Eckert.
Tschantre<W El RR.
Hines<West Co Trans
Hallahan<Rayfried.
Kennedy<same.
Kane<NY & W B RR.
Owen<Jones Bros Co.
Pappas<Roth.
Lion Rug Cleaning & Roof Coat.
Maefsky<Kominsky.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7(a), amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ruskin<Levin.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J. Adjourned until March 11.

PART VII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Jones<Schreiner.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Herman<Lexington Motors, N. Y. Corp.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Highest number reached on call, 880.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M.

Murphy<Hutchinson.
Sanderson<Sanderson.

Peterson<Federation Slogs.

Also for the hearing of motions.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department —Jenks, P. J.; Mills, Rich, Blackmar, Kelly, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.

Re J. Carpenter.

Enumerated day calendar.

Neustadt<Jamaica Estates.
Miklasz<Penn Co.
Arntz<Havey.
Fried<NY, NH & HRR.
Albany Rty Co<Straub People<Pellegrino.
Backenstose<Holmes, McMurray<Woods.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Manning, JJ., at 503 M.—Day calendar.

Clark, Kelby, and Fulton St.—M 1 P.

Hammer<Finkelstein.
Azzi<Liggitt Co.
Crotty<Lichtenstein.
Gartenberg Co<Enequist, &c.
Incerto, &c<Gross & ano.
Geld<Nicholls.
Bklyn Stable Manure Co<Birns Exp, Inc.
Epstein<Liebman.
Mahnken Bldg Material Co<Wilson et al
Eureka Glass Works< Polachek, &c.
Gerstein & ano<Stoll & Co.
Joseph<Neulander & ano.
De Bino<Smith Con.
Bernsen<Consumers Brewing Co.

Lyon<Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.

Edison Elec Ill Co< H H Frick Co.
L Bossert & Sons< Stolz.
Maxwell<Ruppert.
Bklyn Galvan & Mfg Co<Norwegian-Am Trading Co.
Raff<Raff.
Rd Brogato.
Affortunato<Brazileiro
Purano<same.
Beck<Bernstein.
Re Public Playground Park. (Lorimer St.)
Karp<Atlas Press.
Binder<Perigo.
Haber<Milac.
Re Craigs. (Riegelmann.)
Bassano<Bassano.
Stubbmann<Flatbush Water Works Co.
McCluskey<Hencken.
Loper<Loper.

Brown<Brown.
Braus<Kraus.
Levinstein<Goldberg.
Osborne<Osborne.
Kane<Ostrander.
O'Hara Co<J & B RR.
Henniger<CNY.
Re Langler.
Hease<Turbo-Elec Const Co.
Johnson<B H RR.
Baumann<Traklman.
East River Savs Inst< Wm M Calder Co.
Blenman<O'Connell.
Bogert Flour Co< Peterson.
Brinley<Brehm, (2.)
Wagner<Order United Comm'l Travelers.
Mertz<Raczek.
Van Tuyl<Sullivan, (Wilson.)
Kretschmer<Kubelka.

PART II.—Van Siclen, at 10 A. M.

J.—At 10 A. M.

PART III.—Callaghan, Donegan<McCann.

J.—At 10 A. M.

In Re CNY and 57th St Co for rapid transit purposes.

The remaining cases, marked ready on the call, March 6, will be added to subsequent day calendars for trial when the above cases are disposed of.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 891.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Aspinall, J.; Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Lazansky, J.

Colson<Am Dia Water Cook<Salvation Army.
Tennenbaum<Knitwear Mfg Co.
Moore<CNY & ano.
Sanford<N Y Cons RR
Gorman<G I & B RR

& CNY.
Norton<CNY.
Hall<Skelly and ano.
Lamphear<Lamphear et al.
Bryers<Sokolow.
Emperor<NY Rys.

Kannengieser<Israelowitz (2.)
Crane<Litchfield.
Hirschman<Mayashi.
Manz<Stoutenburgh.
Case on.

PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co<Benenson Realty Co—James C. Connell. Met Trust Co<New and Reavey. Thos. Chas L. Hoffman.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Greenfield< Nye—John R Delafield.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Matter of Carnegie Trust Co—Charles E Lydecker.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Greenwich Sav Bank<The Minsker Realty Co—Alfred H Townley. Torpey<Lowen—Chas M. Russell. Kneer<Goldwasser—James A Farrell.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Chic Rock Island Ry—Hon Charles E Hughes.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Hudson Mill and Lumber Co, Inc<W S Wilson Lumber Co—J Campbell Thompson.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Winkel< Robins—Frederick C Hunter

FORBIDS ALL STRIKES BLOCKING WAR WORK

House Passes Administration Bill Providing Penalty of 30 Years in Prison.

LUNN GAINS MODIFICATION

Amendment Permits Labor to Quit to Raise Wages or Better Working Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—An Administration bill, declaring that all strikes called to obstruct war industries are conspiracies and subjecting the offender to thirty years' imprisonment and fine, was passed this afternoon by the House. Representative Cannon of Illinois made a vigorous, but unsuccessful, fight to prohibit all war industries strikes.

Labor forces defeated this proposal and inserted one of their own, specifically permitting what they termed bona fide strikes, "to raise wages or better working conditions." This amendment, urged by Representative Lunn of New York, was approved, 275 to 40.

"I do not believe," said Representative Keating of Colorado in opening the debate against the measure, "that the proposal of the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Cannon,] will advance the interests of the country. The question is now being handled with rare skill and sympathy by the Chief Executive of the nation. Rather than pass a strict unusual law I prefer to leave the whole matter in the hands of Woodrow Wilson. I think the talk about curbing the I. W. W. is all camouflage. This looks to me like an attempt to control all labor."

"It is," said Mr. Cannon. "It is just that. Let us look at this question squarely. It is a war measure. I would control everybody, the farmer, the miner, the worker, who would disable by idleness our support of the men at the front."

Chairman Nolan of the Committee on Labor said he feared that the proposal of Mr. Cannon would arouse the suspicion of labor that it could not strike to protect its rights.

"We ought to wipe out all strikes. War is no time for strikes," exclaimed Mr. Cannon.

Representative Morgan of California said he did not think a laborer should be barred from bettering his condition in wartime. He was interrupted by Representative Fordney of Michigan, who asked:

"Do you think the boys in the trenches have a right to strike to better their conditions?"

Mr. Morgan thought the question was not pertinent.

Labor members of the House raised repeated points of order to delay a vote on the measure. Several times the point of no quorum was raised. At the end of the debate all the members who ordinarily support the labor position on economic legislation were present. Mr. Lunn then presented his amendment, saying:

"So radical a bill as has been drawn could be justified only if the great mass of American workingmen were suspected of disloyalty to their country. Under the guise of curbing industrial outlaws, gentlemen really attempt to illegitimize all strikes of all workingmen for any reason.

"I am here to tell you that the workingman will sacrifice anything for the war or his Government, but he will not permit himself to be the victim of a profiteering contractor on Government work and he ought not to."

Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee, in charge of the bill, raised a point of order against the amendment, but he was overruled by Speaker Clark. After this amendment was approved, the bill passed unanimously.

PACKERS' APPEAL ARGUED.

Veeder's Counsel Contends Search Warrant Was Illegally Issued.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Whether Francis J. Heney, counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, will be permitted to examine the letters and documents recently taken from the vault of Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift & Co., packers, now rests with the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judges Baker, Evans, and Kohlsaat of the reviewing court today listened to arguments on the validity of the search warrant under which the letters and documents, characterized by the Government as tending to prove the commission of felonies by the packers, were seized by the United States Marshal.

The court held with the Government on the technical point that the order of the lower court denying a motion to quash the search warrant was not a reviewable final order. Counsel for Veeder agreed to submit the case on the question of the legal sufficiency of the search warrant and the deposition and affidavit of the Federal Trade Commission examiner on whose petition the warrant was issued.

Elwood G. Godman and John J. Healy, Veeder's counsel, argued that there was no proper basis for the issuance of the writ. They contended that no probable cause to believe felonies had been committed had been shown, that the Federal Constitution and the espionage statute under which the writ was issued prohibited the issuance of a search or seizure without a showing of fact, that no felony had been charged, and that the issuance and serving of the writ was an abuse of the process of the court. Counsel pointed out that the affidavit was based on belief and not stated facts.

DUMB FROM WAR, NOW TALKS

Speech Lost by Shell Shock Regained After U-Boat Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., March 6.—Parents of Walter Jones, a soldier of Glen Cove, who has just returned from France, answering a telephone call from New York, heard the voice of their son, whom they supposed was dumb as the result of shell shock.

In the trenches in France a shell exploded within a few feet of Jones and he became unconscious. Several of his comrades were killed by the explosion. When Jones regained consciousness he was deaf and dumb. He was sent back to America for treatment and on the ocean trip homeward the vessel was attacked by a submarine. The excitement of this shock is said to have restored both his speech and hearing.

$3,710 FOR CRIMMINS BOOKS

George D. Smith Pays $325 for "Reminiscences of Old New York."

The sale of books and autographs, collected by the late John D. Crimmins, was continued yesterday at the Anderson Galleries. Among the items sold were the following:

No. 257—"Reminiscences of Old New York," by Dr. John W. Francis, New York, 1865-70, large paper copy, extra-illustrated by the insertion of nearly 450 autograph letters, portraits, and views; nearly all of the early American engravers being represented. George D. Smith..... $325.00

No. 259—"Letters to Benjamin Franklin from His Family and Friends," New York, 1859, extra-illustrated. George D. Smith..... 80.00

No. 351—"Poetical Works of Percy Bysshe Shelley," Kelmscott Press, Hammersmith, 1895. E. R. Cole.... 67.50

No. 362—"Works" of Paul Lacroix, translated from the French, London, 1870-78. J. Dadirram..... 63.00

No. 404—"Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis," manuscript on vellum, with ten large miniatures, executed in the North of France toward the end of the fifteenth century. George D. Smith 200.00

The total for the session was $3,710.10. The total to date is $15,135.20. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted. — Suits, coats, dresses, better grade; cash. Telephone Madison Square 7074.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 4543.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany and F. & H. Farragut 9483.

CAMISOLES Wanted.—Looking on silk camisoles; ready to place orders. Hollow & Perlow, 151 West 25th.

CARACUL plushes, matalamb, and astrakhan wanted for spot cash; advise quantity and price. S 6 Times.

CHINCHILLA, white, Wanted for spot cash; send swatches. Goldstein Bros., 36 North 3d St., Philadelphia, Penn.

COATS Wanted.—Western ready-to-wear jobbing concern now interested in placing orders for Fall infants', children's, and junior coats; popular-priced merchandise; will look at samples Saturday morning from 8:30 to 12 at the office of Baer & Lilienthal, 1,150 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Cash for immediate delivery of coats and suits; also looking at Winter coats. Call 8 to 10 A. M. all week, 4th floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th.

COATS Wanted.—Will look at plush and cloth coats; will also place stock orders on good numbers. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber open for ladies' and children's Fall coats. 5th floor, 153 West 27th St.

COATINGS Wanted.—All grades, heavyweight velours, cash. Farragut 2357.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Will buy any quantity white narrow wale; spot cash. Phone Spring 3719.

COTTON GOODS Wanted. — Jeans, butcher linens; cash. J. L. Fraites, Worth 248.

COTTON GINGHAMS Wanted.—30 cents a yard. Telephone Madison Square 5465.

DELHI Wanted.—037 American, Pekin, and rose; 651 Wilson & Lawrence or similar cloth, Pekin, taupe, and green; also white chinchilla. Phone Chelsea 9535.

DELHI.—Rose wanted, one piece; willing to pay $2.25 cash. Safran & Kreeger, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Buyer for big, well-known, highly rated house is in market for jobs in house dresses, hosiery, blouses, muslin wear, and kindred lines; will look Thursday, March 7, between 12 and 5. Send card if you have the goods to Peters, T 28 Times.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; silk and gingham, better kind; show samples after 10 all week. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders for pretty wash gingham; net dresses. Call with samples, 11th floor, 54 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at cotton and silk Summer dresses all day. 2 East 29th St., first floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs of the better kind, for cash, any quantity. 9 West 25th St., Room 311. Farragut 9174.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on georgette and taffeta dresses. Call with new samples all day, 48 West 25th, 4th floor.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Colors 526, 674, 8571 Murray Hill.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Jobber looking at silks, ginghams, wash dresses; call all day. Stecker, 1,178 Broadway. Phone Madison Square 8804.

GINGHAMS, Plaids, and Checks Wanted.—Also imported; all shades. Bildmore 6 West 20th St.

GINGHAM DRESSES Wanted.—Furnish your own material. Franco-American Dress Co., 56 West 22d.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—In plaids and checks; will pay cash. Hyman & Wasserman, 36 East 20th.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Plaids, R. & R. Handkerchief Co., 394 Broadway. Franklin 2860.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Plaids and checks, for cash. Essanay Dress, 14 West 17th St.

GINGHAMS Wanted,—27 to 32 inch, any quantity; spot cash. Farragut 2220.

JERSEY Wanted.—Can use 100 pieces of wool jersey at a price; will pay cash. International Apparel Co., R. Rabinowitz, 37 West 28th.

KHAKI CLOTH Wanted.—Deering-Millikens, cheap; also Buckley-Cohen 714; poplins. Farragut 9811.

KHAKI CLOTH Wanted.—Open for large quantity. Sipkin & Gorschen, 15 East 26th. Telephone Madison Square 1864.

MIXTURES Wanted.—2069 Juilliards. Madison Square 6875.

OXFORDS Wanted for suitings. Greeley 5186.

PEAU DE CYGNES Wanted.—Nigger brown and African, any quantity, cheap for cash. Horwitz & Schwartz, 156 5th Av. Farragut 225.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Staples; will pay cash. Store, 41 West 25th St.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will exchange Americans, navy for black; will buy 6709¼ cotton warp poplins. 6018 Chelsea.

POPLINS Wanted. — Gray, all wool; spot cash. Stuyvesant 3204.

POPLINS Wanted.—American black poplin. Greeley 2138.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, wool or cotton warp, black and navy. Farragut 3207.

SATINS Wanted.—Striped, washable satin on white ground. Star Underwear Co., 145 West 30th. 4480 Farragut.

SERGES Wanted.—Poirets, tricotines, J. Heit & Sons, 90 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

SERGES Wanted.—Dress manufacturer desires 7120 or 54289 navy and colors. Farragut 4660.

SERGE Wanted.—Single warp, all wool serge, for cash. Mortimer Herrman Co., 26 West 17th.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 54289, 7120, 11433; spot cash. Chelsea 2945.

SERGES Wanted.—0036, 519, 800, 544, velour 1150; pay cash. Farragut 9337.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0036, navy; also Garfield's tricotine. Md. Sq. 8475.

SILKS Wanted.—Fancy silks for linings, in foulards, pussy willow, and brocade, or similar fabrics, and good prints. Greeley 5290.

SILKS Wanted.—Peau de cygnes, taffetas, plain and fancy and yarn dyed satins, at a price for cash. 21 East 32d St.

SILK LININGS Wanted.—Fancy; price must be cheap. D. Freid, 106 West 27th.

SILK SHIRTS Wanted.—Good quality, cheap. Write Lazarus, 1,500 Lincoln Place, Bklyn.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay best market price; Spring shades; quantity. Telephone 2137 Greeley.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden Leonard, Copen., sand, rose, $3.50 net cash. Farragut 2616.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All colors; also F. & H. Duvetyne 8285. Call Madison Square 8272.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay best market price, Spring shades; quantity. Telephone 1544 Greeley.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing quantity orders of silk skirts; all prices; snappy styles. Call Thursday and Friday, 43 West 24th St., 3d floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—New Spring models; jobbers will place stock orders; call with samples. 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Open for quantity better grade. 7th floor, 8 West 32d St.

SUITS Wanted.—1,000, cash; bring samples and stock lists. 40 West 27th St., 6th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking all week; also jobs. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on snappy suits. 11th floor, 164 West 25th.

SUITINGS Wanted.—Oxford, any mills. Herzig & Rappaport, Farragut 3118.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—All changeable; quantities for cash. Phone Bushwick 3410.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Will exchange gray and Pekin tricotine for navy and tan. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

TRUNKS Wanted.—Second-hand slat; no wardrobe trunks. 303 5th Av., Room 1707.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0859, 544, 13009, 13046, 15020, for cash. Stuyvesant 3240.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavyweight, all makes. Henry L. Bunin, 348 4th Av.

VELOUR Wanted.—Clark & Dana 6290 and 6110, all colors. Chelsea 4812.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0859, 11050 K. 544, 13046. Farr. 5759.

VOILES OR JULIETS Wanted.—Striped; can use large quantities; submit swatches at once. Joseph Fickler, 1,033 Race St., Philadelphia.

WASH SKIRTS Wanted.—From New York and Philadelphia manufacturers. Syndicate Trading Company, 230 5th Av.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—Desirable shade, cash. Aaron Alper, 71 West 23d St. Gramercy 1995.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Discarded, all descriptions bought for cash. Mail samples. D. & F., 32 East 23d St. Telephone Gramercy 1856-37.

YARNS Wanted.—Jobs, Zephyr worsted, all colors, sizes; cash buyer. D 281 Times Downtown.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BALBRIGGAN REMNANTS for wiping, cleaning, polishing purposes; 3,000 pounds. Becker, Madison Square 9380.

CAMBRIC.—150,000 yards heavy bleached, 36 inches wide; delivery 10 days; below market. Room 207, 72 Leonard. Franklin 1358.

CHECKS. — 41-inch part worsted shepherd checks, 250 pieces. George Itzkowitz, 319 Church St. Franklin 920.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL.—Immediate delivery; all thicknesses; transparent, black, and fancy colors; suitable for hat ornaments and novelties. The D.-B.-L. Products Corporation, Woolworth Building, New York City. Phone 1,007 Barclay.

CLOAKINGS.—Meltons and Thibets. Kaplan, 20 West 22d. Gramercy 1515.

CLOAKINGS, heavy, and fancy wool checks cheap. Room 1101, 404 4th Av.

COATS.—Jobbers only; novelty coats of velours and Delhi, immediate delivery; see our new sleeveless corduroy sport coats. Greenberg & Freshman Co., 33 East 9th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Good selling numbers on the racks in all wool jerseys, poplins, serges, and velours. N. Hurwitz & Sons, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—We wish to announce our complete 1918 Fall line of silk plush, cotton plush, and velour coats is ready for inspection. Ben Shapiro, 27 West 20th St. Chelsea 9770.

COATS AND SUITS.—Few hundred select garments; very reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. H. Hollander, 28 W. 25th.

COATS.—Fall line, 1918, for jobbing trade, ready for inspection. I. Zelikow & Son, 19-21 West 24th St.

COATS, Suits.—Snappy Spring styles, extraordinary values. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—5,000 coats on racks for immediate delivery; also job of sport coats. Louis Magidoff, 40 West 22d.

COATS, $6 up; suits, $11.75 up; immediate delivery. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th St.

COATS.—Infants' and children's, 2 to 6, and colored, to close out. Sternberg Bros., 35 West 21st St.

COATS.—Sport, 300 all-wool, to close out very cheap. 15 East 26th, Room 2001. Mad. Sq. 1519.

COATS.—Sport coats, 300 wool plaids, to close out at $2.50 each. 15 East 26th St., Room 2001. Madison Square 1519.

COATS, Suits.—Best on market; approved by people who know; prices right; styles to date. Shapiro & Davis, 29 West 35th St.

COATS, Suits, Dresses.—Spring high-grade stock to close out. P. Hutner & Co., 48 West 25th.

COATS for immediate delivery; $6.75 up. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 20th.

COATS.—200 to close out. Eisman & Lifshitz, 40 West 17th St. Chelsea 8846.

COATS, SUITS, $9.75-$20; immediate delivery; also jobs. Smith Co., 30 West 32d St.

COATS.—Stouts and automobile coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—2,000 Spring coats at reasonable prices. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Closing out Fall coats of the better kind, cheap. I. Novick, 45 West 27th St.

COATS, Spring, and Suits, for immediate delivery; also jobs. Weksler, 279 5th Av.

COATS for immediate delivery in every description. M. Morowitz, 1,181 Broadway.

COATS. — Flappers for hard-to-fit girls. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

CORDUROY.—9,000 Juilliard's black, 36-inch, 55c. per yard. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Phone Spring 6311.

CORDUROYS of different kinds for sale. Chel. 6018.

COTTON GOODS.—Gingham prints, plaids, 36 inches Galatea, olive regulation shade, 36 inches, spot delivery. Solar Textile, Inc., 27 East 22d St.

COTTON GOODS, Mercerized Poplin, 27 and 36 inch, all colors; plain voiles, 40 inch, all colors, below market. N 16 Times.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Dyed or in the raw; georgette of the better kind; direct from the mills. E. E. Elwood, 17 Madison Av. Madison Square 5945.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DELHI.—610 Dobson's, all shades; $1.95. Madison Square 569.

DRESSES.—High-grade models in wool jerseys, serge, and silk dresses; big values; immediate delivery. Anconia Dress and Costume Mfg. Co., 56 West 35th, Greeley 5995.

DRESSES.—750 up-to-date models for immediate delivery at a reduction; also jobs and samples. Franco-American Dress Co., 56 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Most wonderful wool jersey dress, leading shades, $9.75, immediate delivery; also serge dresses to close. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Close out all wool jersey, all wool serge, and silk dresses. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—500 silk and jersey; immediate delivery. Cashman & Wolfenson, 110 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Job of 300 serge dresses; no reasonable offer refused. Astoria Dress, 46 East 9th St.

DRESSES.—Sergea, silks; snappy styles; sacrifice to clear racks. Deutsch, 23 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Wool jersey on the rack; 5,000 silk dress, $5.75-$12.50; immediate delivery. Gross-Liebowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses for immediate delivery. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Silks, silk gingham, serge; wonderful values; immediate shipment. Kleva Klad, 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reductions. King & Appiebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—French serge, 100 of the better kind to close out, $6.75 up. Boulevard Dress Co., 64 University Place.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, crepes, taffetas; immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks; assorted styles; close $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 38th.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, silks, serges, ginghams, of better grade. Glockner, 40 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—(500) Serges, Jerseys, taffetas, to close out. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES (gingham) for immediate delivery, $2.75 up. Queen, 149 West 38th.

DRESSES.—Uptown showroom, Blate Brothers & Love, 32 East 31st St.

FAILLE LUSTER SUSQUEHANNA.—Fine designs; cheap. Spring 7350.

FURNISHING GOODS.—Men's, women's; large quantities; bargain prices. Lewis, 42 East 23d.

GABARDINE.—4666 Garfield, Tricotine 5889, Botany serge, U. S. 235, Dunmore 0310, American 0036, 4812; Foiret Twills, 36177 Lorrains Velour 4281, Stevens; in all colors. Essay Commercial Co., 20 West 23d St. Madison Square 6575.

GABARDINES.—High shades for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

JERSEY CLOTH.—All shades for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

MACKINAWS.—American Woolen Co. mackinaws and overcoatings. M. Weil, 404 4th Av. Madison Square 4620.

PANAMAS, SERGES.—B. & W. checks; immediate delivery. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 Broadway.

PLUSH.—Salt's sealskin fur. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS.—227, 228, 230, 8,188. Israel Cummings & Bros., 28 West 25th St. Farragut 5390.

POPLINS.—8158 Amoskeag, navy. Madison Square 1502.

POPLINS to sell, all high shades. Madison Square 3177.

POPLIN.—American 06077, tan, 6 pieces. Chelsea 9824.

POPLINS.—American and, others; all shades. Farragut 9930.

PRINTED TUSSAH.—Reasonable. Rosenberg Dept., Room 1101, 432 4th Av.

RADIUM TAFFETA.—40-in., all colors, $1.35; immediate deliv. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

PALM BEACH CLOTH.—50 pieces; black voiles, 20; right price. Madison Sq. 448.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

PANAMAS.—Will sell cheap 227, 7302, 6302, 4945. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St. Farragut 2180.

SERGES.—104, 99, 9056, 6120, 11433, 54289, SBGL, CSG, 1210, blk. and wh. checks. Chas. Globus, 330 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 488.

SERGES.—Pacific cotton warps in 40, 50, and 54 inches; tan, Copenhagen, taupe, and other shades. Z 272 Times Annex.

SERGES.—7106 Whitman, 7512 Amoskeag, 9288 Cleveland, 787 Gera. Telephone 5580 Stuyvesant.

SERGES.—11433, 519, 54289, 7120, 87, C. F. L. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th. Farragut 5390.

SERGES.—7120, 11433, 519, 1210, 87, C. F. L. 54289. Israel Cummings & Brother, 28 West 25th St. Farragut 5390.

SERGE.—54 inches, all wool; also cotton warp, 50 inches; also cotton checks. Farragut 9930.

SERGES. — 54292, Juilliard's sponged and shrunk; 7 pieces navy, and 3 pieces in black, $1.87½ net. Chelsea 4616.

SERGE DRESSES.—Contractor has about 200 serge dresses; will close them out at sacrifice. 128 West 22d St., 12th floor.

SERGES.—S. B. G. L. and cotton serges, all colors below market. Levin, 149 West 36th.

SERGES.—Whitman's 104-87, Juilliard 54289, botany 780. Stuyvesant 3240.

SERGE.—Finetolite 1900, 100 pieces Amoskeag 7002, 100 pieces; all navy. Spring 2800.

SERGES.—Andrew's 1464, 8 tan, 11 pekin, 7 gray, at $2.05. Igstaedter, Stuy. 3284.

SHANTUNGS—White, for sale; prices reasonable. Farragut 2347.

SILKS. — 40-inch heavyweight poplins for cloak and suit trades; all shades; very low prices. Zimbler & Tonner, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 9417.

SILK POPLINS.—40-inch, $1.55; all colors; immediate del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

SILK SKIRTS, fancy and plain, $2.25 up. Novel, 151 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—Silk skirts, stripes, fancies, and plain colors; $1.75 and up; immediate delivery. Jacob Hyman Co., 137 West 25th St.

SKIRTS.—Discarded samples, assorted styles, to close; woolens; Ford, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—Wash, job, 65c and $1. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

SUITS.—We have serge and poplin suits in all colors for immediate delivery. J. & M. Yellin, 136 West 21st St.

SUITS and COATS.—For immediate delivery; snappy styles in all shades, at reduction prices. D. Gutman Co., 45 West 24th.

SUITS.—$6.90 to $22.50, all shades; also silk suits; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—300 high-class suits close out. Manufacturing Clearing House, 1,170 Broadway.

SUITS for immediate delivery; $6.75 up. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 20th.

SUITS of American Woolen Co. poplin, smart styles, $9.85. Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

SUITS.—Taffeta silk suits for immediate delivery. Tip-Top, 134 West 37th.

TAFFETA.—Waist manufacturer wishes to dispose of evening shades, good quality, at 85c.; also light brown plain effects, at 97½c. Phone Gramercy 5343.

TAFFETA, charmeuse, satin Duchess, wash satin, silk jersey, and crepe de chine for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 7240.

TAFFETA.—D. G. Perry, navy and black; also silk and cotton poplin, 40-inch width. Farragut 4072. 45 West 25th St.

TAFFETAS.—All grades, all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

TRICOTINE.—5889, botany, all colors; $3.05 net; also serges and poplins. J. Rifkin, 1,150 Broadway. Madison Square 640.

TRICOTINES.—Botany 5889; colors, 289, 167, and 683. Madison Square 3960. Herman.

TRICOTINE.—Botany 5889, navy, tan, gray, Pekin, $2.95 net cash. Farragut 3207.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield 4718, all colors; also American 0036, black, navy. Farragut 2616.

TRICOTINE, gabardines, serges for sale. Waldman. Farragut 9337.

TRICOTINES.—Tan, black and navy. Chas. Goldman Co., Farragut 5750.

TRICOTINE.—Botany 5889, all high shades, for sale. Telephone Madison Square 4761.

TRICOTINE.—15 pieces burgundy and green. Chelsea 493.

VELOURS.—American heavy weight, also poplins. Gramercy 1074.

VIGERAUX—Botany 11808, 2095; or will exchange for 2003. Farragut 488.

VOILES.—Plain, 26 and 40 inches; assorted colors. Prager, 100 East 19th St. Gramercy 4317.

WAISTS.—300 dozen crepe de chine, all colors; also striped tub silk at $18 a dozen. Arlington Waist Co., 97 5th Av. Stuyv. 7291.

WASH SATINS.—Ivory, flesh, $1.15; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9380.

WOOL JERSEYS.—All colors; serges, 7008; poplin, foulard. Farragut 3910.

YARNS. — Hand knitting; sweaters, socks; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1520.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS—On cheap line of skirts. M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st.

Help Wanted.

READY-TO-WEAR buyer and manager wanted for store handling medium-priced merchandise one with experience in merchandising own stocks and capable of running department; good opportunity assured for live, energetic man; write, stating experience, salary expected, and further details, to R. Topkis Sons, Wilmington, Del., by letter only.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant bookkeeper, preferably with department store experience, for office of high class shop; to a versatile young lady who is quick at figures a splendid opportunity is offered to connect with a concern offering quick advancement to the right party; apply with references and salary expected. N 9 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; an excellent opportunity for man with knowledge of fine writing papers; state salary. S 9 Times.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN,—Attention, jobbers and piece goods manufacturers: Salesman desires line; commission; selling cloak and suit manufacturers. C 422 Times Annex.

the risk of having some stuff left on their hands when the season is over."

***

Now Comes a Novel Sailor.

In spite of the talk there has been in regard to the alleged trade-deterring effects of selling banded sailors, designers for the leading concerns here are by no means passing them by. One of these concerns is offering something in this line that is more than ordinarily interesting—a silk sailor for women. One model is made entirely of silk—the material being the kind that is used in silk dress hats for men—and has a fairly wide velvet ribbon band around the crown. Another has a crown of the same kind of material and a brim of white French serge. This is banded with grosgrain ribbon. Both models are designed for street wear with tailor-made suits, and retail at $10.

***

Toy Sales Reach New High Record.

Toy buyers continue active in the local market, and it was asserted yesterday that the business done here in this merchandise in the last four or five weeks has been by all odds the largest ever. Both wholesalers and manufacturers' agents say that a nice business was done last year, but that it hardly "holds a candle" to that done so far in 1918. Dolls, games, playhouses, mechanical and construction toys, various kinds of self-propelled "cars," and similar merchandise all have shared in this business. The increased sales of American dolls is accepted as recognition of the rapidly improving art of the domestic makers. War toys are said not to be as active as they might be, though opinions do not exactly agree on this point.

***

Fall Color Card Issued.

The new Fall season color card of America has just been distributed by the Textile Color Card Association to its members. It is expected that by March 20 or thereabouts the new issue will be available to the general trade. According to members of the association who have analyzed the card, it is one of the best that has yet been issued. It covers very completely the requirements of the trade, including millinery, woolens and worsteds, hosiery, ribbons and silks. It is made up of forty-four shades and fully half of these, it is said, were taken from previous season cards and from the Standard Color Card. This was done, it seems, so as to prevent the flooding of the market with a large number of new shades.

***

Joseph's Coat Would Run Second.

Joseph's coat of many colors, which, if reports are true, would have been the despair of the average dyemaker, could hardly run better than second to some of the "high" effects that are seen in men's neckwear for Spring, especially the kind made to retail at 50 cents. They are what in vaudeville parlance is called a "riot," in which such combinations of several colors as red, blue, purple, green and yellow may be cited as samples. Nothing can be too "loud," apparently, and one prominent manufacturer of this type of goods is thinking of offering a prize for any design or color effect that will outdo the weird patterns that comprise his present best sellers. Plenty of color is also seen in the more expensive goods, though as the scale of prices goes up the "noise" of the merchandise is reduced.

***

Picture Frames Are Active.

Veterans in the fancy goods and notions field say that the demand for picture frames, principally in the smaller and medium sizes and in wood, leather or metal, is rapidly approaching the point where it will be larger than at any other time since the civil war. The bulk of this demand is attributed to the fact that the war has claimed one young man, or more, from very many of the country's homes and that the frames have either been bought to incase their pictures or to hold pictures given them when they left for service. The demand for trench kits and for separate trench mirrors is said just now to be between the buy and grass season, but business in these goods is expected to revive materially with the calling of the second increment in the selective draft.

***

Drug Demand Increases.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that inquiries for some commodities have been larger in the last week, but that scant supplies have restricted business. Price revisions have been more numerous, and the advances have outnumbered the declines. Narcotics display firmness in sympathy with the scarcity of the crude material. With the increasing demand from the Government making steady inroads in the light supplies available, advances are expected. Botanical drugs have been firm, inquiry owing to light stocks. Seeds, herbs, &c., are unsettled. Pharmaceutical chemicals and miscellaneous products show increased price strength. Medicinal gums are decidedly firmer. Among the declines shown for the week were U. S. P. thymol crystals, which fell off $1.25 a pound.

***

Gray Goods Prices Higher.

Prices continued to mount in the local gray goods market yesterday, and in some cases long contracts were sold at higher figures than had been paid for spots, possibly excepting in a small way. Large business was done, for instance, at 19 cents on 39-inch 72-76s for June-October delivery. Spot Eastern 38½-inch 64-68s were disposed of at 15½ cents, while deliveries running to October brought a lighter loss. Few if any, of these goods can now be had, however, at less than 15½ cents. Spot Eastern 39-inch 68-72s sold at 17½ cents, with Southern goods of this construction bringing a quarter less. Sheetings and other coarse goods were none too active, but this was due more to the unwillingness of sellers to sell than of buyers to buy. Printcloths closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	20c	38½-inch, 64-68s	*15¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	19c	38½-inch, 64-56s	15c
39-inch, 68-72s	17¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	14c
39-inch, 56-44s	13c	38½-inch, 60-48s	13¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	16c	27-inch, 64-60s	*11¼c

*Asked.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—N. C. and S. C., rains and colder Thurs.; fair and warmer Fri.

Ga. and Fla., rains and colder Thurs.; fair and colder Fri.

Ala. and Miss., rain and colder Thurs.; fair and warmer Fri.

Tenn., fair and colder Thurs.; fair and warmer Fri.

Ky., cloudy and colder Thurs.; fair and warmer Fri.

Ind., fair Thurs. and Fri.

Mich., fair Thurs.; cloudy and warmer Fri.

Ohio, snow and colder Thurs.; fair and warmer Fri.

La., fair and cooler Thurs.; fair and warmer Fri.

Ark., fair and warmer Thurs.; fair Fri.

Okla., fair Thurs. and Fri.

Tex., fair and cooler Thurs.; fair Fri.

Ill., Mo., Iowa and Kan., cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

Minn., snow and warmer Thurs.; fair Fri.

N. Dak. and S. Dak., cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

Neb., fair Thurs. and Fri.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...6 per cent. for the best names.
Tuesday.....6 " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Could Sell Contracts at Profit.

One of the largest manufacturers of suits in this city said yesterday that he has been offered over a dollar a yard net profit on his piece goods contracts. "There are no piece goods to be had at any price these days," said this manufacturer, "and any one in the trade who is hard up for cash can sell what materials he has at a handsome profit. On the other hand, there is hardly a manufacturer in the city who has got all the goods he requires."

***

Effect of Woolen Scarcity.

Though the scarcity of Fall woolen and worsted fabrics will, of course, hit the dress manufacturers of this city and elsewhere, it is thought that coat and suit houses will feel the shortage much worse. It is pointed out that, while the dress manufacturer can substitute other fabrics and combinations of fabrics in his garments, a Winter coat or suit can only be made from wool or worsted materials. The hope is expressed by local coat manufacturers that during the Spring and Summer months it will be possible for them to pick up some dress goods here and there, and that they will be able to get some men's wear fabrics suitable for their purposes.

***

Hardware Market Improves.

Though it cannot yet be said that the local hardware market is active, still there seems to be some slight improvement over the extreme dullness of January and February. There have been more buyers in town during the last few days than there were at any one time for several months back. Though they are showing no particular eagerness for supplies, they are nevertheless placing some orders which hold promise of further business in the not far distant future. Authorities in the local trade seem to feel that the retailers are going to do the business this Spring, but that they are exercising great caution in their commitments. The buyers apparently would rather come back to market a second time and perhaps pay a little more for their merchandise, said one prominent manufacturer, "than order now and run

Babbling Tongues

are constantly criticising your showrooms. Is the beauty of your showroom affected by poor flooring? If so,

Write or Phone

INDIANA FLOORING CO.,
234 Rider Ave., Bronx.
TEL. 9741 MELROSE

Universal Trading Co.
MILITARY SUPPLIES
220 4th Avenue.

"BEST BY TEST"
U. S. CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO., INC.
414-416 W. B'way, N. Y.
Phone 3294-9297 Spring.

Shoe, Army, Leggin Laces, Shoe Cord
North American Sales Co., 396-8 Broadway, N. Y.
Manufacturers' Agents.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

ALBANY, N. Y.—Babbitt & Co.; G. D. Babbitt, clothing, furn. goods; Ceilingwood.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Wm. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Palmer, rugs; 41 Union Square; Breslin.
ALBANY, N. Y.—C. C. Hasselforth, rugs; Grand.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Mark's Sons; Miss M. Hogan, corsets, merino underwear, waists; McAlpin.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Clein Bros.; M. Clein, clothing; B'

Public Utility Investments

We shall be glad on request to furnish information regarding Public Utility Companies under our management, or to answer any questions concerning other Public Utilities of recognized standing in this country.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co.
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall Street, New York

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY (NATIONAL CITY BANK) NEW YORK

Safety and Yield In Investments

MANY short-term notes of ample security offer, at present prices, an unusually liberal yield.

Well-known issues of such securities can now be bought at prices to yield from 5.60% to well above 7%.

Send for Circular AG-136

The National City Company
Correspondent Offices in 24 Cities
Bonds—Short Term Notes—Acceptances

Dayton Power & Light Company
5% Gold Bonds

A first mortgage on property whose replacement value is $6,000,000,—more than twice these outstanding first and refunding bonds.

The earnings are substantially more than twice the annual bond interest charge and the community served includes a population of about 200,000.

We recommend this high grade investment at 86¾ and interest.

To Yield 6.10%

E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Mortgage map and circular describing Illinois Central R. R. Co. Refunding 4s., sent on application.

New York

Maury Rogers & Auchincloss

Our Analytical Department is at your service

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
N. Y. Cotton Exchange
61 Broadway

Branch Office
30 E. 60th St.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Continues in Small Volume, with Good Undertone—Rails Firmer.

There were times yesterday when the stock market came almost to a standstill, but the day's dealings were helped by greater activity in the afternoon and the total transactions, though small, exceeded those of Monday and Tuesday. The price movement was again decidedly irregular, but with the undertone firm. The shipping issues, Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies and Marine common and preferred, were weak, and losses of a point or more were sustained by Cerro de Pasco, General Motors, Mexican Petroleum, Industrial Alcohol, Baldwin and several less active issues. The railroads were in somewhat better demand at rising prices, with gains pronounced in St. Paul and the Rock Island issues. It was essentially a traders' market, and one which did not offer enough variety to induce new buying. Call money loaned at 4½ per cent. yesterday.

The Street is inclined to wait on expected developments without attempting a forecast of what these will be. Uncertainty over the form of the forthcoming Liberty loan is perhaps the chief factor in minimizing speculative interest. The Treasury Department is going ahead with the preparation of temporary bonds with omission of the most important details. In well-informed circles it is expected that the new loan will not exceed $5,000,000,000, and it is hoped that it may be possible to keep the offering down to $4,000,000,000. It is evident that any amount over the larger sum would be placed with considerable difficulty, coming so soon after the first two operations. There is no question about the ability of investors to absorb quickly another issue of as much as $5,000,000,000, but a larger proportion must find allotment in the West and South this time. The New York district not only subscribed to more than its allotment in the last campaign, but afterward took over a considerable amount that was thrown upon the market by banks in the interior. The result has been to leave a part of the 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent. issues on the hands of banks here.

The delicate situation in which the State Department finds itself as a result of the proposal for the dispatch of Japanese troops to Siberia has not become a factor in security price changes here. Japanese bonds in London weakened at the first suggestion of the entrance of Japanese troops into the confused Russian situation. International politics are not of as much concern yet to traders in this market as they will undoubtedly come to be in the near future.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4½	Renewals	4½
Low	4½	Last	4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for reiscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4½@4¾
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5 @5½

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¾
4 to 6 months	6
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7550	$4.7530	$4.7530	....
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	....
France—				
Demand	5.72%	5.72%	5.72%	+.00¼
Cables	5.70%	5.70%	5.70%	+.00%

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.—Demand or Checks.	Cables
4.8665 London	$4.7530	$4.76¾
5.1823 Paris	5.72¾	5.70%
China—		
Hongkong	71.25	71.50
Peking	110.25	110.50
Shanghai	103.25	103.50
19.30 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20 Holland	44.75	45.125
32.44 India—		
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826 Italy	6.70	6.80½
49.83 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	51.875
Yokohama	51.75	51.875
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46 Russia	13.00	13.25
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	31.625	32.125
Copenhagen	30.00	30.50
Christiania	30.25	30.75
19.30 Spain	24.40	24.48
South America—		
34.42 Rio	26.32	26.42
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.00	44.10
5.1820 Switzerland	4.48½	4.46¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.—60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71½	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $537,871,842; balance, $49,354,551; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $5,681,907; Federal Reserve credit balance, $17,645,651.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $11.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42½d, unchanged; in New York, 85½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 68c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$3,214,745	$111,136,727
Internal revenue—		
Corporation income	686,828	32,072,064
Individual income	2,407,325	27,707,481
Excess profits	2,766,961	16,808,80[illegible]
Miscellaneous	15,480,215	465,625,185
Miscellaneous revenue	1,030,427	140,823,378
Total receipts	$25,586,521	794,263,707
Excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts	97,225,513	3,140,104,532
Excess of total receipts over total disbursements		
Expenditures	123,317,494	50,292,017
	122,812,034	3,934,368,300

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.50	7.70	7.50	7.75
Spelter	8.05	8.25	8.05	8.25
Antimony	13.37½	13.62½	13.37½	13.62½
Quicksilver	$115.00	....	$115.00	....
Aluminium	....	32.00	....	32.00
Iron, No.2X fy.	....	34.25	....	34.25

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	318	0	0	318	0	0
Tin, futures	314	0	0	314	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	11	12	Iron Cap	18⅝	19
Bay State Gas	8	10	Jer. Verde	62	75
Begole	50	75	La Rose	32	35
Bing. Min.	9½	10	Majestic	30	35
Black Hawk	99	....	Mex. Metals	45	49
Bohemia	90	1	Mojave Tung.	5	6
Boston Ely	70	80	New Baltic	90	1
Bost. & Mont.	69	92	Nat. Z. & L.	26	28
Butte & Lon.	11	14	New Cornelia	16	16½
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	Nev. Douglas	95	99
Calaveras	1	2	Nixon Nevada	1	1⅛
Brown Res.	20	25	Oneco	20	30
Con. Ariz.	1⅞	2⅛	Onondaga	20	25
Cortez	10	15	Pioneer Con.	07	09
Champ. Cop.	7	8	Ray Hercules	4⅝	4⅝
Chief Cons.	2¼	2¼	Rilla	2	3
Eagle & B. B.	2	2¼	S. W. Miami, part paid	.75	1
Earl-Eagle	2	4	S. W. Miama, full paid	.80	1¼
Fortuna	4	6	Un. Verde Ex.	38	39
Gold Lake	2	5	Victoria Min.	1⅜	1½
Houghton	.75	1	Yukon Gold	1	1¼
Homa Oil	60	61			
Humboldt	60	75			
Iron Blossom	45	55			

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	328,020	854,445	533,828
Year to date	26,336,580	33,889,315	31,671,644

	Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	29½	29	100	Advance Rumely pf	29	29	29	29	− ½
	1⅞	1⅞	800	Alaska Gold Mines	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
	2	2⅛	650	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	− ⅞
	24⅜	23⅞	2,000	Allis-Chalm. Mfg	24⅜	25⅜	24⅜	25⅛	+ ⅜
	83½	81⅞	500	Allis-Ch. Mfg. pf	80⅞	81½	80⅞	81½	+ 1½
	79⅝	80¼	400	Am. Beet Sugar	80	80	79¾	79¾	− ¾
	39⅞	40⅛	300	American Can	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
	76	76⅝	2,900	Am. Car & F'dry	76⅞	77⅝	76	76¼	− ⅜
	13	13⅜	100	Am. Hide & Leath	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
	60⅜	61¼	900	Am. Hide & L. pf	60⅞	61¼	60⅝	61	+ ⅛
	54⅝	55	1,300	Am. International	55	55½	54½	54⅞	+ ⅜
	52¾	53½	2,000	American Linseed	52¾	53⅛	52¾	53	+ ⅛
	65½	66	1,800	Am. Locomotive	65¾	66⅛	65¾	65⅞	+ ½
	10	10⅝	100	American Malting	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
	95	98½	100	Am. Shipbuilding	90	90	90	90	− 1
	80¼	80½	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	81½	81¾	80½	80¾	+ ⅝
	64½	66	100	Am. Steel F'dries	64⅞	64⅞	64⅜	64⅜	− ⅜
	105	106¼	100	Am. Sugar Refining	104⅝	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜	− ⅜
	90	90¼	3,000	Am. Sumatra Tob	91	91¾	90	90	− 1¼
	105⅜	105½	600	Am. Tel. & Teleg	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+ ⅛
	153½	156	100	American Tobacco	153¼	153¼	153¼	153¼	+ ½
	55	55¼	4,200	American Woolen	56	56¾	55¼	55¼	− ⅛
	94⅛	94⅞	100	Am. Woolen pf	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	+ ⅛
	25½	26	800	Am. Wr. Paper pf	26⅜	27⅛	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅛
	62½	63	3,300	Anaconda Copper	63	63⅝	62½	62½	− 1⅛
	84	84⅜	1,300	At., Top. & S. F.	84½	85	84¼	84¼	− ⅜
	80½	81	200	At. Top. & S. F. pf	80¾	80¾	80⅝	80⅝	− ⅛
	90¼	91½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	91	91	91	91	− ⅛
	110½	111½	1,800	Atl. Gulf & W. I	113⅛	113⅝	110	110½	− 2⅜
	61⅜	63	200	Atl. Gulf & W. I. pf	62	62	62	62	+ 1½
	77¼	77⅝	37,700	Baldwin Locomot	78⅞	79⅜	77½	77½	− 1⅛
	53	53¼	1,700	Balt. & Ohio	53	53½	52⅞	53¼	+ ⅛
	1⅛	1¼	2,300	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
	78¼	78⅝	11,200	Beth Steel Class B	79⅝	80	78¾	78¾	− ⅞
	101¼	101½	200	Beth. St. S p. c. pf	101⅝	101¾	101⅝	101½	− ⅛
	39¼	40	200	B'klyn Rap.d Trans	40	40	40	40	+ ⅞
	9⅝	9⅞	200	Butte & Superior	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	....
	40	40¼	1,300	Cal. Packing	40	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
	40	40½	50	Do., odd lot	40½	....	....	....	....
	13½	16	100	Cal. Petroleum	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	....
	144½	145½	500	Canadian Pacific	144½	146¾	144½	145¾	− ⅛
	23	27	100	Central Foundry	26	26	26	26	− 1
	40	45	100	Central P'dr pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	− ⅛
	70½	71	700	Central Leather Co	71	71¼	70⅜	70⅜	− ¼
	107½	110	20	Cent. & S. Am. Tel	109	109	109	109	....
	30¼	30½	3,100	Cero de Pasco Cop	30	30⅛	29¼	29¾	− ⅛
	87	87½	400	Chandler Motor	88	88	87¼	87⅜	− ⅛
	55	53½	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	55¼	55⅞	55¼	55¾	+ ⅜
	42¼	42½	8,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	41	42⅛	40⅞	42⅛	+ ⅝
	6¾	7½	3,000	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅜
	92	93	300	Chi. & Northwest	92	92	92	92	+ ⅜
	20¼	20⅞	1,100	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ½
	66	66½	1,400	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf	66	66½	66	66¾	+ ¾
	55⅝	56	1,000	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf	66	66½	66	66¾	+ ¾
	16	16¼	2,100	Chile Copper	15½	16¼	15½	16¾	+ 2⅛
	42⅜	42⅞	700	Chino Copper	16¼	16¼	15	15	− ¼
	39¼	39½	300	Colo. Fuel & Iron	42½	42⅞	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
	33⅞	33¾	300	Colum. Gas & Elec	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ 1⅛
	68	71	100	Continental Can	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	− ½
	33⅝	34⅞	4,600	Corn Products Ref	70	70	70	70	....
	62½	63	6,900	Crucible Steel	65	65¾	64¾	64⅝	− ⅛
	80	90	100	Crucible Steel pf	63	64	62⅝	62⅝	− ⅜
	31½	31¾	1,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+ ⅞
	82	83	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	32¼	32¼	31½	31½	− ½
	8⅝	9	100	Denver & Rio G	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	....
	107	100	• 20	Detroit Edison Co	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
	38⅞	39½	1,000	Distillers Securities	107	107	107	107	....
	14½	14⅝	800	Erie	40⅛	40⅛	39	39	− ⅞
	25⅛	25⅝	400	Erie 1st pf	14⅞	15	14⅞	14⅞	....
	10½	12½	100	Fed. Mining & Sm	25½	25¾	25½	25½	+ ⅞
	35	35⅞	300	Gaston Wms. & W	11	11	11	11	....
	140¼	141	200	General Electric	35⅝	35⅝	35	35	− ⅛
	123¼	124	7,300	General Motors	141⅝	141⅝	141¼	141¼	+ ⅛
	91½	92	700	Great Northern pf	120	120	120	120	− 1
	28	28½	800	Gt. N. Ctfs. for O. P.	91¼	91⅞	91½	91⅞	+ ⅛
	40¼	41½	100	Greene-Cananea	28⅛	28⅞	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
	40¾	40⅞	1,800	Haskell & Barker	41¾	41¾	41½	41½	+ ⅛
	41	41¼	50	Do., odd lot	40⅜	40⅞	40⅜	40½	....
	44¾	45	1,400	Inspiration Copper	41	41	41	41	....
	8	8¼	200	Interboro Consol	44⅞	45	44⅜	44⅞	+ ⅛
	13	13⅝	200	Inter. Agricultural	8	8	8	8	....
	128	128	400	Inter. Harv., N. J	13	13	13	13	....
	28¼	28⅝	3,700	Interb. Mer. Marine	125⅛	126½	123	125	....
	96⅞	97⅜	10,500	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	20⅞	20⅞	28¼	28¼	− ½
	28⅝	28⅞	1,600	Inter. Nickel	98	98¼	96⅞	97	− 1¼
	22	22½	5,800	Inter. Paper	29	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	− ½
	62	63	100	Int. Paper pf. stpd	32½	32½	32½	32½	....
	61	62	200	Kan. City South. pf	62½	62½	62½	62½	− 1
	48	50	200	Kelsey Wheel	49	49	49	49	....
	30	33	100	Kennecott Copper	20	20	20	20	....
	32⅜	33	800	Kress (S. H.) Co	52⅜	53⅛	52⅜	53	+ ⅛
	63¾	66	100	Lackawanna Steel	55	55	55	55	+ 5
	10⅞	10⅝	2,600	Lee Rubber & Tire	80⅝	81	80	80	....
	104	106	300	Liggett & Myers pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	....
	62¼	65	80	Mackay Cos. pf	103¾	103¾	103½	103¾	....
	28¼	29	300	Maxwell Motors	62½	62½	62½	62½	....
	59	61	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	20½	20½	20	20	− ¼
	23	23⅞	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	61	61	61	61	....
	13,400	95¼	13,400	Mexicon Petroleum	23	23	23	23	....
	31	31¼	100	Miami Copper	96¼	97⅜	95	95	− 1¼
	45	45	1,200	Midvale Steel	31¾	31¾	31½	31½	+ ⅛
	22⅝	23	900	Missouri Pacific	45	45¼	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
	50⅜	51	1,100	Missouri Pacific pf	22⅝	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
	49	49¼	700	Nat. Enam. & St	50⅜	51	50¼	51	− ⅛
	48½	49	100	National Lead	49¼	49¼	48½	48½	− ¼
	54	54	1,300	Nevada Con. Cop	54	54	54	54	....
	19⅞	20	1,200	N. Y. Air Brake	20	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
	124	125	1,200	N. Y. Central	124	125	124	125	+ ⅛
	71¾	72	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	72	72	71¼	71½	− ⅛
	27⅞	27⅞	100	Norfolk & Western	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
	103¾	104	100	Norfolk & West. pf	103¼	104¼	103¼	103¼	+ 1¼
	79	79	100	Northern Pacific	79	79	79	79	+ ⅛
	85	85¼	1,000	Ohio Cities Gas	84⅞	85¼	84⅞	85¼	+ ⅛
	38¼	38½	2,100	Ontario Mining	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
	6⅝	7⅛	10,300	Owens-Ill. Glass	6⅝	7⅛	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅝
	60⅛	60⅜	1,000	Owens Mach	60⅛	60⅜	59	59	− 2
	30	30	300	Pacific Mail	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	− ⅜
	44⅞	45	300	Penn. R. R	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	....
	41¼	41½	600	Pierce-Arrow	41¼	41½	40¼	40½	− ⅛
	55⅝	55⅝	600	Pittsburgh Coal	55⅝	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	− ⅜
	80⅞	81	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	− 1⅛
	28	28	200	Pittsburgh West Va	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
	62½	63	800	Pressed Steel Car	62½	63	62½	63	+ 1
	115⅝	115⅝	100	Pullman Co	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	+ ⅛
	54⅛	54⅜	600	Railway Steel Sp	54⅛	54⅜	53⅝	53⅝	− ⅝
	98	98	100	Railway Steel S. pf	98	98	98	98	....
	24⅞	24⅞	3,000	Ray Con. Copper	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	....
	76⅞	77⅜	9,800	Reading	77⅜	77⅜	76½	76⅝	+ ⅛
	85¾	87⅛	15,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	85¾	87⅛	79	79⅜	− ⅜
	97¼	97½	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	97¼	97½	97	97	− ⅜
	76	76¼	300	Royal Dutch t r	76	76¼	76	76¼	− ⅛
	67	67	200	Savage Arms	67	67	67	67	....
	98¾	98¾	600	Saxon Motor	98¾	98¾	91½	91½	− ½
	17½	17½	200	Seaboard Air L. pf	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
	17	17	2,100	Shattuck-Arizona	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
	34½	34¾	50	Sinclair Oil Refin	34½	34¾	34	34	− ⅛
	50	52	1,300	Sloss-S. Steel & I	51½	51½	51	51	+ ⅛
	85¼	85¾	1,800	Southern Pacific	85¼	85¾	85⅛	85⅛	+ ⅜
	23¾	23⅞	900	Southern Railway	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅛
	58¾	58¾	11,700	Southern Ry. pf	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	....
	48⅝	48⅝	400	Studebaker Co	48⅝	48⅝	46½	46½	− 1
	36	36	100	Superior Steel	36	....	35¾	35¾	....
	16⅜	16⅜	100	Tenn. C. & C	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
	151	151⅜	1,100	Texas Co	150	150	150	150	− 1
	50½	50½	1,000	Tobacco Products	50½	50½	49⅝	49⅝	− ⅝
	40	40	7,200	Transue & Wms	40	40	40	40	....
	122	123¼	400	Union Pacific	122	123¼	122	122⅜	+ ⅝
	72	72	1,000	Union Pacific pf	72	72	71⅞	71⅞	+ ⅛
	80¼	80¼	1,000	United Cigar Stores	80¼	80¼	80¼	80½	+ ⅛
	96	96	100	United Dvewood pf	96	96	96	96	+ ½
	130⅜	130⅜	1,000	United Fruit	130⅜	130⅜	130¼	130½	+ ⅛
	123¼	124½	4,700	U. S. Indus. Alco	123¼	124½	121¼	121¾	− 1⅞
	81	81	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	81	81	81	81	− ¼
	56⅝	56⅝	500	U. S. Rubber	56⅝	56⅝	56⅜	56⅜	....
	45½	45¾	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	45½	45¾	45¼	45¼	− ⅛
	91⅝	91⅞	47,400	U. S. Steel	91⅝	91⅞	90⅜	90½	+ ¼
	110	90¼	500	U. S. Steel pf	110¼	110¾	110	110	− ⅛
	81¾	81¾	2,050	Utah Copper	82	82¼	81⅛	81⅛	− ⅝
	13	13½	100	Utah Securities	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	− ⅛
	8	8¼	400	Wabash	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	− ¼
	42	42¼	800	Wabash pf. A	42½	42½	42½	42⅜	....
	16¼	16¾	100	Western Maryland	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	....
	52⅜	53	100	Western Pacific pf	53	53	53	53	....
	9	9⅜	100	Wheeling & L. E	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
	53½	54	600	Wilson & Co	57½	57½	54½	54½	− 2½
	18¼	18¼	3,400	Willys-Overland	18¼	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
	36¼	38	100	Wisconsin Central	37	37	37	37	− ¼
	116	117	100	Woolw., (F. W.,) Co	116¾	116¾	116½	116½	− ½
	40¼	42	200	Worthington Pump	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	− ⅜
	61¼	63	300	Worth. Pump pf. B	62	62	62	62	− ¼

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	95½	95⅞	8.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	95	95¾	7.25
City of Mont	5	May, 1918	99¼	99⅝	6.50
City of Que.	5	Aug., 1920	93	94½	8.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95⅛	95¾	8.35
Frch Gov. con.	5½	Apr., 1919	97¼	97½	8.40
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	94	97	6.60
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100	101	5.75
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	42	44	....
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	37	39	....
Do rubles	5½	Feb.14,'26	85	88	....
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	97	6.60
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅜	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	100¼	101	4.50

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1918	98	99¾	6.00
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1919	95½	96	7.80
Am. Sm. & R.	5	Aug., 1921	92	96	7.50
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	98⅝	99¼	7.20
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	97¼	97⅝	5.95
Ark. Val. Ry.					
L. & P.	6	July, 1919	96	98	7.00
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1918	99½	99⅝	5.50
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1919	98	98¼	6.20
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb.15,'19	97½	97¾	7.25
B. T.	5	July, 1918	94¾	95¾	
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	92½	93	6.00
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98⅝	99	7.75
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2, '18	98⅝	99½	7.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	98½	98⅝	6.20
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1919	98¾	99¼	6.75
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	96¾	96¾	7.20
Del. & Hud.	6	Aug., 1919	97¾	98¼	5.60
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	97	98½	
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	95	97	6.65
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1918	99⅞	100	6.00
Gen. Elec. Co

It Is the Aim

of the Garfield National Bank to adapt its facilities and methods to changing business conditions and to give its clients a service which will fit in with these unusual times.

Garfield National Bank

23rd Street where Fifth Avenue crosses Broadway

We give the small depositor the same careful attention as the large depositor.

SMALL BANK ACCOUNTS INVITED

BIGELOW & COMPANY BANKERS
28 PINE STREET NEW YORK
Authorized and Supervised by State Banking Department

American Tobacco Co.

6% Dividend Scrip

McCLURE, JONES & REED
Members New York Stock Exchange
Rector 7662. 115 Broadway.

Duquesne Light Pfd.
Eastman Kodak
Elgin Motors
Lord & Taylor 1st Pfd.
Penn. Coal & Coke
Thompson Connellsville Coke
Tower Hill Connellsville Coke
West Penn Steel

R.C.MEGARGEL & CO.
Established 1901
Members New York & Chicago Stock Exchanges
27 Pine Street—*New York*

Anglo-French 5s
Due 1920
Listed on N. Y. Stock Exchange.
To yield over 9%
Special Letter F1 discussing their investment value.
Sheldon, Dawson, Lyon & Company
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
42 Broadway, New York
Telephone 1611 Broad.

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL
Pouch & Co. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 14 Wall St., N. Y.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
January gross..	$3,562,341	$4,220,831	$4,063,080
Def. after tax..	80,545	*1,253,427	*1,192,881
Def. after chg..	594,371	*580,546	*527,605

HOCKING VALLEY—

January gross..	623,115	693,716	519,531
Def. after tax..	189,297	*148,014	*88,739
Def. after chg..	274,266	*132,423	*72,906

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

January gross..	6,333,078	6,794,386	5,660,659
Def. after tax..	476,926	*1,556,623	*1,133,886

*Surplus.

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—

January gross..	1,512,501	1,425,769	1,119,011
Net after tax..	260,870	408,654	316,795

Public Utilities.

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross earn....	$10,861,331	$9,058,252	$8,044,532
Net after exp., and taxes...	5,220,793	4,434,476	3,901,467
Other income..	1,944,323	829,338	514,179
Total income..	7,165,116	5,263,803	4,415,646
Int., rents, &c.	4,231,754	4,106,327	4,035,007
Balance	2,933,362	1,157,476	380,639
Dividends	1,500,000	...	...
Surplus	1,433,362	1,157,476	380,639

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT CO. for January: Gross earnings, $1,700,470; net earnings, $507,322; surplus after charges, $86,311. For twelve months ended Jan. 31: Gross earnings, $19,806,487; net earnings, $8,373,724; surplus after charges, $1,807,005.

CONSUMERS POWER CO. for January: Gross, $520,963; net earnings, $237,113, and surplus after charges, $98,072. For twelve months ended Jan. 31: Gross earnings totaled $5,806,606; net, $2,817,272; surplus after charges, $1,402,181.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN MILLING CO. profits of $157,887 for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1917, compare with $101,904 reported for 1916. Against accumulated surplus of $367,904 is charged, $83,867 dividends paid, and equal amount payable Jan. 15, 1918, leaving a balance of surplus $200,169.

NORTH AMERICAN CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Total income..	$2,090,294	$2,304,329	$1,952,503
Net after int., taxes, &c....	1,803,568	2,161,918	1,804,777
Dividends	1,489,663	1,489,665	1,489,665
Surplus	$13,903	672,253	$15,112

Current Market Review
Sent on request.
Toole, Henry & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange.
Equitable Bldg., New York

Michigan United Ry. 5s 1936
Pacific Pr. & Lt. 5s 1930
Chicago & West. Ind. 6s 1918
Sinclair Oil 7s & Warrants

Merrill, Lynch & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
7 Wall Street, New York.
Phone Rector 6070.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Central Trust *Equitable Trust*
Union Trust *Title Guar. & Trust*
Telephone 1111 Broad

STEEL MEN ANXIOUS OVER PRICEQUESTION

Slackening Interest Among Private Buyers May Have Effect on Situation.

PIG IRON PRODUCTION GAINS

Manufacturing Increases, with Better Weather Conditions a Helping Factor.

The steel trade is growing more and more concerned over the matter of prices as time goes on. Coincidentally, indications are reported from various centres of slackening interest among private buyers, a development which some producers believe may have an effect on the price situation in respect to particular lines when the Government prepares to review the fixed quotations later in the month. Pig iron manufacturing is reported on the increase with better weather conditions helping the situation.

"The New York conference of iron and steel manufacturers on March 1, attended by about 75 representatives of the industry, brought out plainly the divergent interests of large and small producers," the Iron Age says, "as affected by Government prices. While the Steel Corporation and some of the larger independent companies would probably accept without complaint a continuance of present prices, smaller producers in several lines, notably plate, show advances in cost on which they contend strongly for higher Government prices after March 31.

"The increase costs of some large companies were as much as $6 a ton between Dec. 31 and Jan. 31, and when account is taken of today's restricted scale of operations the increase since the first announcement of Government prices late in September is put in some cases as high as $10 a ton.

"For the Washington conference with the War Industries Board, which will probably be in the third week of March, various manufacturers are preparing individual statements showing the reduced profits of recent operation and the prospect of a very considerable falling off in 1918 from the results of 1917.

"What is increasingly commented on in the trade is the small volume of buying for uses having no connection with the war. Some forms of finished steel may become quite plentiful, and the question is raised whether in these the Government maximum prices may not in time feel the effects of competitive selling.

"Pig iron production in February made a gain of about 5,000 tons a day over the low rate of January. For the twenty-eight days the total was 2,319,390 gross tons, or 82,835 tons a day, against 2,411,768 tons in January, or 77,750 tons a day. The second half of February made up in part for the serious curtailment of output in the first ten days of the month.

"Twenty-seven furnaces blew in in February and thirteen went out; thus the 324 furnaces active March 1 represent a net gain of fourteen. The estimate of active capacity March 1 is 84,640 tons a day; but this is based largely on February performance, and good weather in March should show a considerable increase on this rate."

The Iron Trade Review says:

"Price matters again are commanding the chief attention of the iron and steel industry as April 1, when present schedules expire, draws near. Earnest consideration by Government authorities of higher producing costs in certain lines is being urged by the works. Certain mills, which are buyers of pig iron or semifinished steel, have been leading the movement for advanced prices for their finished products, which they declare are necessary to enable them to meet their rising costs."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Directors of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston elected Charles Francis Adams a member of the Executive Committee to take the place of C. Minot Weld, who is withdrawing from active participation in its activities. John E. Thayer, Jr., was elected a member of the board in place of Eugene V. R. Thayer.

The Twin City Rapid Transit Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock, reducing the annual rate from 6 per cent. to 4 per cent. The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock was also declared.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list the following securities: Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, $16,500,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $25,000,000 common stock, to be issued on or after March 27, in exchange for present outstanding voting trust certificates. Voting trust expires March 27, 1918.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York has been appointed transfer agent of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company.

The Stock Exchange has admitted to the list American Tobacco Company dividend certificates, Series A, or plain, due March 1, 1921.

At the annual meeting of the National Conduit and Cable Company, John A. Watson, Jr., Vice President of the International Agricultural Company, and Thomas Penney of Buffalo, N. Y., were elected Directors in place of E. S. Perot and E. S. Perot, Jr., resigned. Other directors were re-elected.

The Guaranty Trust Company, the National City Company, and the First National Bank, forming the syndicate underwriting the $25,000,000 Procter & Gamble 7 per cent. note issue, announced yesterday that the issue had already been oversubscribed.

The Directors of the German-American Bank have appointed a committee for the purpose of changing the name of that institution.

The William R. Compton Company has published a book entitled "A Nation at War—Its Financial Needs."

H. H. Howells, formerly with E. C. Benedict & Co., is now with Cox, Paret & Co.

I. D. Noll & Co. have published a special letter on the Carwen Steel Tools Company of Philadelphia.

Pynchon & Co. have prepared for distribution a comparative analysis of the six leading steel stocks.

James J. Morgan, President of the Hanson Realty Company, and a number of other concerns, has been elected President of Hall & Ruckel, Inc.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—Thirty-two new corporations with an aggregate capital stock of $1,499,000 were chartered today. They include:

Utica Dairy Co., Utica, $5,000; F. Gabel, J. B. Todd, C. A. Borden, Frankfort.

International Materials Corp., Manhattan, commission merchants, $80,000; M. Rogers, M. Hartung, W. P. Moran, 433 West 57th St.

Lucas Laboratories, Manhattan, drugs and chemicals, $10,000; W. S. Orten, J. B. and W. B. Lucas, 287 West 70th St.

Dean & Dean, Manhattan, wearing apparel, $5,000; E. Drown, M. Mainthow, F. Cheesham, 575 Riverside Drive.

Glassmann Auto Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; F. J. Vallely, A. E. and C. E. Glassmann, 132 10th Av.

Feldhedge & Meisner, Manhattan, textiles, $5,000; H. J. and D. H. Feldhedge, H. Meisner, Hawthorne.

Periman, Marks & Co., Bronx, liquors, $5,000; S. Krause, I. A. Jacober, R. Mossman, 80 Maiden Lane.

George Doorly-George O. Nock Co., Manhattan, textiles, $10,000; T. C. Larkin, G. O. Nock, G. Doorly, 258 Mt. Av.

Kareful Kook Kitchens, Manhattan, $50,000; H. G. Pierce, J. A. Byrne, C. R. Brady, 103 Park Av.

Equitable General Agency, Manhattan, insurance, $10,000; A. P. Anderson, K. R. Norton, F. Freeman, 34 Nassau St.

Columbia Coffee Growers' Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; H. Kobsa, H. H. Simmons, J. Newman, 949 Broadway.

Neptune Forwarding Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. R. Shehan, C. M. Chute, E. Patella, 317 Degraw St., Brooklyn.

Bloch Chemical Co., Manhattan, $25,000; D. Bloch, V. Bertoli, S. Erlanger, 507 West 110th St.

Wasserlein Froes Co., Manhattan, machinery, $10,000; G. A. Ferris, A. J. Froes, V. E. Wasserlein, 265 20th St.

Manufacturers' Testing Laboratories, Manhattan, $50,000; H. Winther, M. and E. Schlichting, 1,270 Madison Av.

L. Horowitz, Manhattan, wares and merchandise, $5,000; L. and S. and I. S. Horowitz, 1,501 7th Av.

Tramont Bottling Co., Bronx, $10,000; F. Partridge, E. Herb, C. S. Levi, 20 Broad St.

Brooklyn Felt Works, Brooklyn, realty, goods, wares, and merchandise, $31,000; G. Stamper, L. Epstein, H. C. Demnin, 63 Wall St.

Richard M. Krause, Manhattan, labels and designs, $100,000; R. M. and A. Krause, J. E. Buckley, 419 58th St., Brooklyn.

Ross Trimmed Hat Co., Manhattan, $20,000; I. and N. Ross, S. Ravich, 945 East 163d St.

United States Exchange Corp., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $500,000; H. Ellenbogen, S. Blaustein, B. A. Rosenblatt, 125 Broadway.

The Onondaga Grocery Co., Syracuse, $10,000; W. G. Booth, E. J. Millspaugh, T. M. Nalton, Syracuse.

Lin-Del Co., Buffalo, patent medicines, $500,000; E. J. McClure, P. Delaney, J. E. Linihan, Buffalo.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Public Building and Trading Assn., Manhattan, $20,000 to $50,000.

Hyde Real Estate Corp., Manhattan, $1,250,000 to $2,500,000.

Clayville Knitting Co., Utica, $700,000 to $850,000.

A. H. Vogel & Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $150,000.

H. L. Simmons & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

Automotive Products Corp., Manhattan, $1,500 to $500,000.

Weinstein & Brecher, Manhattan, $20,000 to $500,000.

Marion Farms, Orange County, $13,500 to $17,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The Bergstrom Co., Jamestown, to One Price Clothing Co.

Pratt-Hendricks Co., Brooklyn, to William H. Pratt.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Diamond Ink, Wis., $50,000. Representative, H. M. Hyer, 285 West Broadway.

Nowland-Garretson, Del., selling agents in general merchandise, $100,000. Representative, G. Nowland, 100 Hudson St.

Harriman Mfg. Co., Del., munitions; 20,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 80,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $1,000. Representative, C. E. Wellborn, 135 Broadway.

Catholic Art Assn., Va., motion pictures, $1,000,000. Representative, O. E. Goebel, 1,482 Broadway.

DISSOLUTIONS.

John Schiller & Co., Long Island City.

Hygrade Ornament Co., Manhattan.

Weiner & Rifkin, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 6.—Charters filed:

Schreiber Market, Orange, $100,000; Dave Schreiber, Goldie Schreiber, Israel Brown, Orange.

Vindicator Realty Co., Ramsey, $100,000; John J. Gustenhoven, George H. Bodenkamper, Charles Zanabrantz, Paterson.

United Tool and Die Co., Newark, $25,000; Fred Bollinger, Richard Enderwood, Newark; Gebhard Holenstein, West Orange.

Manhattan Co., merchandise, Newark, $10,000; Sigmund Roth, Nathan Pechenik, Charles Wittner, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, March 6.—Charters filed:

Stanley Engineering Co., $4,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Resilient Wheel and Rubber Co.; $1,000,000; S. B. Howard, A. W. Britten, G. V. Reilly, all of New York.

National Potash Corp., $1,000,000; J. Graham, R. Field, A. J. Crossly, all of Los Angeles.

United Oil and Refining Co., $600,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, M. L. Gatchell of Wilmington.

Detroit Fuelless Motor Corp., $500,000; L. B. Phillips, J. B. Bailey of Dover.

Carolina Wood Products Co., $100,000; H. E. Ringholm, H. F. Rhatigan, Brooklyn; F. B. Hamlin of New York.

Roger Miller & Sons, construction and engineering, $200,000; L. B. Phillips, J. B. Bailey of Dover.

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Range from 26 to 37 Points Downward in Rather Uncertain Session.

The cotton market experienced a fairly substantial reaction yesterday from the rapid advances of recent days, and after a rather uncertain session, wound up with prices ranging from 26 to 37 points below the closing figures of Tuesday. The decline, on the whole, seemed to be due to nothing more serious than the generally easier technical position of the market after recent advances, which had thoroughly squeezed out the short interest. It was noticeable that Southern spot markets, with one exception, were either unchanged or higher, and the general tenor of advices from the South was as firm as it has been all along.

First prices were from 2 to 20 points lower than Tuesday's close, and this seemed to induce considerable scattering liquidation of long commitments, while there was some rather aggressive selling for the reaction which floor traders believed due after the recent advances. This knocked prices down from 23 to 35 points before noon. New crop months were especially tender, apparently because there was still enough buying for foreign account in the old crop deliveries to support them somewhat, and this support was lacking in the latter positions.

There was covering and profit-taking by early sellers later in the day, and by that time the volume of business had dropped off sufficiently so that this sufficed to give a firmer tone to the market. There was also some trade buying for domestic account on a scale down, and at one time these influences carried old crop prices back a few points above the opening, and new crop prices not far behind. But as soon as the shorts had covered, there was not enough other buying strength to sustain the market, and the close was near the lowest of the day.

The reaction was accompanied by various bearish rumors about the ring, notably regarding the outlook for transatlantic cargo space, but most of these seemed rather the effect than the cause of the decline. There were no exports yesterday.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues.
March	32.55	32.56	32.29	32.24	32.60
April	....	....	....	32.14	32.45
May	32.00	32.21	31.90	31.84@31.85	32.10
June	....	....	....	31.68	31.96
July	31.60	31.74	31.35	31.33@31.35	31.60
Aug.	....	....	....	31.06	31.40
Sept.	....	....	....	30.48	30.82
Oct.	30.50	30.53	30.15	30.21@30.23	30.55
Dec.	30.25	30.31	29.96	29.97@30.00	30.32
Jan.	30.00	30.08	30.00	29.80@29.85	30.17

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, and 35 points lower at 33.25c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 33c; New Orleans, 32.50c; Savannah, 32¼c; Augusta, 33.25c; Memphis, 32.50c, and Houston, 32.75c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts.....	7,685	14,389	10,553
Exports	....	17,357	2,100
Exports, season....	2,807,388	2,756,658	4,138,618
Port stocks.....	1,496,281	1,508,199	1,283,506
Interior receipts....	12,151	16,394	5,846
Interior shipments.	13,306	14,871	8,891
New York arrivals	230	68	8,357
New York stocks..	134,717	140,246	150,817

Liverpool Cables: Spot cotton quiet and unchanged at 24.15d for middling. Sales 2,000; American, 1,000. Exports, 25,000; American, 18,000. Futures opened steady, 13 to 17 points higher. Closed weak at a net decline of 14 to 33 points. March, 24.36d; April, 24.17d; May, 24.01d; June, 23.90d; July, 23.76d. Manchester: Yarns hardening; cloths, a fair business doing.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio....	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.00	5.75
Buff., Roch. & P..	1918-'33	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Canadian Pacific..	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio.....	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.80
Chi. & North.....	1918-'28	4½	5.80	5.30
Chi., R. I. & Pac..	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	5.80	5.35
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.40	6.00
Del. & Hud.....	1922	4½	6.20	5.70
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Illinois Central...	1918-'28	4½@5	5.90	5.50
Louis. & Nash....	1918-'23	5	5.90	5.40
Michigan Central.	1918-'30	5	6.20	5.60
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific..	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio....	1918-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
New York Cent....	1918-'32	4½@5	6.85	6.00
Norfolk & West..	1918-'24	4½	5.90	5.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	7.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fght..	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.75	5.25
Seaboard Air Line.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific..	1918-'24	4½	6.10	5.80
Southern Railway.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.50	5.50

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Reports on the new Winter wheat crop continue to improve and considerable stress is laid upon the benefits derived from the recent good rains in the Southwest. It seems to be the general expectation that the crop will make a favorable showing as the season opens and that the amount of Winter killing will be exceptionally small. The Snow report made the amount of 133,000,000 bushels on the farms which is 19.4 per cent. of the crop. The Ohio State report made the condition of wheat in that State 83 per cent. compared with 82 per cent. in January and 72 per cent. in March last year; the moisture in farmers' hands was placed at 22 per cent. Receipts at interior points continue small and mills complain of difficulty in securing supplies.

RYE—The rye market was very strong and unsettled prices in Chicago gaining 5 cents a bushel, being quoted at $2.84 for two Western; Minneapolis was up 16c to $2.94, while Duluth gained 20c, to $2.80. The local market was nominal.

CORN.

A very steady undertone prevailed in the corn market, owing to firmness in the spot position. Receipts were again fairly liberal, but offers were readily taken, and the export and domestic demand are absorbing corn about as fast as it arrives. The Snow report placed the amount of corn on the farms at 44.3 per cent. of the crop, or about 1,454,000,000 bushels, both figures being new high records, and said that 65.3 per cent. of the corn is of merchantable quality, against 84 per cent. last year and 71.3 per cent. on the low-quality crop of 1915. In the local cash market kiln-dried No. 2 yellow was quoted at $2.19½; No. 3 yellow, $1.98½; No. 3 white, $2.26½, cost and freight, New York; Argentine corn, $2.25, free on board cars.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	....	....	....	1.27⅞	...
May	1.27¼	1.27¼	1.27¼	1.27⅞	1.07⅝

OATS.

A very firm undertone again prevailed in the oats market and prices at the close were ⅝c to ¾c net higher. Cash premiums in the West were firmer and cash handlers were not anxious to make sales to the East, owing to the improbability of their being able to make prompt shipment despite the fact that some modifications were reported in railroad embargoes. The Snow report made the amount of oats on the farms 39.4 per cent. of the crop, or 634,000,000 bushels, the largest farm holdings on record. The local cash market was firm; natural quoted at $1.06 to $1.07; clipped white at $1.07 to $1.10, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	91¼	91¼	91⅝	91	...
May	89⅝	89¼	89⅝	89¼	59

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firmer early on covering prompted by lighter receipts of hogs and lower prices at the yards. Selling developed on the advance, however, and the market again reacted, and at the close prices were at the lowest, with quotations net unchanged to only slightly higher. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 23,000; estimated for Thursday, 40,000. Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 16,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	26.32	26.22	26.22	26.22	18.97
July	26.47	26.37	26.37	26.37	18.95
Ribs—					
May	25.30	25.22	25.22	25.17	17.50
July	25.65	25.60	25.60	25.52	17.60
Pork—					
May	48.47	48.35	48.35	48.50	33.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again featureless, aside from the delivery of 500 barrels on March contracts. In absence of business prices were nominal and closing bid were practically unchanged from those of Tuesday. Range of prices:

	Close.	Prev.
Spot	19.60	19.60
March	19.60@20.00	19.60
April	19.70	19.70
May	19.90	19.90
June	19.90	19.90
July	20.00@20.25	20.00

COFFEE.

The market for coffee futures was quiet again yesterday and fluctuations were irregular. There was a moderate demand from trade interests for near months, which was accompanied by reports of business in spot supplies, while later deliveries met scattering liquidation, with the close net 4 points higher to 1 point lower. The local spot market was firm on the basis of 8⅝c for Rio 7s and 10¼c for Santos 4s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
March	8.38	8.38	8.34@8.38	8.30
April	....	....	8.41@8.43	8.37
May	8.50	8.47	8.47@8.49	8.45
June	....	....	8.51@8.52	8.49
July	8.54	8.54	8.54@8.56	8.53
August	....	....	8.58@8.59	8.58
September	8.62	8.59	8.61@8.62	8.62
October	....	....	8.64@8.65	8.65
November	....	....	8.68@8.69	8.69
December	8.74	8.68	8.71@8.72	8.72
January	....	....	8.78@8.79	8.79

SUGAR.

There was no new feature in the local sugar market, and prices remained at the fixed basis of 4.985c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.005c for centrifugal. Business was again of fair proportion, the committee reporting sales of 115,000 bags of Cubas for March shipment at the fixed price of 4.985c, cost and freight. In refined prices remained at the 7c level for fine granulated, with distribution again of fair proportion. Some refiners were said to be restricting new orders, although on the whole they all seemed to be working up to full capacity, with the demand still very active.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,539 packages. Market steady. Demand not quite so snappy as Tuesday, but a fair amount of business passing, particularly in the fresh table grades of creamery. Exporters are making some further purchases at 46½@47c, taking both salted and sweet butter in that range. Ladles and packing stock still very slow, but unchanged. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 48½@49c; extras, (92 score,) 48c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 46½@47¾c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 45@46c; thirds, 43½@44½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 49@49½c; extras, 48@48½c; firsts, 46½@47¼c; seconds, 44½@46c; creamery, held, as to quality, 43½@47c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 47@47½c; good to prime, 45½@46½c; common to fair, 41@45c; process, renovated, extras, 44½@45c; firsts, 43@44c; lower grades, 38@42c; imitation creamery, firsts, 41@41½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 36½@37½c; seconds, 35@35½c; lower grades, 33½@34½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35c; No. 2, 34c; lower grades, 31@33c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 23,787 cases. The tone of the market is firmer, outside advices are stronger, out-of-town buyers are taking a good deal of stock here and there is a very active local distributing and speculative demand. A good many lots here are still held off the market under shippers' limits. Most sales of firsts were at 37c at the opening yesterday, but the market is now well cleaned at 37½c and a few sales at 38c. Whites firm and higher. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 39c; extra firsts, 38½c; firsts, 37@38c; seconds, 36@36½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 47@48c; ordinary to good, 45@46½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 45@47c; California whites, 45½@46c; State, Pennsylvanian, and nearby hennery browns, 40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 37@38c; Duck, Baltimore, 38c.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
American Can pf...	1¾	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
American Cigar pf..	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Am. Smelt. pf. A...	1¼	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do pf. B.....	1¼	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
American Snuff.....	3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
American Woolen....	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 16
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 16
Associated Oil....	$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 22
Bingham Mines....	50c	J	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Cent. St. Elec. pf...	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 9
Dom. Ir. & St. pf..	3½	SA	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
G. W. Helme.....	2½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Guaranty Trust....	6	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 21
Hercules Powder....	2	Q	Mar. 26	Mar. 15
Do	2	Ex	Mar. 26	Mar. 15
Homestake Mining.	50c	M	Mar. 25	Mar. 20
Howe Sound.....	5	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
J. H. Dunham 1st pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do 2d pf.....	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Laurent. P. & P....	2½	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 23
Lehigh Valley.....	2½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do pf.	2½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Penmans, Ltd., pf..	1½	Q	May 1	Apr. 22
P. Lorillard.....	3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Tobacco Prod. pf...	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Tonopah Belmont...	12½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Twin-City R. T.....	1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Utah Consol.	50c	Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 13
Utilities Secur. pf..	1¾	Q	Mar. 27	Mar. 16
White Motor.....	$1	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 16
Wisconsin Cent. pf.	2	SA	Apr. 1	Mar. 12

DIVIDENDS.

United Light & Railways Co.
Chicago
Davenport Grand Rapids
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 30
Common Stock Dividend No. 13

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent. on the First Preferred Stock and a dividend of one (1%) per cent. on the Common Stock, payable out of the surplus earnings on April 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business, three o'clock in the afternoon, March 15, 1918.

Common Stock transfer books, for purpose of Annual Meeting, to be held at ten o'clock in the morning, March 16, 1918, will be closed as of noon March 2, 1918, and will remain closed until adjournment of meeting.

First Preferred and Common Stock transfer books will reopen for transfer of stock certificates at the opening of business March 16, 1918. L. H. HEINKE, Secretary.

March 2, 1918.

WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY.
1,107 Broadway.
New York, N. Y., March 6, 1918.

A dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of Weyman-Bruton Company was this day declared payable on April 1, 1918, to the Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business on March 18, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

For the purpose of increasing the working capital of the Company, a dividend of 20% in the Common Stock of this Company was this day declared payable on the Common Stock of this Company, on October 1, 1918, to the Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on September 16, 1918, in lieu of payment of regular cash dividends on the Common Stock during the current year.

It is the present intention of the Directors of the Company to pay the regular cash dividend of 3% on the Common Stock January 2, 1919, unless in the meantime the working capital requirements of the Company shall not have sufficiently increased to justify it.

I. L. ELLIOTT, Sec'y and Treas.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.
New York, March 6, 1918.

Dividends of $1.75 per share on the Preferred Stock and $3.00 per share on the Common Stock of P. Lorillard Company have been declared, payable April 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, which are now closed for the purpose of the annual meeting of the stockholders, to be held March 12th, 1918, will reopen March 13th, 1918.

M. B. RHETT, Treasurer.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY.
Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.

The Board of Directors of Lackawanna Steel Company, at a meeting held February 28th, 1918, declared out of surplus net earnings of a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, payable March 30th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 18th, 1918.

Checks will be mailed.

J. P. HIGGINSON, Treasurer.

March 5th, 1918.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY
120 Broadway, New York, March 1st, 1918.

The Board of Directors of Utah Copper Company have declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1918, a dividend of Two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50) per share, payable March 30th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 9th, 1918.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

NEW YORK TRANSIT COMPANY.
New York, February 21, 1918.

A dividend of Four Dollars per share and an extra dividend of Four Dollars per share have been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable April 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 23, 1918.

All communications regarding payment or change of address should be sent to the undersigned not later than April 8, 1918.

GEORGE CHESEBRO', Secretary.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, April 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 15, 1918.

On account of the annual meeting, the transfer books will be closed from Saturday, March 16th, to Tuesday, March 26th, 1918, both days inclusive. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street,
Philadelphia, March 6th, 1918.

The Directors have declared a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable April 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 18th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

GEORGE W. HELME COMPANY.
111 Fifth Av., New York, March 6, 1918.

Dividends of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock and Two and One-half Per Cent. on the Common Stock of George W. Helme Company were this

Unlisted Securities Department

WANTED—
Amer. Water Wks. & Elec. Stocks
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Int'l Motor Truck Com.
Locomotive Superheater
Poole Engineering & Machine Co.
FOR SALE—
Central Sugar Corp. Com.
Int'l Motor Truck 1st & 2d Pfds.
Matanzas Amer. Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Penn-Seaboard Steel
Safety Car Heating & Lighting

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St., New York
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NORTH AMERICAN EARNINGS.

Gross and Net Incomes Show Perceptible Falling Off.

The annual report of the North American Company for the calendar year 1917 shows a perceptible falling off in gross and net income, while the surplus for the year was less than half that for 1916. The gross income fell from $2,304,329 to $2,009,294; the net income from $2,161,918 to $1,803,568, and the profit and loss surplus was $313,903, against $672,253 for 1916.

President Mortimer in the report attributes the poorer showing of the company to the scarcity of labor and the need for paying far higher wages than ever before, in order to hold any men at all, the high prices of materials, and the impossibility of undertaking any permanent new financing, except at higher rates than the business returns justified. All these causes not only increased the general cost of operation of all the North American Company's subsidiaries, but made any new construction work or permanent improvements virtually impossible.

HAS TAX INSTALLMENT PLAN

McFadden's Bill Provides for Quarterly Payments on Income.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Asserting that the condition of the money market made it almost impossible for business men to get enough credit to keep war industries in operation, Representative McFadden of Pennsylvania introduced a bill this afternoon allowing excess profits and income taxes to be paid in installments June 15, Aug. 15, Oct. 15, and Dec. 15, 1918.

Discussing his measure, Mr. McFadden said that the needs of the Government would not make it imperative that all the cash to be collected under the law be in its vaults in one lump sum. He was of the opinion that if money were turned into the Treasury in this way it might be more easily handled than under a system calling for all sums at once.

From the point of view of the business men, he said, his proposal was important, because many of them, despite large profits, were turning over such an unusual business that they found themselves short of cash constantly and able to borrow more only on highly disadvantageous terms.

ASKS RELIEF FOR BANKS.

Williams Thinks They Should Not Be Taxed on Bonds Held for Public.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—After telling how the National Banks have aided the two Liberty loans by accepting great blocks of the certificates and holding them until they could be distributed to the public, John Skelton Williams, Controller of Currency, urged the House Committee on Banking and Currency today to relieve the banks from reporting these as holdings in making out tax estimates.

Mr. Williams said that these bonds were taken mostly as a matter of patriotism, not of business, and that the banks really suffered losses in making the arrangement. He thought under the circumstances it was unwise to penalize them by taxes. In the cases of large banks, he said, taxes might be so burdensome as to prevent the institution from accepting the bonds.

HEADS RESEARCH BUREAU.

Dr. Charles Austin Beard Succeeds E. P. Goodrich.

Charles Austin Beard, former professor of politics at Columbia University, has become Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, it was learned yesterday. He succeeds E. P. Goodrich, who, it was said, will devote his time to his work as a consulting civil engineer. Dr. Beard resigned from Columbia because he believed that the dismissal of two other Columbia professors by the Trustees of the university was an invasion of academic freedom of thought and expression. He joined the Columbia teaching staff in 1904. For several years he had been head of the Training School for Public Service, maintained by the Bureau of Municipal Research for men and women ambitious to become city managers or specialists in various branches of civic work.

The bureau, which was maintained in large part by donations from the Rockefeller interests, was considered an adjunct of the Fusion Administration, but with the advent of Tammany in power it will be maintained, it was said, as an organization to keep watch on the Tammany officials.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	98
2s, coupon, 1930	97¼	98
2s, coupon, '38, reg	97	97¾
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1946	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88
4s, coupon, 1925	104¾	105¼
4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¼
4s, coupon, 1925	104¾	105¼
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97	97¾
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	87
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	90¼	90⅝	90¼
4½s June, 1965	90¼	90⅝	90¼
4½s Mar., 1963	90¼	90⅝	90¼
4½s Nov., 1957	96½	97	96⅝
4½s May, 1957	96½	97	96⅝
4½s Mar., 1960-30	90	90	90
4½s April, 1966	90¼	90¾	90¼
4½s Mar., 1964	90¼	90¾	90¼
4½s May, 1962	90¼	90⅝	90¼
4½s Sept., 1960	90¼	90⅝	90¼
4s May, 1959	86⅝	87⅜	86⅝
4s Nov., 1958	86¾	87⅜	86¾
4s May, 1957	86¾	87⅜	86¾
4s Nov., 1956	86¾	87⅜	86¾
4s Nov., 1955	85	86	85⅛
4s Nov., 1936	80		80
4s May, 1919	98½		98⅛
4s Nov., 1918	99		99
3½s Nov., 1954	77	79	77

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
4s May, 1954	77	79	77
4s Nov., 1955			80

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1921-1323	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s April, 1920	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1918-1919	4.90		4.90
4½s 1924-1932	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1918-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1918	5.00		5.00
4½s 1930-1953	4.90	4.75	4.90
4½s 1930-1939	4.90	4.70	4.90
4½s 1922-1929	4.90	4.70	4.90
4½s 1919-1921	4.90	4.70	4.90
4s 1940-1955	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
50 Con. Coal	104	103¾	104
73 Con. Power	99	98	98
25 CalvertBank	91	91	91
445 Cosden	7½	7½	7½
315 Do pf	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
60 Davison Ch.	34⅝	34	34⅝
20 Elkhorn	28	28	28

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
2 Midw. Util. pf.	61	61	61
25 Page Wire	5	5	5
2 Qua. Oats pf.	100	100	100
139 Sears-Roe	151	148	148
65 Stew.-War.	55¾	55½	55¾
201 Swift	130¼	129½	129½
280 Union Carb.	52	51¾	51¾

Bonds.

$6,000 City&C.Rp.3s	57½	57½	
4,000 City Ry.1st5s	85	85	
6,000 Peo.G. ref.5s	78	78	

$100 Swift 1st 5s	94½	94½	94½
500 Lib. 3½s	97.60	97.60	97.60
4,050 Do 2d 4s	96.40	96.00	96.02

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Am. Gas	85½	84¾	85½
12 Am. Rys. pf	78¾	75	75
26 El. Storage	49¾	49¼	49¼
12 Fairmount Pk.	51¼	51¼	51¼
380 L. Sup.Corp.	16	15⅞	16
35 Lehigh Nav.	64	63¾	64
45 Lehigh Val.	59	58¾	58¾
378 Pennsylvania	45	44⅞	45

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1 Phila. Trac.	71	71	71
150 Phila. & W.	7	7	7
35 Penna. Salt	90	90	90
100 Ph. R.T. t.c.	26½	26	26⅛
210 Tono. Belm't	3¼	3¼	3¼
300 Tono. Min.	3⅜	3¼	3¼
100 Wm. Cramp	81	81	81

Bonds.

$2,000 Am.G.&E. 5s	80	80	80
1,000 El.& P.Tr.4s	72	72	72
1,000 L.V. conv.4s	79½	79½	79¾

$1,000 Pen. gen.4½s	90	90	90
5,000 Phil.El.1st 5s	94¼	94	94

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
40 Ahmeek	81	81	81
10 Algomah	25c	25c	25c
100 Butte & B.	30c	30c	30c
2 Cal. & Ariz.	68	68	68
30 Copper Rge.	45¼	45¼	45¼
50 Daly-West	21¼	21¼	21¼
4,020 Davis-Daly	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,000 E. Butte	9⅜	9½	9½
50 Inspiration	44½	44½	44½
170 Island Creek	61	60⅝	60⅝
5 Isle Royale	22	22	22
50 Kerr Lake	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
150 Keweena	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30 La Salle	3	3	3
100 Michigan	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10 Mohawk	62	62	62
1,600 New Idria	17	14	17

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Nipissing	8½	8¼	8½
35 North Butte	15¾	15¼	15¾
6 Osceola	59¾	59	59
510 Pond Creek	19½	19¼	19½
100 Seneca	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
80 Shannon	5	5	5
10 St. Mary's	53	53	53
25 Sup. Copper	4¼	4¼	4¼
395 Sup. & Bost.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50 Trinity	4	4	4
50 U. S. Smelt	46	46	46
50 Do pf	45½	44¾	44¾
20 Utah Apex	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50 Utah Con.	11	11	11
50 Utah Copper	81¾	81¾	81¾
25 Victoria	2¾	2¾	2¾
45 Wolverine	34	33¾	33¾

Railroads.

6 Bos. & Alb.	125	125	125
15 Boston Elev.	45½	45½	45½
80 Bos. & Me.	24¾	24¾	24¾
10 C.J.& S.Y.pf.	85	85	85
5 Conn. River	120	120	120

75 Mass. El. pf.	13¾	13¾	13¾
25 Maine Cent.	82	81¾	82
60 West End	42¾	42	42

Miscellaneous.

5 Am. Ag. Ch.	87¼	87¼	87¼
12 Do pf	93	92½	92½
425 Am. Sm.	24	23¾	23¾
14 Am. Sug. pf.	109	109	109
296 Am. T. & T.	105¾	104¾	105¼
30 Am. Wool	56¾	56¼	56¼
24 Do pf	95	94½	94¾
50 A.G. & W.I.	111	110¾	110¾
50 E. Bos. Ld.	5	5	5
8 Edison	150½	150½	150½
5 Mass. Gas.	80	80	80
4 Do pf	65	65	65

388 N. E. Tel.	94	92½	93⅜
10 N. Sco. Steel	64	64	64
150 Punta Sugar	34	34	34
3 Plant pf.	97	97	97
25 Reece Butt.	12	12	12
121 Swift	130½	129½	129⅞
10 Torrington	50	50	50
30 United Drug	70¾	70½	70¾
6 Do 1st pf.	49½	49½	49½
160 Unit. Fruit.	131	129	129
120 United Shoe	46	45½	45⅝
140 Ventura Oil.	7⅛	7½	7⅛

Bonds.

$5,000 Miss. R. P.5s	70¾	70½	70¾
2,000 Swift 5s	94	93½	94
3,000 U. Fruit 4½s	98	98	98
1,000 West. Tel. 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾

$15,000 Lib. L.3½s	97.80	97.34	97.34
4,200 Do cv. 4s	96.50	96.24	96.24
12,000 Do 4s	96.56	95.84	96.10

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
40	Am. W. W. & Elec. 1st pf	59	59	58	60
28	Cities Service	202	200½	201	200¼
155	Cities Service pf	74½	74	74¼	74½

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	15	17
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	72	75
Am. Gas & Electric	89	92
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	39¾	41
Am. Light & Traction	208	212
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	96	98
Am. Power & Light	46	50
Am. Power & Light pf.	75	80
Am. Public Utilities	25	30
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	57	62
Am. W. W. & E.	4¾	5¼
Am. W. W. & E. partic	12	14
Carolina Power & Light	30	32
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	85	90
Colorado Power	27	28
Colorado Power pf.	95	100
Columbia Electric pf.	71	77
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	23	25
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf	50	52
Comm. Power pf.	81	86
Consumers' Power pf.	87	90
Dayton Power & L. pf.	79	82
Eastern Texas Electric	55	60
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	74	79
El Paso Electric	102	107
El Paso Electric pf.	86	91
Electric E. & S. pf.	91	93
Electric Properties	57	
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	89
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	27	33
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	18	
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	60	68
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98

	Bid.	Asked.
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100
Int.-M. Ry., Lt.& P.pf.	95	98
Miss. River Power	13	17
Miss. River Power pf.	38	42
Northern Ohio Electric		28
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.		65
North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	52	56
Northern States Power	59	61
North. States Pow. pf.	87	89
Northern Tex. Electric	55	60
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	73	78
Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Pacific Gas & Electric	36¾	37½
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	82	84
Puget S. T., L. & P.	13	14
Puget S. T., L. & P. pf.	36	41
Ry. & L. Secur. pf.	80	85
Republic Ry. & Light	22½	24
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	58	60
Southern Cal. Edison	83	86
Southern Cal. Edison pf.	98	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	6	8
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	24	26
Tampa Electric	101	
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	2	3
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	9	10
Texas Power & L. pf.	88	91
Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	86	87
United Light & Rys.	28	30
United Lt. & Rys. pf.	62	64
Wash. I. W. L. & P.	81	84
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf.	49	52
Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	90¼		
Appalach. Pow. 5s, '32	68	72	
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956		89	93
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	68	73	
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944		97	100
Conn. Power 5s, 1963		85	90
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922		85	90
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s		85	90
El Paso Elec. col. 5s		87	93
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46		75	77
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25		84	86
Int.-M. Ry., Lt. &P.6s		90½	93½
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38		80	85
Middle W. U. 6s, '25		99	

Miss. Ry. Pow. 1st 5s	69½	71	
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	76	84	
Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	91	94	
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	87½	90	
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	80	87	
Omaha & C. B. 5s	80	87	
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96¾	96¾	
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	85	90	
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953		85	92
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	77	82	
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	85	95	
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	85	88	
Utah Securities 6s		83	86
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98	
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	88	92	

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Aetna pf	53	57	53
American Brass	233	237	233
Atlas Powder	163	170	163
Do pf	94½	96	94½
Babcock & Wilcox	111	113	111½
Bliss	300	420	300
Do pf		78	
Can. Found'g F.	140	160	140

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Colt's Arms	67	69	66
Du Pont	255	260	255
Hercules	247	254	247
Do pf	112½	113½	112½
Niles-Bem't-Pond.	122	126	123
Scovill Mfg.	468	480	468
Winchester Arms.	700	850	700

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,500	‡Aetna Explo.	9¾	9¼	9¼
125	Aetna Ex. pf.	59	58	59
500	Br.-Am. Tob., reg.	15¾	15¾	15¾
8,300	Br.-Am. Tob., coupon	16⅛	15½	15½
600	Chev. Motor.	124	122	123
1,500	‡Elec. Gun.	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Hurd't Mot	19¾	19¾	19¾
300	‡Int. Trading	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Keyst. T. & R.	16	16	16

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	$S. S. Kresge	83	83	83
700	N. Am. P. & P.	2½	2⅜	2⅜
23,110	Smith Mot. T.	2¼	2⅛	2¼
1,500	‡Stan. Motors.	12	10¾	11½
600	Submar. Boat v. t. ctfs.	13	12¾	12¾
4,200	‡Unit. Motors	27⅞	26¾	26⅞
1,800	U. S. Steam.	6⅛	5	5⅛
500	‡Vict. Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,200	‡Wght-M.A.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,000	Anglo-Am.	12⅝	12⅝	12¼
20	Std. Oil, N.Y.	268	267	267

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

7,900	‡Am. Ventu.	14	13	14
1,000	‡Barn'tO.&G.	1⅛	1	1⅛
8,000	‡Bos.-Wyo.	27	26	26
1,200	‡Cosden&Co.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
3,200	‡Crown Oil.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	‡Dixie Gas.	10½	10½	10½
28,900	‡Esmeralda.	23	19	20
2,500	‡Federal Oil	3⅝	3¼	3½
4,000	‡GlenrockOil	3⅞	3½	3⅝
1,600	‡Hanover	5⅛	4¾	4⅞
520	‡Hous. Oil.	46½	44½	46
100	‡Houston	13	13	13
10,000	‡Isl'd O.&T.	4⅜	4	4½
9,000	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,000	‡Met. Petrol.	⅛	⅛	⅛
10,000	‡Midw. Oil.	112	110	110
150	‡Midw. Ref.	109	108	108
800	‡Min. Wells.	2	1⅞	1⅞
500	N. Y.-Okla.	⅝	⅝	⅝
35,000	‡Northwest.	81	75	78
4,500	‡Atlanta	11½	11	11
1,300	‡Aurora S.M.	3⅝	3½	3⅝
2,500	‡Austin Am.	⅞	¼	¼
4,000	Big Lodge	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡Booth	½	½	½
27,000	‡Bos. & Mon.	66	59	64
800	‡Brad. Copp.	½	½	½
4,800	Butte Detroit	⅝	½	½
3,850	‡Caledonia	50	47	48
6,500	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Canada Cop.	2½	2½	2½
2,500	‡Cashboy	10	10	10
50	Coco R. Mi.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	C. Ariz. Sm.	2½	2	2½
1,000	Con. Cop. M.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
2,000	Con-Home.	26	25	26
1,295	‡Copper Val.	1¼	1⅛	1¼
50	‡Coco R. M.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	‡Cuba Am.	5	5	5
1,000	Cuba Cons.	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
10,000	‡Emma Con.	2	2	2
800	Gibson Cop.	2	2	2
1,000	‡Globe D.	¾	¾	¾
1,600	‡Golden Mer.	4½	4½	4½
1,000	‡Gt. Bend.	8	8	8
5,500	‡Gr. Mon. M.	1⅛	⅝	⅝
750	Hecla Min.	4⅝	4½	4⅝
6,500	‡Int. Mines	17	17	17
1,750	‡Jer.-Pr. Cop.	3¼	3	3¼
3,500	‡J. Y. (a.p.)	¾	¾	¾
1,500	‡Jim Butler.	64	63	64
3,500	Jos. K. (a.p.)	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	Jumbo Ext.	16	16	16
1,000	‡Kewanas.	7½	7½	7½
5,000	Lamp. Sllv.	1	⅞	1
500	Lousl. Con.	½	½	½

BONDS.

$22,000	‡A.T.&T.1-yr.ds.w.l.	90	98⅞	98⅞
10,000	‡Beth.Stl.5s 2-yr.notes.	97⅞	97½	97½
25,000	‡Ca.Gov.5s.	95¾	95⅜	95⅝
5,000	‡Con.Cop.6s	6¾		
	2-yr.n., '19.	100	100	100

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Ask.
Air Reduc'n.	72	78	72	78
Am.-Brit.Mfg.	3	7	3	7
Do pf.	15	20	15	20
Am. W. P.	2½	3	2⅛	3
Atlantic Fruit	15	17	11	12
Carwen Steel.	8	9	8	9
Chal. Motors.	5	6	5	6
Do pf.	30	45	30	45
Charcoal Iron	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
Do pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Corp. Stls.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Curtiss Aero.	37½	38	37½	38
Curtiss A. pf.	60	75	60	75
Cuprite Sulp'r	1⅜		1⅜	
Free. Texas.	40	42	40	42
Grant M. Car	2	4	2	4
Havana Tob.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Do pf.	3	5	3	5
Hall Signal.	5	7	5	7
Do pf.	17	18	17	18
Holly Sugar.	38	42	38	42
Do pf.	94	98	94	98
Int. Agricul.	8½	9	8½	9
Int. Mangan.	8½	10	8½	10
Kresge pf.	95	105	95	105
Lake T. Boat	3	3¼	3	3¼
Do 1st pf.	6	8	6	8
L. Val. C. S.	77	82	77	82
Man. Transit.	1	2	1	2
Marlin Arms.	77	80	77	80
Maxim Mun.	⅝	1½	⅝	1½
Nash Motors.	75	85	75	83
Nat. Motors.	5	10	5	10
N. Y. Ship.	39	41½	39	41½
N. Y. Tran.	14	16	14¾	16
Peer. T. & M.	17½	18	17½	18
Pocahontas-Logan Coal.	2½	3¼	2½	3¼
Poole E. & M.	50	60	50	60
Prud. Pict.	5¾	6	5¾	6
Pyrene Mfg.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
Rep. Truck.	38	43	38	43
St. Jo. Lead.	15½	16½	15½	16½
Smith (A. O.)	15	20	18	20
Do pf.	85	90	85	90
St.L.R.M.& P.	32	37	32	37
Todd Ship.	75	78	75	78
Triangle Film	½	¾	½	¾

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Ask.
Un. Prof. Sh.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
U.S.L.&H.pf.	1¾	2

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 92d St, 107.4x 125x irregular; New York County National Bank to Roxborough Holding Co., 180 Broadway, mtg $500,000, all liens, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CANNON ST, 59, w s, 25x100; Joel Gross to Fannie Freund, 51 Columbia St, mtg $17,000, March 5; attorneys, Cohen, H. & S., 302 Broadway.....$100

CHARLES ST, 52, s s, 141.7 ft e of 4th St, 20x95; Mary T. Thompson to James Coyle, 49 Carmine St, mtg $11,000, all liens, March 5.....$1

FRONT ST, 7 and 9, s s corner of Moore St, 30.4x80x28.10x80; also rear and south part of land conveyed by Conger & Herrick May 31, 1839, and adjoining 5 ft on e and w and 7 ft on n and s; 210 West 56th Realty Co. to Seaboard Trading Co., 12 Water St, b. and s, Jan. 26; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway.....$100

FULTON ST, 43, n s, 116.9 ft e of Cliff St, 20x64.2x25.11x69, foreclosure Feb. 25, 1918; P. J. Carlin, referee, to John J. Riker et al, executors, March 2; attorney, Samuel Riker, Jr., 19 Cedar St.....$25,000

HOUSTON ST, 177 East, s s, 25x97; Emilie Talbot to Nathan Rattner, 9 Livingston Place, mtg $15,000, March 6; attorney, D. Daussler, 90 Rivington St.....$20,000

SAME PROPERTY; Nathan Rattner to S. Brshowsky & Sons, Inc., 175 E. Houston St, mtg $15,000, March 6; attorney, same as above.....$1

MONROE ST, 134½, s s, 15.4x100; Rebecca Mackler to Etta Sloyer, 22 East 2d St, mtg $12,000, all liens, March 5; attorney, J. H. Garmeseyl, 51 Chambers St.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,124-1,130, e s, 28.2 ft n of 166th St, 78.7x65.6x irregular, foreclosure Feb. 5; Augustin J. Fowera, referee, to 37 West 19th St. Realty Co., 35 Nassau St.; attorneys, Herman & Ernst, 170 Broadway.....$57,100

4TH ST, 375 East, n s, 150 ft e of Av D, 22.7x90; Mary Kubera to Samuel I. Horowitz, 371 East 4th St, mtg 10,000, March 6; attorneys, Goldstein & P., 217 Broadway.....$100

10TH ST, 121 East, n s, 293 ft w of 2d Av, 25x94.6; John Ruff to August Ruff, 52 West 120th St, mtg $38,000, Feb. 28; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 290 Broadway.....$1

82D ST, s s, 177.10 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x102.2; Paul Boye to Emil Keller, 236 East 82d St, mtg $17,000, March 6; attorney, Ely Wendt, 99 Nassau St.....$1

97TH ST, 174 West, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Julius Jacobson to Fred Tillman, 760 Amsterdam Av, mtg $25,000, Feb. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

113TH ST, 31-35 West, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 74.9x100.11; Nathan Corporation to June-Bell Co., 52 Norfolk St, b. and s, all liens, March 1.....$1

120TH ST, 227 West, n s, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., trustee, to Andrew Baranyay, 151 East 127th St, mtg $4,500, March 1; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$5,000

123D ST, 57 East, n s, 225.6 ft w of Park Av, 18x100.11, foreclosure Feb. 5, 1918; Francis W. Pollock, referee, to the Providential Realty and Investing Co., 233 Broadway, March 5; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$8,000

122D ST, 208 East, s s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Guaranteed Mortgage Co. of New York to McGlade Building Co., 2,526 Webster Av, Bronx, all liens, March 5; attorneys, Carrington & P., 200 Broadway.....$100

122D ST, 210 East, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Guaranteed Mortgage Co. of New York to McGlade Building Co., 2,526 Webster Av, Bronx, all liens, March 6; attorneys, Carrington & P., 200 Broadway.....$100

139TH ST, 502 and 504 West, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 75x99.11; Sexton Realty Co. to Olds Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $90,000, Feb. 28; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..$100

Bronx.

HULL AV, w s, 125 ft s of 209th St, 100x 100; John J. Brady, jr., to Stafford Construction Co., Inc., 2,442 Washington Av, mtg $4,000, March 5; attorney, John O'Leary, 901 East 167th St.....$1

LOT 621, map of L. Spencer et al; Anna Cohen to Josef Schwarz, 1,330 Brook Av, mtg $195, March 5; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 151st St, 30x70.3; also Morris Av, e s, 30 ft n of 151st St, 28.9x70.3; Giuseppe Fusco to East River Eagle Garage Co., Inc., 435 East 104th St, mtg $16,500, Feb. 7; attorney, Henry Herz, 41 Park Row.....$1

RANDALL AV, n s, 100 ft w of Manida St, runs w 100 to e s of Barretto St x n 225 x w 100 x n 100 x e 100 to Manida St, x s 200 x w 100x s 125; also Manida St, e s, 325 ft n of Randall Av, runs e 100x n 78.3x n e 119.7x n w 14x w 87.9x s 83.4; Casta Galinsky to Lolita Co., 1,440 Simpson St, 60 West 162d St, Dec. 8, 1917; attorney, M. J. Sneudaire, 309 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON AV, 2,059, w s, 37.6x115; Samuel Weil et al, executors, to Bertha Kahn, 421 East 82d St, one-half part, Feb. 28; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St..$50

SAME PROPERTY; Bernhard Mayer to same, one-half part, Feb. 28; same attorneys..$50

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Kahn to Benjamin J. Weil, 21 East 82d St, et al., executors, one-half part, Feb. 28; same attorneys.....$50

SAME PROPERTY; same to Bernhard Mayer, 41 East 72d St, one-half part, Feb. 28; same attorneys.....$50

3D AV, w s, 300 ft n of 174th St, 54.1x 116.10; Herman B. Goodstein, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, March 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

3D AV, w s, 155 ft n of 174th St, 54x—; same to same, March 5; same attorney..

3D AV, w s, 209 ft n of 174th St, 54x—; same to same, March 5; same attorney..$5,000

3D AV, w s, 263.1 ft n of 174th St, 53.10x 108.7x53—; Michael N. Delagi, referee, to same, March 5; same attorney $7,500

151ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of Morris Av, 50x 118.3; also 151st St, n s, 250 ft w of Morris Av, 25x100; Giuseppe Fusco to East River Eagle Garage Co., Inc., 435 East 104th St, mtg $17,500, Feb. 7; attorney, Henry Herz, 41 Park Row.....$1

151ST ST, n s, 225 East, 25x100; Giuseppe Fusco to East River Eagle Garage Co., Inc., 435 East 104th St, mtg $9,500, Feb. 7; attorney, Henry Herz, 41 Park Row.....$1

151ST ST, 225 East, n s, 50x118.1; Giuseppe Fusco to East River Eagle Garage Co., Inc., 435 East 104th St, mtg $35,000, Feb. 7; attorney, Henry Herz, 41 Park Row.....$1

152D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Third Av, 25x100; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., trustee, to Andrew Baranyay, 151 East 127th St, mtg $4,500, March 1; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$5,000

153D ST, 57 West, n s, 225.6 ft w of Park Av, 18x100.11, foreclosure Feb. 5, 1918; Francis W. Pollock, referee, to the Providential Realty and Investing Co., 233 Broadway, March 5; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$8,000

122D ST, 208 East, s s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Guaranteed Mortgage Co. of New York to McGlade Building Co., 2,526 Webster Av, Bronx, all liens, March 5; attorneys, Carrington & P., 200 Broadway.....$100

122D ST, 210 East, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Guaranteed Mortgage Co. of New York to McGlade Building Co., 2,526 Webster Av, Bronx, all liens, March 6; attorneys, Carrington & P., 200 Broadway.....$100

139TH ST, 502 and 504 West, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 75x99.11; Sexton Realty Co. to Olds Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $90,000, Feb. 28; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..$100

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

WAREHOUSE OR FACTORY.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; 50,000 TO 100,000 SQUARE FEET OF WAREHOUSE OR FACTORY SPACE; LARGE ELEVATOR CAPACITY AND LOADING FACILITIES; BROOKLYN OR LONG ISLAND CITY VICINITY PREFERRED. A. B., BOX 229, NEW YORK.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET
for two years, where lease may be continued, 11th floor, 25x135; light on 4 sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,600. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 69TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ABUNDANT DAYLIGHT; SUITABLE FOR OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

TWO OFFICES to sublet, Astor Building, corner 42d St. and 6th Av.; each about 450 square feet; rental respectively $1,200 and $1,800 per anum; choice location; immediate possession. Inquire James Cameron, 50 East 42d St.; telephone Vanderbilt 60.

972 SIXTH AVENUE.
Light Lofts, about 20x80,
Rental $60 per month.
APPLY L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
148 West 72d Street.

49th St., 28 West.—TWO STORES; one, 1,000 sq. ft.; other 1,000 sq. ft.; for high-class business; reasonable rentals; best location in city. BRETT REALTY CO., 501 5th Av., Room 1115.

Loft to rent, 88-90 Walker St., 25x90; steam power, heat, elevator service, sprinkler system; well-equipped building. Apply engineer or owner, S. Hellinger, 300 Broadway. Phone Worth 4945.

37th St., 56 West.—BACK PARLOR with extension; suitable tailor, milliner, any light business; reasonable rent; good lease. BRETT, 501 5th Av., Room 1115.

Columbus Circle, 311 West 59th St.—Lofts and north skylight offices and studios, 22x100; elevator, steam heat. Apply on premises, or Rieser. Telephone 5390 Madison.

TO SUBLET.—Handsomely furnished business office, with telephone and stenographic service. Apply Room 205 Architects' Building, Park Av. and 40th St.

For Rent.—Four large offices, Broadway and 25th St.; rent, $1,800; immediate possession. Any one desiring can communicate with T 11 Times.

Furnished offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 East 42d.

Desirable floor, 3d Av., near 59th; large show windows, busy neighborhood. 983 3d Av.

Artistic Studios, high class office building, $15 to $30; also other very light, desirable space. 110 West 40th.

PARLOR STORE, $1,300.
130 West 34th, at Broadway, 25x65; light. AMES & CO., 26 W. 31ST, OR JANITOR.

Large front parlor, modern conveniences, suitable any business. Engraver, 81 West 50th.

Studios.—Washington Square section; all improvements; special Summer rates. Durossi, 2377 Chelsea.

Office 813 in Fifth Avenue Building, sublease; sacrifice, $45. Keys, Room 821.

2 lofts, 45x78; elevator, steam heat. 630 1st Av. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

DESKROOM—BANKERS TRUST BLDG. BRETT, 501 5TH AV., ROOM 1115.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Reliable concern desires to lease May 1st, approximately 10,000 square feet office space for branch sales office; location preferred below Brooklyn Bridge or vicinity 42d St.; must be outside office in modern building. P 283 Times Downtown.

Desk room in office with facilities; best for $10 month; south of Park Place. Retired. L 357 Times Downtown.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

266 WEST 21ST ST.
Three-story English basement dwelling; 18 rooms; suitable dwelling or business; $1,300. For Sale.—Furnished room house; filled and paying; steam heated; good location; quick bargain. L 160 Times.

Brooklyn.

Two-family basement house for sale; 11 large rooms; two baths; A1 condition; must be seen to be appreciated; easy terms; one block from Halsey St. Owner, 202 Eldert St.

Queens.

5c. fare to handsome 6-room cottage; steam heat, electricity in every room, parquet floors, tiled bath and kitchen; good neighborhood; deed on small cash payment to reliable party, and balance easy. B. Richardson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester.

LOOK!—I MUST
sell my White Plains house, 10 rooms, bath, all improvements; large corner plot; no reasonable offer refused. Address
Widow, Box 174 White Plains, N. Y.

Long Island.

Just completed, ideal new 7-room house, on plot 40x100; very high ground; beautiful view; several trees on premises; North Shore, Long Island, 23 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 5 minutes walk from station; fifty-two brick fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood finish, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, extra breakfast room with built-in Dutch table and benches; exceptional kitchen facilities; steam heat; tiled bath; large clothes presses and linen closet; open attic; small cash payment down and $45 a month; telephone, call, or write at once. Bayside Homes Co. Inc., 47 West 34th Street, New York City; telephone Greeley 563.

If you are looking for a house that needs some small repairs, with outbuildings, &c., large plot, in big manufacturing town, makes good year-around home, complete for $1,250, on easy terms, call or write at once for particulars to Mrs. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$500 cash, balance very easy terms, buys nine six-room stone house; 3 large chicken houses; 100 fruit trees; 3½ acres of excellent farm land, all fenced in; will sell for $2,100; worth $3,000; short distance from city. L. Strong, 161 West 23d St., New York City.

10-room house, hot water supply system, electric light, open plumbing, double garage, to lease, $60 per month, apply on premises. H. L. Kalpenbach, Woodhaven and Walker Avs., Woodhaven, L. I.

New Jersey.

I am offering for sale my home, situated in the finest suburban section in the State; this house is exceptionally well built and will surely appeal to you; for a small cash payment, balance monthly, less than rent, you can buy this wonderful six-room house on a very large plot, with fine old shade trees, beautiful lawns, open fireplace, sleeping and dining porches, parquet floors; surrounded by refined neighbors on a highly restricted property, with every city improvement, and only 30 minutes away; price, $5,500. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone 4535 Greeley.

FORFEITURE SALE.—11-room, 2-bathroom home for $2,750 on easy terms above first mortgage of $5,000; greatest bargain near N. Y. C; 3 years old; perfect condition; large, tree-covered plot in renowned Montclair-Morristown section; 6 minutes walk along picturesque street to express station on D., L. & W. R. R.; 42 minutes out by train; excellent commuting service; near famous golf and country clubs, schools, churches and markets; was obliged to take this property back after purchaser had paid large amount on it. Address Mortgage 88., Box 406 Times Downtown.

TWO NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSES.
Every improvement; tiled baths, open fireplaces, large porches; three minutes station, half hour out; restricted residence section; on large garden plots, 50x180 and 40x150; priced at $5,500 and $3,800; easy terms. FRANK MILLER, 13 Park Row. Tel. 8685 Barclay.

At Mountain Station, South Orange.—Two houses, 10 rooms each; all improvements; $8,500; rent $60. O. S. Thompson, 257 4th Av., New York. Telephone 3163 Gramercy.

New York State.

Owner, moving to Chicago, will sacrifice his semi-bungalow home overlooking the Hudson, few minutes' walk express commuting station, yacht and country clubs; large wooded plot; all conveniences; $6,000. Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

For Rent, Furnished, Scarsdale.—Part of house, six rooms; Summer. S 152 Times.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

Old-fashioned cottage, with open fireplaces, sleeping porch, sun room, large garden, and garage, for rent, furnished or unfurnished; 90th St., near 5th Av. May be seen by appointment. Phone 7493 Lenox or write Z 372 Times Annex.

New Jersey.

For rent, furnished, season, Allenhurst, N. J., most attractive place facing the ocean; 12 rooms, 3 baths, 2 sea bathrooms; garage; large lot. Write Wm. E. Ford, Summerfield Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J. Phone 2200.

Nicely located, completely furnished, modern seven-room house, forty minutes from New York, on Lackawanna Railroad; plot 75x150; $70 monthly. L 373 Times Downtown.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Private family wants furnished house at seashore on Long Island; give all details and lowest prices. D 290 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

A TEN-ROOM DWELLING,
two baths, all improvements; steam heat; in perfect order; parquet floors; east of 5th Av., below 34th St.; $1,200 per year; long lease. Phone de Florez, 2899 Murray Hill, 402 Madison Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Wanted, first mortgage, $44,000, at 6%, three or five years, on 32-family apartment building. Brutlel, 318 32d St., Woodcliff, N. J. Telephone Union 1181.

REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Acre of beautiful land and Colonial house; 9 rooms, 3 baths; two-car garage; nine minutes' walk from Scarsdale Station, 38 minutes from 42d St.; all modern improvements; beautiful shade trees; extensive views; most attractive site in Scarsdale; owner cannot occupy because is drafted; will sell for several thousand dollars below value. Inquire Owner, Box 67 Times.

For the most complete list of properties, for rent furnished, unfurnished, for sale or exchange, telephone, telegraph, or write William E. Morrell, Inc., 25 Orawaupum St., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1286.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-8c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity; handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

For Sale.—Eight-room house; all improvements; eight minutes' walk from railroad station; lot 50x100; all kinds fruit; garage; chicken and tool houses; property in good condition by private owner; no incumbrances; will sell part payment, balance mortgage. Charles E. Johnson, 320 New Market Road, Dunellen, N. J.

A COUNTRY ESTATE on Lackawanna Railroad, commuting zone; 35 acres, 14-room house, 3 baths, gas and electricity, garage, stable, gardener's cottage lake; $35,000; free and clear; exchange for income property or smaller country place and cash. Irving H. Wolfe, 225 West 39th St.

Beautiful country home, near Westfield; 7 rooms; steam, electricity, fireplace; sleeping porch; acre; $4,500; half cash. L 123 Times.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrificing extraordinary country place; acreage picturesque; self-sustaining, unencumbered. 4308 Woolworth Building.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

Aviation camp nearby make additional city 6,000. Opportunities Hotels, Stores, Markets, farm products. Ground floor investment, 2 acres, Florida home, gardens, $100; $10 down, $5 monthly. Lots adjoining camp, $25. Payments may be sent to Consolidated Title Co., here, guarantee deed, title abstract. O. Stevenson, Arcadia, Florida. Agents wanted.

Real Estate Wanted.

Attention, owners of apartments! If not satisfied with present agency and management of your apartments, try us; personal, economical, conscientious management. William Bettmann, 1,895 7th Av., corner 115th. Cathedral 9018.

Attention Hotel Men!—We have inquiries from out-of-town hotel men for New York City hotels. An inquiry will place you under no obligation. Henry Jones & Son, 305 Broadway, third floor.

Attention, owners!—We will buy, sell, manage, lease, or exchange income properties in the greater city; an inquiry will place you under no obligation. Henry Jones & Son, 305 Broadway, third floor.

About 50 feet front, for bungalow; near New Rochelle; cash for bargain. Walsh, 2,703 Creston Av., Bronx.

I have buyers for really attractive Manhattan bargains. Harry E. Hayes, 29 Broadway.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm, 6-room house, 3½ acres, fertile, cultivated land, 100 fruit trees, chicken houses, incubator, &c.; $2,100 complete, on easy terms, to a responsible party. "Wachek," 15 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale—Feura Bush, N. Y., farm 100 acres, (12 acres wood and timber;) large house, plenty outbuildings, good condition; one mile from village, three miles from railroad station, (West Shore or N. Y. C. R. R.); payment half cash, balance on terms to suit buyer; also nine-room cottage at Clarkville, N. Y., with lot 66x242. Both of above are bargains and must be sold within 30 days. Address J. H. Slingerland, R. F. D. No. 1, Feura Bush, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Litchfield, Conn.—134 acres, 95 tillable; good soil, smooth, level fields; 10 acres timber; 10-room house, 5 barns; on main road, near village; good markets. For particulars address Borgeson, 267 Main St., Bristol, Conn.

Two farms for sale; also small place in village. L. W. Hopkins, Scotland, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

55TH ST., (near 5th Av.)—8-room housekeeping apartment; modern, high-class building; $135 furnished, $100 unfurnished; will sell beautiful contents, $1,300. Telephone Murray Hill 1851, between 10 and 1 daily.

84TH, EAST.—Attractively furnished front apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths. Lenox 4843.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1454.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.80 weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ATTRACTIVE furnished apartments for rent, short or long leases. Miss Hinton, care Butler & Baldwin, 280 Madison Av. Murray Hill 6632.

ATTRACTIVE two rooms, bath, kitchenette; centrally located. Plaza 3609, 10 to 1.

IN EIGHTIES, block from elevated station; single and double rooms, all conveniences; breakfast optional; excellent location. D 247 Times Downtown.

LIVING ROOM, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, private hall, furnished, on lease. Plaza 6958.

TWO-ROOM APARTMENT for bachelor in private house. Telephone Plaza 2200.

Furnished—West Side.

31ST, 23 WEST.—Two or three room apt.; private bath and entrance; electricity, hot water, steam; exceptionally furnished. Telephone Madison Square 4286.

114 WEST 37TH ST.
Most beautifully appointed and furnished apartment; living room, 25x65 feet; two open fireplaces and two rooms and bath; ideal for any one who has to entertain either socially or professionally.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix-Portland.)—Desirable suites, 2 rooms and bath, reasonable; special monthly rates; American, European plan.

50TH, 214 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Light, clean, completely furnished 5-room single apartment; improvements; owner.

51ST ST., 62 WEST.—Beautiful small suite, $20-$25 weekly; refined house.

57TH ST., 300 WEST.—An unusually handsome 4-room apartment with bath in one of the finest buildings in the city; every modern convenience; silver and linens included; $300 per month for three months, $250 per month for six months. Call Miss Hinton, Murray Hill 6682.

57TH ST., 200 WEST.—4-room housekeeping apartment, 14th floor, southwest corner, all sunny; service elevator, cold storage; Steinway piano; $250 per month until September. Telephone Circle 3560, or call 14 H.

59TH, 100 WEST, (Overlooking Park.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, beautifully furnished; restaurant. Mason.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette, $55 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

69TH, 106 WEST.—Desirable 8-room apartment and kitchen in new high-class elevator apartment house; rent $106, maid service included. W. R. Edson, Columbus 9894.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Two newly furnished apartments, three rooms, bath, kitchenette, $100-$125.

72D ST., NEAR BROADWAY—ATTRACTIVE 3 ROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH; at subway express station; rent reasonable for balance of lease. PEASE & ELLIMAN, 165 West 72d St. Columbus 8300.

72D ST., WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths, piano; $165; large, light rooms. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

80TH, 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and fourth floor two-room apartment, kitchenette, board if desired; references.

82D, 137 WEST.—Attractively furnished 4-room housekeeping apartment, bath, electricity. Apply superintendent.

84TH ST. and West End Av.—Well-furnished and homelike apartment until Oct. 1: 6 rooms and 2 baths; $175 per month. Miss Hinton, Murray Hill 6682.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Eight-room elevator apartment; all conveniences; near subway; $100.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Private house, two rooms, kitchenette; electricity; service; $40-$65.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Artistically furnished 5 rooms, piano, electricity; all cars convenient. Garrett.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

96TH, WEST, (Near Park.)—Floor; beautiful home; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, electricity, suitable two gentlemen. Phone River. 5413.

111TH, 605 WEST, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Five-room furnished apartment immediately for rent, long or short lease; reference required. Call Apartment 35.

112TH, 550 WEST.—Four immaculate rooms, bath; modern elevator building; complete housekeeping.

115TH.—Handsomely furnished 7-room apartment; $110 month until October. Vanderbilt 1464.

123D ST., 66 WEST.—Five outside rooms until October; tastefully furnished; near elevated and subway; reasonable. Colvin, Tel. Melrose 6276.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST., one block from subway express and elevated. All cars, bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully FURNISHED
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,
with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT RENTING A SPECIALTY; FURNISHED THREE MONTHS OR LONGER. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

BROADWAY AND 86TH ST.—High-class 7-room, spacious apartment; beautifully furnished; 2 baths, refrigeration and electric light service; will sublet for 3 to 6 months. For appointment, write Box R 193 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 68TH ST.—Seven-room apartment, completely and richly furnished, to let from May 15 to Oct. 15. Apply F. G. Wilson, 150 Lafayette St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—Attractively furnished 2,3 room apartments; maid service; restaurant.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 492 Madison Av.

FOR furnished apartments consult Miss Martin, 17 West 42d. Murray Hill 7779.

HOTEL JOSEPH, 205 West 101st St., near Broadway. — Beautifully furnished large, warm, sunny, six, seven, and eight rooms; bountiful closets, extra large kitchen, electric lights, linen, maid service, all night elevator, telephone, and bellboy service; immediate possession. Phone 9575 Riverside.

MURIEL SYMONDS
APARTMENT HOMES.
MISS ISABEL DAINTRY of LONDON and PARIS has solved the problem of making APARTMENTS synonymous with HOMES. She has on her BOOKS attractive APARTMENT HOMES, consisting of Day room, Bedroom, Kitchenette and Bath, centrally located, 66 West 56th Street. Tel. Circle 5099.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 258.—Furnished apartment to sublet; 6 rooms, 2 baths; beautifully decorated; large rooms and closets; bedrooms; on Riverside, in 90s; modern improvements; new furniture. Phone 791 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Washington Heights.)—New house, four rooms, overlooking river; comfortably furnished, piano; to October, $85. T 14 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (Apt. 3-G.)—Six rooms, two baths, to Sept. 15; facing Drive; elevator; immediate possession; $90. Call after 1.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 417.—Exceptional two rooms; business men preferred; furnished, unfurnished. Morningside 8590.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 548—Seven large, light rooms, furnished complete. Apart. 4-C.

SIX large, light rooms, overlooking Central Park, completely and handsomely furnished; can be seen by appointment. Riverside 854.

Two rooms and kitchenette, artistically and expensively furnished; player piano, victrola; $100 a month. Frank L. Fisher Co., 50 East 42d St. Murray Hill 8513.

VERY BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, 5 ROOMS, 2 BATHS; STEINWAY GRAND PIANO; EXCLUSIVE WEST END APARTMENT HOUSE; MARCH TO OCTOBER; $225 MONTHLY. TELE PHONE SCHUYLER 6981.

WEST 55TH ST., 209
DOCTORS' APARTMENTS.
Choice of 2 sizes; specially arranged for the medical profession; $1,000 and $1,500.

WEST END AV., 575, (corner 88th.)—To sublet from May 1 to Oct. 1, five-room, two-bath, apartment; southwestern exposure; newly furnished by interior decorator; linen, china, silver, and baby grand player-piano included. Schuyler 7480.

WEST END AV., near 80th St.—Handsomely furnished corner apartment, six rooms, three baths; $160. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

Out of Town.

For Rent—Furnished flat, five rooms, all modern conveniences; best residential section Ruthkenesis, N. Y. Write T. C. Thompson, 1,022 West Washington St., Petersburg, Va.

Unfurnished—East Side.

12TH, 5 EAST.—Two large rooms and bath; also four small rooms; heat and gas.

34TH ST., 64 EAST. (Adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.)—Two unusually large rooms and bath; all modern improvements; service and meals if desired; rent $840 to $1,800 per annum. Apply on premises to superintendent or Vanderbilt Gown Shop, ground floor. Telephone Murray Hill 913.

37TH, 154 EAST.—Newly altered building. Apartments of 2 rooms and bath. Rents $600 to $780, including care of rooms. Door service. Breakfast. Valet. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., Inc., Agt. 9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

49TH ST., 21 EAST.—Two rooms and bath; large, fine business, studio, or residence.

53D, 123 EAST.—Modern Park Av. apartment, 3 large rooms, foyer, bath; ample closets.

58TH, 32 EAST.—Three rooms, kitchen and bath; all light; rent $175. Myer.

78TH ST., 42 EAST.—New elevator apartment, 2 or 3 large, light rooms, with bath. Agent on premises.

NEW APARTMENTS, STUDIOS.
59 East 84th; 2 large rooms, bath, $70-$75. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or janitor.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

39TH ST., 5 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—$35 to $75 apartments, 1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath, elevator, steam heat, electric light.
J. EDGAR LEAVCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d St.

56TH ST., 216 WEST, (southeast corner B'way.)—8 elegant rooms and bath; elevator; rental $900 to $1,700; to rent April to October. Superintendent on premises.

57TH, 200 WEST, (opposite Carnegie Hall.)—New building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartment, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living room, 35x80. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

69TH ST., 72 WEST.—Seven rooms, steam, hot water; $85. Apply Janitor.

NO. 53 WEST 72D ST.
APARTMENT OF 7 ROOMS AND BATH. Passenger and serv. elevator. Moderate rental. Apply L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 148 West 72d St.

78TH, 325 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Eleven rooms and bath, $125.

84TH, 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath; $55; immediate possession.

90'S, WEST.—Handsome elevator, 6 rooms, $90. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

93D ST. and Central Park West.—Eight-room corner apartment; rent $2,100.
LEWIS & PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

118TH, 544 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; rent $600 to $960. R. A. McEntee Co., phone Morningside 1891. Open evenings.

161ST, 522-528 WEST.—Elegant, large, light 5 room apartments; steam heat; hot water; electric light; telephone service and all modern improvements; rent very reasonable. Apply on premises.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS.
130 West 54th St.; 2 rooms, bath, kitch., $45. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or janitor.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST.
EIGHT large, light rooms, high-class, elevator; electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent, on premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302, (El Dorado Hotel.)—Two rooms and bath; overlooking park; maid service. Apt. 5-B.

NAGLE AV., 59.—Four large, sunny rooms, all improvements; near subway; $35. St. Nicholas 9838.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Nine rooms and three baths to sublet, $2,000. Morningside 9080.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456.—Five rooms, with or without studio. Morningside 9080.

TO SUBLET from April 1, 1918, to Sept. 30, 1918, at $80 per month, 7 rooms and bath, unfurnished, at 527 Central Park West, corner 93d St. Houghton's Apartment.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.
9 West 9th.—Two or three rooms and bath; also four rooms and two baths; electric light, open grates; steam heat; service.

WEST END AV., 398, (Corner 79th.)—Seven unusually large, light rooms; convenient subway. Roosa.

Brooklyn.

Desirable studio now available near the old bridge; fine, unobstructed, light; high ceilings and all living conveniences. Phone Main 849, or call Manager, Poplar St. Studio Building, 81 Poplar St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Westchester.

MT. VERNON.—Thoroughly modern apartment, five large rooms, large closets, elevator; convenient New Haven Road and subway; $52. Apply Superintendent, or telephone The Chatsworth.

Atlantic City.

RENT—Month, season, 6-room furnished apartment, Pennsylvania Av South. Phone Circle 250.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Bachelor wants front parlor, bedroom, and private bath, nicely furnished; linen required; also maid service; west side; price, not over $60; restaurant in building preferred. L 347 Times Downtown.

Responsible client wants 6-room, 2-bath apartment, below 100th, March 15th-July 15th; pay $200 month; 3 adults. Telephone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1456.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT.—Large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d, Col. 836.

One or two rooms, with kitchenette, on Washington Heights; must be clean and comfortable; state terms. N 1 Times.

Unfurnished.

Two rooms and kitchenette, at moderate rental, on west side; will take two-year lease. C 411 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

80TH, 124 EAST.—Very attractive large front room, bath; telephone; gentlemen; select.

81ST, 130 EAST.—Hall room, with independent entrance, in warm, light apartment, freshly furnished; suitable for business woman. Apply 2d floor.

84TH ST.,

The new Harlem office of The New York Times is at 2109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street. Advertisements and subscriptions are received there for The New York Times and all other publications of The New York Times Company.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTO TRUCK.—Man wishes to hire out 1½-ton auto truck by day or weekly contract. Sandberg, 29 West 34th St.

CADILLAC limousine; beautiful new model; superior service by week or month. Phone Mead Co., 2944 Col.

CADILLAC limousine for hire, day, week; monthly preferred; owner drives. Harlem 3898.

FORD 1918 landaulette for rent by month; make offer by letter. Ford Auto Engineers, Broadway-66th St.

PACKARD 6 and Twin 6s; rates very reasonable; best of references; monthly preferred. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th St. River.lde 5418.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-5320 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard Twin Six touring cars; hour, season, trip. Muldoon, Columbus 7264.

PACKARD 5-passenger for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 50th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD.—Late model; day, week, month. B'way Packard, 2,523 B'way. River. 1448.

TWO new five-ton trucks for hire; long or short hauls, or will rent them by day. Address New Victoria Hotel, Room 422. Phone Bryant 94. Ed. J. Furey.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Dept. 250 57th St. Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE 55th St. Send for booklet and pass M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 59th St. 2920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write 235 West 50th St. for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ACCOUNTANT
SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER.
15 years' experience; salary $150 month. Excellent credentials. S 146 Times.

ADVERTISER, (responsible,) residing in Hamilton, Ontario, wishes connection with wholesale or manufacturing firm desiring representative in Canada, either Dominion, Provincial, or local. Z 285 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, credit and office manager, executive ability, competent, energetic; $25. Box J. P., 101 East 14th.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Six years' extensive experience, double entry, controlling accounts; competent to take full charge; $20. H 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced, double entry, trial balance, controlling accounts; $20. L 134 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Six years' experience; capable taking charge; Christian; $18. H 343 Times Downtown.

CLERK OR ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—College graduate; accurate figurer, experienced, adaptable. L 349 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Parisian lady, recently arrived, refined, educated, musician, also able to give singing lessons, French, seeking position with American family. L 145 Times.

COMPANION to lady, or companion, chaperon, or governess to children; refined, educated American young lady; visiting or resident. L. C., 621 Madison Av.

COMPANION.—Young woman, cheerful, tactful, would act as visiting companion to lady; first-class references; refined. L 139 Times.

COMPANION.—Young lady, English, with elderly lady or young girl. L 136 Times.

COOK, experienced, good baker, wishes position adult family; no laundry; city, country; references; wages $40. Tel. 8691 Audubon.

DRESSMAKER.—Gowns, alterations specialty; children; $1.50 daily. Phone Hennessy, Morningside 880.

FILING EXPERT librarian, and typist, now with New York Public Library, desires position where above experience can be utilized. Address L. A., P. O. Box 822, New York City.

FORELADY desires change; used to taking charge of delicate mechanical operations; can handle girls. Box 192, 852 Columbus Av.

HOUSEKEEPER, competent, for country hotel, club, or institution; references. Mrs. Mott, 107 West 109th St.

NURSE, graduate, American, will take entire charge of one or two children; no objection to traveling or country; $65. X 230 Times Annex.

NURSE, as attendant to invalid, or managing housekeeper; reference. Tel. 5019 Tremont.

SALESWOMAN of exceptional character, ability, and business experience desires a position with a reliable firm. L 112 Times.

SECRETARY.—I'm going to war; my secretary seeks new connection; she's a jewel with unusual facets of versatility; a busy man with an irksome burden of work will find her shoulders broad. Address Advertising, L 162 Times.

SECRETARY-CORRESPONDENT.
Educated, refined American young woman; executive experience; capable writing business-getting letters and relieving busy man of all detail; $25. Y 271 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' high-class experience, educated, best of references; salary, $22 to $25. Write S 127 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer desires position where initiative and executive ability are required; thorough, competent; gray matter; $25. D 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretarial training, Christian, neat appearing, above ordinary; seven years' good business experience; capable handling technical general dictation accurately; excellent mathematician; academic education; original thinker; unquestionable references; $25. K 390 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary.—Christian; 12 years' technical experience, capable of assuming responsibilities; good correspondent, high school education; above average; commanding appearance; not afraid of hard work; accurate, rapid, conscientious; refer age 28; highest credentials; salary $25. L 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, exceptionally attractive personality, six years' technical experience, high school education, age 24; possesses initiative; served office methods well grounded in English; absolutely reliable; above average; $20. K 391 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Book-keeper.—High school graduate; thorough experience; familiar office details; excellent references furnished; $22. D 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—College graduate, rapid, accurate stenographer, typist, French translation, desires responsible position, secretarial capacity; references from public officials. D 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, able young woman desires position that offers advancement. Bertha Rothschild, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2907.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, seven years' import, export experience, desires responsible position. L 358 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY.—Knowledge of Spanish, seeks position of responsibility; 8 years' experience; employed at present. Trust, C 427 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years present concern; expert; high school graduate; initiative; knowledge Spanish, French, German; $25. S. G., 116 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, technical experience, academic education, age 25; six years' experience; thorough knowledge bookkeeping; $22. M., 129 Lawrence Av., Yonkers.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient, thoroughly experienced, capable handling details, assuming responsibility; $18. "H.," 263 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner, business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Mary Dooly, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—6 years' excellent experience; Christian; no agency; $18. D 234 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; 8½ years with present concern, drug importers; capable; salary $25. Z 282 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; $18-$20; capable handling office details. T 8 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Christian; neat, conscientious; some experience; moderate salary. H., 2,452 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduate secretary Columbia University; competent, painstaking, three years' experience. L 152 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—2½ years' experience; can assist in office duties; $12. D 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Office Assistant.—American; intelligent, capable, experienced; salary $14. D 277 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist.—Five months' experience; salary $10. D 275 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' experience, Oliver operator; $18; Christian. Locker, 317 East 90th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience engineering and commercial; competent; Christian; $18. H 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and rapid typist; experienced; references; $15 to start. H. S., 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; executive ability, knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $20; references. T 1 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; energetic, reliable; high-grade references; $18. L 130 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; high school graduate; 3 years' experience; $16. L 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience, high school education; reference; $12. L 355 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant, 3 years' experience, legible penman, conscientious, painstaking; $10; good references. L 212 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR wishes position; four years' experience; best of reference; $12 to start. C 424 Times Annex.

SWITCHBOARD, clerical, filing, 4 years' experience; American; hard worker; $12. L 360 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant; capable handling busy board; $10. D 292 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, (21,) competent bookkeeper, capable typist, energetic worker; will furnish satisfactory credentials; salary, $18. Telephone Lenox 755, or write L 94 Times.

Instruction.

INSTRUCTOR.—French instruction by a refined lady; experienced teacher; moderate terms. N 635 Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9461.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, housekeepers, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored chambermaids, cooks; references. Augusta Agency, Columbus 3129. 323 West 53d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeeper; $2.50 weekly. 127 Liberty, Room 104. Cortlandt 6088.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports; trial balances, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 6053.

ACCOUNTANT desires change to permanent position, preferably with large accountant's office; qualified as semi-senior; $40. T 16 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, HEAD SENIOR AC-COUNTANT FOR CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT DESIRES ONE DAY'S WORK EACH WEEK. L 127 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, credit man, expert in details; draft exempt. L 140 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.
Unusually capable copywriter and layout man, agency and publishing experience; knows printing, engraving, art work, &c. L 157 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Student, 19, New York University, wants position as assistant to busy manager or in advertising agency. N 637 Times Harlem.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, copy; publicity, agency experience, university graduate; reference; $20. Z 26 Times.

ASSISTANT to salesman or buyer, age 19; four years' previous experience. L 87 Times.

AUDITOR, ACCOUNTANT, executive; have long banking experience; highest references; 34, single; accustomed to meeting the public. L 317 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC looking for position to take charge of repairs, pleasure or commercial cars. L 146 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, 38, competent, accurate, and of good habits; knowledge of Spanish and cost accounting, and with first-class references, desires permanent position; salary $25. T 12 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 32, thorough; every detail concerning office routine; no further advancement present employer; salary $35. L 128 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, exempt, New York University student, reliable, desires to connect with commercial house or accountant. D 273 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Eight years' experience; capable of taking entire charge; highest credentials; exempt. L 158 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (29,) 9 years' experience; thoroughly capable; controlling accounts; exempt. J 501 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER.—Young man, 28, draft exempt, desires position; take full charge; start $25; excellent references. T 15 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Credit Man, expert, thorough business experience; will take full charge of office; cloaks, suits preferred. T 5 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 30, experienced; trial balance, controlling accounts; college student; $18. D 254 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, competent, wants position; $30-$35. Fischer, Box 61, Jamaica, L. I.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MANAGER, 25, exempt; systematizer, correspondent; $30. M. M., 249 Lenox Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances. D 270 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, typist, executive ability, desirous of connecting reliable concern. L 148 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Assistant, (19.) — Experienced double entry, controlling accounts. S. S., 212 Fremont Av.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) Burroughs bookkeeping machine, trial balance, statements, controlling accounts. d, 363 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, married, experienced; controlling accounts, collections, credits; references; $30. N 639 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, 1915; controlling accounts; experienced; high school graduate; $18. S 131 Times.

BUTLER.—French, 31, wishes position; strictly temperate; references. Butler, 442 Columbus Av.

CARPENTER FOREMAN.—Able supervisor in any concrete work; expert in handling men; have worked with some of the largest firms in New York City; can also read blue prints thoroughly; references upon interview. R. D. L., 56 Hallett St., Astoria, L. I.

CARPENTER, cabinetmaker, wishes work per day or contract, business house or private. 209 East 19th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, (33,) married, wishes position private family; honest, reliable, strict attendtner; reference. Lenox 1941, Extension 396.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese, single, 15 years' experience, desires position; prefer Packard, Cadillac; wages $25; references. Chauffeur, 250 East 57th.

CHAUFFEUR, age 22, wants private position; last experience; unquestionable reference. H. Meyer, 1,169 Bryant Av. Phone 1221 Intervale.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private; five years' driving, repairing experience; best personal references. Scotland, 450 West 57th St.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC, colored; sober, careful driver; six years' experience; three years one position; references. Claremont Manawa, 238 West 144th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; single; excellent references; $30 weekly; permanent; private only. S 175 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes to have a position, private; 4 years' experience. L. Manasek, 439 East 71st St., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, American, 31, married, ten years' best of references; city or country; private. T 19 Times.

CHAUFFEUR and A1 mechanic; private or commercial; first-class references. N 625 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, experienced on rural parts, wishes position; best references. Phone Rhinelander 2825.

CHAUFFEUR, Mechanic, (20.)—Four years' experience. Muller, 50 West 93d. Riverside 1830 J.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, abstainer, reliable, nine years' experience, desires steady position; references. L 149 Times.

CLERK, knowledge of bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting; salary $18. L 366 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man, draft exempt, 6 years' clerical experience in glass insurance, will make change. D 264 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Shipping and stock clerk, 15 years' experience, married, wishes to make change. Address E. M., 203 West 125th.

CLERICAL MAN, 19, good education, clerical, office experience, desires position. L 76 Times.

COLLEGE evening student, expert mathematician, knowledge mechanical drawing, desires position with engineer. P. Heller, 211 East 93d St.

CREDIT MAN AND CORRESPONDENT.—Young man (26) desires such connection; writes a good letter; banks, manufacturing, or mercantile; salary $1,400-$1,800; recommended. L 154 Times.

CREDIT DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT, (19,) wholesale silk business experience, desires position. D 265 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, (Mechanical.)—Four years' experience industrial plant layouts; machine shop experience. D 287 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

EXECUTIVE AND ADVERTISING SALESMAN desires change to mercantile line; successful record of eight years; now advertising manager of magazine; 31 years old, married; will start at $3,600; less than present income; highest references. Address confidentially, Executive, Box C 421 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT. — Young man likes business seeks high-class connection; versed in banking, credits, mail-order; is a resourceful correspondent; salary secondary. L 155 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Sales, office, and advertising; 10 years' executive experience; young, active, analytical, with imagination and initiative. N 641 Times Harlem.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, active, 25, married, exempt, desires position where advancement is essential; can furnish excellent references. S 191 Times.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT wishes position; married; American, 35; experienced handling all farm machinery; expert in poultry and swine; herdsman and buttermaker; understands all farm and garden crops; references; wages $80. Box 27, Ridgefield, Conn.

GARDENER-FARMER. — English working superintendent; married; life experience vegetables, flowers, chickens, hogs, cows, handy with tools, engines, machinery, gentleman's estate; best references. L 147 Times.

PAYMASTER desires to make a change; have had two years' experience handling payrolls; furnish highest of credentials. C 379 Times Downtown.

MAN, 35, neat appearance, fair education, possessing tact, has had ten years' experience dealing with the public, desires position as outside manager of confidential nature. D 237 Times Downtown.

MANAGER or assistant, 32 years old; nine years present position as general manager's assistant; office and factory experience, manufacturing concern; excellent references. D 267 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, Russian Christian, college graduate, seven years' experience, machine shop practice, married, desires position; $20 to start. M. S., Apt. 4, 500 West 177th St., New York.

OFFICE MAN, 29, married, draft exempt; accounting and credit manager, with large chemical and dye corporation, desires a similar position; experience in the aniline dye and chemical line. S 48 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Japanese, 28, college graduate; thoroughly experienced in buying Japanese piece goods, &c. S. M., care of Mrs. Ely, 114 West 122d St.

OFFICE MANAGER, Accountant.—Several years' executive; executive ability; American; highest credentials; $25; capable taking complete charge. D 286 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, having 9 years' experience and 1 year as traveling collector, whose present line is affected by the war, would consider change to similar or other line where there is ACTION; would prefer city position; 28 years of age and class 4-A in draft; personal interview solicited. X 218 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced and willing to work, wishes connection with reliable wholesale or manufacturer; best of references. S 68 Times.

SALESMAN.—Attention, jobbers and piece goods manufacturers: Salesman desires line; commission; selling cloak and suit manufacturers. C 422 Times Annex.

SALESMAN-EXECUTIVE, 10 years' experience, desires connection with reliable concern; last position with automobile tire concern. L 372 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, (24,) excellent appearance; position as salesman, city, road. L 359 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, EXEMPT; FOUR YEARS' UNPARALLELED RECORD; UNDERSTANDS ADVERTISING AND BOOKKEEPING. S 149 TIMES.

SALESMAN, attention, jobbers and piece goods manufacturers, salesman desires line, commission, selling cloak and suit manufactures. C 422 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, 25, American, exempt; with reliable firm; has 12 years' flour and grocery experience; best of references. S 213 Times.

SALESMAN, 10 years' selling experience, desires position; A1 references furnished. L 282 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (37,) 15 years' traveling experience; speaks French and German. L 367 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN desires line of dresses for city and vicinity; experienced. S 162 Times.

SALESMAN, 21, draft exempt, experienced in cotton goods, seeks position. L 59 Times.

SALES MANAGER or assistant will organize selling force and teach men how to canvass successfully; have had executive position; publication preferred. D 274 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY or Office Manager to contracting or engineering firm by civil engineer of 14 years' experience in field and office; technically trained; can assume charge; speaks Spanish and German; can read French; 35 years old; experienced in accounting, purchasing, design, and construction. X 222 Times Annex.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. Young man, 23, desires to make a change owing to dissolution of present firm; highest references; present salary, $30. L 320 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER desires position; inventive, executive ability; 20 years' experience steam, gas, power plants, gas engines, refrigeration, machine tools. Engineer, L 356 Times Downtown.

SALES EXECUTIVE
of wide experience, having completed work for large corporation for which he was engaged, is open for employment; only a good proposition from progressive house considered; excellent references. L 348 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL MANAGER, (32,) thoroughly experienced; American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, executive. D 269 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, university graduate, 23, married, seeks position offering opportunity. K 276 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Married man, 23; thoroughly experienced in managing large department; highest references; salary $25. Shipper, 5 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING CLERK, (furniture,) thoroughly experienced young married man; salary $25. N 640 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING AND STOCK CLERK.—Familiar with looking after orders, shipping, stock; 10 years' experience cloak line. L 137 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, seeking advancement, desires position; understands stenography, typewriting, and general office work; excellent references. Room 311, 52 Wall St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good business training; takes dictation and transcribes accurately. Fred Geiger, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2903.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent, educated, five years' broad experience; possesses initiative; $18. H 176 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Competent to take charge of elevator apartment house in Washington Heights district; liberal wages; comfortable apartment in basement. Call personally with references after 11 o'clock, Room 706, 34 Nassau St.

SUPERINTENDENT of large country estate open for engagement; experienced. S 174 Times.

TRANSLATOR.—Interpreter French, English, Dutch, German, wants position. T 2 Times.

WELL educated young man from South America wants position; no objection to travel; speaks Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Italian, but no English; excellent references. Address Music Studio, 154 West 21st St.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) married, draft exempt, desires position where integrity, ability, and resourcefulness will lead to rapid advancement; executive and sales ability, knowledge of banking and automobile experience. L 350 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) energetic, business experience, desires position with concern where opportunity is given to future; knowledge of bookkeeping, sales ability; references. L 368 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) 3 years' shoe experience, purchasing department, mail order, desires position offering advancement to the hard, ambitious worker; highest reference. T 7 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school education, 2 years executive position, knowledge stenography, typewriting, desires employment, mercantile business, where intelligence will merit advancement. T 17 Times.

YOUNG man, 30, exempted, desires position with good concern offering opportunity; various ability; references. Witteman, 1,486 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, 22, exempt, two years' college training, four years' business experience, selling ability; highest credentials. H 341 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, desires position; experienced stock, shipping, and traffic department clerk, good mathematician and correspondent. L 354 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) Christian, bookkeeper, statistician, correspondent, four years' experience, ability, character; downtown preferred. L 364 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, at present in charge of sample department ribbon house, seeks change, same line. D 287 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position with show as props; experienced traveler. L 375 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, age 25, married, draft exempt, accurate at figures, desires position. M. S., 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 24, good education, appearance, draft exempt, wishes position. Jaeger, 1,631 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 20, knowledge of bookkeeping, wishes connection with reliable concern as clerk; salary $15. L 374 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position; experienced stock and shipping departments. C 423 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) experienced office man, bookkeeping, shipping, good schooling. L 141 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) married, desires permanent position; 6 years' experience in building construction. T 9 Times.

YOUNG MAN, waist experience, wishes position as assistant shipping clerk. T 6 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

INSTRUCTOR.—Native Russian gentleman wishes to give lessons in Russian. Apply Columbia University, Livingston Hall, G. Engel-Kron.

INSTRUCTION.—German thoroughly taught; easy method; Hanoverian accent; experience. 1,947 Broadway, Room 408.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT.—A rapidly growing business offers an exceptionally fine opportunity for a young woman with considerable business experience who can assume responsibilities and qualify as an accountant. Address, stating age and salary desired, C. Chapman, 27 William St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, who have had successful experience with benefit programe, can make a permanent connection with a high-class publication of strong appeal; liberal commission. Call Thursday or Friday only between 10 A. M. and noon, Room 811A, Flatiron Building.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady to assist in bookkeeping division of large insurance company; must have thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and correct at figures; salary $14 weekly. Reply, stating age and experience, Insurance, P. O. Box 1,425, New York City.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted by silk house; careful worker with A1 references; good salary to right party. S 29 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant bookkeeper, preferably with department store experience, for office of high class shop; to a versatile young lady who is quick at figures a splendid opportunity is offered to connect with a concern offering quick advancement to the right party. Apply with references and salary expected. N 9 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND BILL CLERK. — To take entire charge of double-entry books; thoroughly experienced in modern methods, controlling accounts, and trial balances; knowledge of Underwood typewriter essential to billing; give references, state age, and salary. N 6 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Double-entry system, must have full knowledge of corporation books. Apply in writing only, state age, salary, and references. Canahat Co., Inc., 8 Washington Pl., N.Y.C.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER for small family hotel; must be well educated and thoroughly understand her business; salary, $18 per week; state age; girl under 25 not wanted. Address L 161 Times.

BOOKKEEPER Wanted.—Thoroughly experienced bookkeeper, controlling accounts, stenography, and typewriting essential; to take complete charge of office. M. P. Cohen Co., 37 East 28th St., Room 902.

BOOKKEEPER for automobile supply house; salary not exceeding $15 per week. Reply in own handwriting particulars. P 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, trial balance, knowledge typewriting; state experience and salary expected. H. Fischer & Co., 705 Lexington Av.

CLERK.—YOUNG LADY TO DO CLERICAL WORK; MUST BE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE AND A GOOD ARITHMETICIAN; SALARY, $11; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. HENRY MOSS & CO., 37 BEAVER ST.

CLERKS.—Girls over 16 as file and entry clerks; must be accurate at figures and write good hand; $7-$8 start, with chance advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

CLERICAL WORK.—Girl, high school graduate, beginner, neat appearing; salary, $8 to $10. L. A. Westerman, Flatiron Building.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.
Lebroatory work for college graduates who have specialized in physics and mathematics; good opportunity for advancement; $15 to start. Address, stating age,
H. F.,
463 WEST ST., NEW YORK CITY.

DEMONSTRATORS, experienced. Call at once, Phoebe Snow Laboratories, 241 West 23d St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15-$20 weekly, immediately. Miss Kelly, 300 Broadway, Room 209.

EIGRAND GIRLS.—Address in own handwriting, stating nationality, age, and salary expected. N 13 Times.

FILE CLERKS.
A large publishing company requires the services of several girls in their filing dept.; a high school education is desirable but not essential; applicants must have had similar experience. Call Thursday, 288 4th Av., 14th floor.

FILE CLERK.—Bright, neat girl about 16 to operate duplicating machine and do filing; $7 to start. Room 1216, 100 William St.

GIRLS, (2,) experienced key-punch operators, for large downtown insurance corporation; moderate salary; state age. K. T., 80 Times.

GIRL to learn map mounting; experience unnecessary; references. C. S. Wertsner & Son, 150 Greene St.

GIRLS on sample cards. Duchnes & Lieb, 324 Lafayette St.

HAIRDRESSER.
Must be experienced and accustomed to high-class trade. Apply S 16 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Young woman, white, for general housework; two in family; good home; steady place; references required. Call Thursday, 9 to 5. Mrs. F. W. Jaqua, 159 West 118th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Young girl, American; light housework; no washing; small family. H. Tarnower, 1,621 Union St., Brooklyn.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted, family two audults, one child; New Rochelle; one willing to assist with general housework; must have reliable references. P 284 Times Downtown.

NURSE wanted to take care of 7-months-old baby; references required. Call between 9 and 11, E. S. Miller, 41 West 82d. Apartment 8A.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, accustomed to taking phone orders and general office work; state age, experience, and salary. S 26 Times.

OPERATOR.—Wanted, girl to learn switchboard operation in office of iron works; state qualification and salary expected. Operator, 186 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman of education, tact, and energy for position of trust; some initiative necessary; moderate salary to start; good opportunity for permanent and progressive connection. Call 9 to 12. Suite 1014, Mercantile Building, 44-60 East 23d St.

REPRESENTATIVE.—New France magazine requires refined representative to secure subscriptions; good commission. Reply by letter, 220 West 42d St.

SALESWOMEN.
R. H. MACY & CO.
have vacancies in the following departments for thoroughly experienced Saleswomen:

UNTRIMMED MILLINERY,
LINENS,
LACES,
VEILINGS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY.
MERINO UNDERWEAR,
STATIONERY.

Apply at Office of Employment Manager any time during the day.

SALESWOMEN.
R. H. MACY & CO.
have vacancies in the following departments for thoroughly experienced Saleswomen:

MISSES' DRESSES AND SKIRTS,
CHILDREN' WEAR,
SHIRT WAISTS.

Apply at Office of Employment Manager any time during the day.

SALESWOMEN.
SUIT, DRESS,
AND CLOAK DEPARTMENTS.
Apply before 11 A. M., Superintendent's Office, 8th floor.
JAMES McCREERY & COMPANY.

SALESWOMEN.
Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require saleswomen for their Misses' Suits, Corset, Untrimmed Millinery, Ribbon, Millinery Trimmings, Silk, Candy, Cotton Goods and Housefurnishing Department. Apply Superintendent.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SALESLADY, to take charge of phonograph department; only one experienced with Columbia records need apply. Phone or write L. & C. Mayers Company, 46 Cortlandt St.

SALESLADY, experienced, for downtown bakery; permanent position; references. H. B. Cushman & Co., 125 West 10th St.

SALESLADY.—Experienced in ladies' ready-to-wear store; good position to capable person. Reina, 212 West 44th St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER wanted by export house; must be exact, have a sound commercial training, a general knowledge of export business, and be capable of working independently; applications should contain qualifications, age, and experience. P 288 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESWOMEN WANTED
AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3D GALLERY, NEW BUILDING.

SHOE SALESWOMEN.
Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require saleswomen of first-class experience, thoroughly versed in the selling and fitting of shoes; a permanent position at liberal salary is offered to those possessing the necessary qualifications. Apply to Superintendent.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, neat appearing, tidy, thoroughly competent, experience dry goods and mercantile lines, wanted by large cotton and silk manufacturing corporation; answers state experience, salary, references; confidential. L 142 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wholesale house requires the services of stenographer who has taken high school course in chemistry; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. N 7 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be neat, willing, thoroughly efficient, and educated; good position with advancement; preference given to one needing work; give age, residence, experience, reference, and salary to start. N 11 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, capable girl, with thorough knowledge of shorthand; must be able to operate switchboard. Eagle Aviation School, sixth floor, 100 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced, over 25 years old; pleasant work with a national institution; splendid opportunity for service. For interview apply Educational Department, 302 West 57th St.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter who can do clerical work and look after a small switchboard in an institution; pay $30 a month, with board and room. Address S. Lord Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER with high school education; must be experienced; write full particulars with salary wanted to address T. R., 287 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER, at least four years' experience; rapid, accurate; permanent; salary $15 to start; state qualifications and experience; advancement. 279 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate, experienced, age 20, wanted by large corporation; good hours, surroundings, and advancement. J. D., Box 70, Station D, New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, experienced office worker; good memory, painstaking; $20 per week to start. Call at Studio, 318 East 48th. Ask for Mr. V.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman as stenographer and typewriter; one familiar with office duties; state salary. P 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, one capable of answering mail without dictation; publishing house experience preferred; salary $12. F. W. S., Box 43, Station D, New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Chance for accomplishment, office in Brooklyn; state salary expected, experience, and religious faith. T. W., 287 Times Uptown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER.—Must be first class, possessing experience, tact, personality; fine office, good hours; references. Write fully. T 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One with office experience preferred; state age, experience, references, and salary desired. Address L 150 Times.

STENOGRAPHER Wanted.—State in own handwriting age and salary desired; long experience not essential. N 8 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with some experience; good opportunity for right girl. Apply to S. M. Bixby & Co., 46th St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of dictating machine; insurance experience preferred; salary $18. Room 706, 114 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHER AND DICTAPHONE OPERATOR for credit department; experienced and accurate. R 188 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert. Call with references, 9 to 12 today, Lipman, 112 West 46th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—In first class law office; experienced, accurate. Apply Room 1,228, Woolworth Building.

STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter, first class; state experience and references; $18, advancement. L 352 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, with prominent automobile concern; state age and salary. S 33 Times.

TRIMMERS WANTED
ON MEN'S STRAW HATS
BALCH-PRICE & CO.
329 EAST 29TH ST.

TYPISTS.
We need 10 typists who have had addressing and letter filling-in experience; salary $9 to $12; our hours are 9 to 5 and noon Saturday. Call Thursday all day, 288 4th Av., 14th floor.

TYPIST.—Young lady, 17-20, as typist in large mail order house; steady position; good opportunity for beginner. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

TYPIST.—Experienced, accurate, rapid; must be worth $15 a week; no stenographic or office experience required. Telephone before 9:30 for appointment. Barclay 7423.

TYPISTS WANTED. — MUST BE QUICK AND ACCURATE. L 365 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPIST.—Bright and neat girl; salary to $7. Room 411, 47 West 42d St.

TYPIST.—Must be rapid and accurate, for large drug house. R 190 Times.

TYPISTS, beginners if competent, billing work; $7 start. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

WOMAN without children, resident Manhattan, to do preserving in own home; surroundings must be strictly sanitary; supplies furnished; state facilities; give telephone. Established, L 151 Times.

Instruction.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING
IN 40 HOURS.

We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 HOURS so that you can actually and accurately keep books.

No home study. Price reasonable. Call at our school for a free demonstration lesson. Only two hours' attendance per day required. Term beginning Feb. 25 and March 6. Day and evening classes.

HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL,
Singer Building, New York.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $12 to $30 weekly, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

ARE YOU INTERESTED in a well-paying profession? Many of our graduates earn $5,000 to $10,000 yearly. Our method of instruction develops experts. Write for Booklet F. NATUROPATHIC INSTITUTE, 254 West 54th St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Thirty-five needed immediately $15-$18-$20-$25-$30. We quickly prepare you. Positions guaranteed. Write, call, or phone Worth 3964. Dictaphone Secretarial School, 300 Broadway, corner Du

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Count six words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000. Per Agate Line.	
Agents Wanted	50c
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Help Wanted	30c
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Real Estate and Houses to Let	42c
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OFFICES:
Times Building.....Times Square
Times Annex, 434 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....2,100 Seventh Avenue
Bronx.....2,904 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....4,525 Broadway
Brooklyn....Room 603, 367 Fulton Street

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN EXTRAORDINARY.

There is an opportunity in New York for two masterful salesmen to make a permanent connection, the most profitable of their lifetime. Reasonable success means $5,000 to $10,000 per year, commission basis. Here is a firm seeking to develop big men for big positions and big incomes. We must have men of earnest purpose, who can see the main chance and grasp it. An organization in the very midst of an expansion program looking for material from which to produce executives of highest earning power. This unusual opportunity is worth leaving any ordinary position to undertake. Do not apply unless you can measure up to our standard. Address, in full confidence, giving telephone number, L 129 Times.

SALESMEN, FASHION SERVICE.
Wanted, the right men—everything else is here. The service is high grade, direct from Paris, backed by big resources and unlimited energy. The service stands high with manufacturers of cloaks, suits, and dresses. The new men are needed to follow up sectional divisions. Liberal commissions insure good, steady compensation. Applications from salesmen in this line held strictly confidential. N 15 Times.

SALESMAN, to handle high grade roofing specialty with every building owner a prospect; saves cost of new roof; also paint specialties to consuming trade; liberal commission only, plus small expense account; only hustlers with good selling record, desirous making $50 weekly and upward, need apply. Manufacturer, D 282 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A manufacturing concern just established itself in New York is desirous of having affiliation with a 100-point salesman, one whose vision and thought is big enough to earn not less than $5,000 per year on a commission basis; this is a first class, high grade proposition and demands in return that calibre of man. Apply Stickney & Montague, 54-56 Franklin St., New York.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE for well-advertised, established labor-saving time and cost machine for factories; drawing account; opportunity for good man. L 235 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER to accompany business man on three months' trip to South America, preferably American, example, ready and able to leave country immediately; must speak, read, and write Spanish fluently and correctly; give complete details first letter, experience, salary desired, education, and references; also phone number. P 270 Times Downtown.

SECURITY SALESMAN.
Wonderful opportunity to make big money in operating company securities; commission basis; sales averaging very high. D 250 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, (Assistant.)—Young man familiar with shipping office routine, one living in or near Woodhaven preferred. Lalance & Grosjean, Atlantic and Woodhaven Aves., Woodhaven, L. I.

SHOE MAN TO MANAGE FIRST-CLASS SHOE BUSINESS; WOMEN'S GOODS ONLY; FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN; APPLY BY LETTER ONLY; GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. J. & T. COUBINS CO., 873 DE KALB AV., BROOKLYN.

SOLICITOR wanted, experienced, for mercantile storage business in wholesale district, to devote either portion or entire time: salary, commission, or both. Answer in own handwriting, giving experience, references, age, and terms. Box 266, Hoboken, N. J.

SOLICITOR.—Ambitious solicitor for embossing, ribbon cutting, and velvet paoning; excellent opportunity for the one who makes good; commission, with guarantee. Thos. Tiedemann & Sons, 351 4th Av.

STATISTICIAN.
QUALIFICATIONS—GOOD EDUCATION WITH THOROUGH TRAINING IN MATHEMATICS; PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; ABILITY TO INSTALL AND SIMPLIFY STATISTICAL SYSTEMS AND MANAGE DEPARTMENT DOING STATISTICAL AND ACCOUNTING WORK; SOUND COMMON SENSE AND GOOD JUDGMENT; DRAFT EXEMPT. THE POSITION IS A RESPONSIBLE ONE AND ONLY THOSE OF EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY WILL BE CONSIDERED. WRITE ONLY, GIVING FULL DETAILS AND STATING SALARY REQUIRED.
THE OCEAN ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LTD.,
59 JOHN ST., NEW YORK CITY.

STATIONARY ENGINEERS (two) experienced on Allis-Chalmers, turbine preferred; permanent position; factory 20 miles from New York; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. X 225 Times Annex.

STEAM ENGINEER WANTED.
Competent to handle large Cross compound condensing engine A. C. and D. C. generators. Applicants should have been associated with large plants in past; 8-hour shift and good pay; must be New York licensed engineer.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West Street, 6 blocks south of 14th.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; man of good education for a position of responsibility in Washington as stenographer and assistant to representative of large engineering corporation; salary commensurate with ability; applicant must be draft exempt; write fully, giving complete details concerning age, education, experience, &c. D 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in prominent export firm, young man with some experience; bright beginner considered; to work his way up and eventually go to Manila, P. I.; splendid opportunity to learn business and become salesman when proficient. Address, stating full particulars, D 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be accurate, ambitious; law experience advantageous; $20; quick advancement. Apply Public Law Bureau, D 283 Times Downtown, with telephone, for Saturday interview.

STENOGRAPHER, young man; general office position; excellent opportunity for one with ability and ambition. T 26 Times.

STOCK CLERKS.
INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN, 18 TO 21, TO SELECT ORDERS AND TO CARE FOR STOCK; HOURS 8:30 TO 6; $10 TO $12 TO BEGIN; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO ADVANCE AND, IF ABILITY IS SHOWN, TO BECOME SALESMEN.
NEMO CORSETS,
16TH STREET & IRVING PLACE,
ONE BLOCK EAST OF UNION SQUARE.

STOCK CLERK, IN A LARGE WELL-KNOWN DOWNTOWN WHOLESALE "FINE" PAPER HOUSE, ONE HAVING HAD EXPERIENCE IN THE PAPER OR ALLIED TRADES PREFERRED. ADDRESS, STATING PARTICULARS, L 246 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE HEIRS AT LAW OF THE LATE Miss Mary Ann McAdams, who died at Quebec City, Canada, on the fifth of September last, (1917,) daughter of the late James McAdams and Jane Robinson, are duly requested to file as soon as possible with the undersigned the legal proof of their quality as heirs at law in said estate. According to information already received, the first cousins or nearer relatives might possibly have rights in said estate.
LABREQUE, DELANGER & LABREQUE, Notaries, 18 Buade, Quebec City, Canada.

Four one-hour piano recitals will be given by Maurice Dumesnil on March 12, 19, and 26, and on April 2, in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton, at 3:30 P. M., to benefit the funds of the La Protection du Reforme, a French organization, to help invalids injured in the war. The program will consist of pieces by Chopin, Mozart, Alberto Williams, Mendelssohn, Blaquerit, and Schubert-Tausig. Tickets may be obtained from William Sandoz, Special Commissioner, 30 East 42d Street.

MORRIS LANDAU OF 670 SUTTER AV., Brooklyn, has sold his grocery store. Creditors notified to present bills due.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STOCK SALESMEN to place stock in highly safe non-competitive industrial company; commission; live leads and mail co-operation to producers. Room 604, 50 East 42d St.

STOREKEEPER, familiar with automobile parts. Apply Rainier Motor Corporation, Bayside Ave. and Long Island Railroad, Flushing.

SUPERVISOR of boys at the Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, Ohio; salary $60 and maintenance. Apply, giving references, to Simon Peiser, Supt.

TEACHER of Isaac Pitman Shorthand for substitute work, up to June, in New Jersey high school; $4 a day, from 1 to 5:30. Address particulars, giving past experiences, &c., to Isaac Pitman & Sons, 2 West 45th St., New York.

TEACHERS.—Latin, Spanish, mathematics; high school; good salaries; begin September. L 153 Times.

TECHNICAL WRITER.
THE S. K. F. BALLBEARING CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN., HAS AN OPENING FOR TECHNICAL WRITER IN ITS ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT; A MECHANICAL ENGINEERING GRADUATE WITH ADVERTISING EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; STATE SALARY.

TILE ESTIMATOR wanted for large New York tile concern; experienced man only; one familiar with tile business only. Apply N 5 Times.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; to work at 203 Broadway; only men with experience need apply. For interview call at
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

TOOLMAKERS.
First-class only need apply.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

TOOLMAKERS.
STEADY WORK; MUST BE A1 MEN; GOOD PAY.
E. W. BLISS & CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

TYPESETTER.—First-class man for work in factory; 20 miles from New York; permanent position; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. X 224 Times Annex.

WANTED.
DRAFTSMEN, TOOL, JIG, AND FIXTURE DESIGNERS, DETAILERS AND TRACERS.
JIG AND FIXTURE MAKERS, GAUGE MAKERS, MACHINE OPERATORS ON MILLING MACHINES, DRILL PRESSES, TURRET LATHES, SCREW MACHINES, &c.
DIEMAKER.—AN EXPERT TO TAKE CHARGE OF OUR DIE DEPARTMENT ON BLANKING, PIERCING, AND FORMING DIES.
FOREMAN FOR TURRET LATHE AND SCREW MACHINE DEPARTMENT.
FOREMAN FOR PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT TO SUPERVISE MILLING MACHINE, DRILL PRESS AND GENERAL MACHINE OPERATORS.
FOREMAN TO SUPERVISE A LARGE INSTRUMENT ASSEMBLING DEPARTMENT OF ABOUT 75 HANDS.
WE ALSO REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A COMPETENT MAN WHO CAN QUALIFY AS AN EMPLOYMENT SUPERVISOR.
IN ANSWERING, PLEASE COVER YOUR PAST EXPERIENCE FULLY, REFERENCES, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, NATIONALITY, AND WHEN AVAILABLE.
THIS IS U. S. GOVERNMENT WORK AND POSITIONS ARE OPEN TO U. S. CITIZENS ONLY AND MEN OF UNQUESTIONABLE LOYALTY. H. R. R., 116 TIMES.

WANTED.
MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, SIGNAL MAINTAINERS, AIRBRAKE REPAIR MEN. APPLY EMPLOYMENT CAR, NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD, 132D ST. AND WILLIS AV., BRONX.

WINDOW DRESSER, DECORATOR, able to make own show cards, wanted for our Providence store; ambitious young man who has had training in specialty women's apparel shop should have been associated with assistant managership. Write to Laskey's, 59 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

WIREMEN.
Must be experienced on conduit work and hooking up of A. C. and D. C. motors.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West Street, 6 blocks south of 14th.

WOODWORKERS AND EXPERIENCED COOPERAGE HELP WANTED, AS FOLLOWS: SAWYERS, MATCHING MACHINE OPERATORS, MATCHERS, DADO MACHINE OPERATORS, NAILING MACHINE OPERATORS, LABORERS. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT, BROOKLYN COOPERAGE COMPANY, 142 KENT AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

YOUNG MEN
with high school education, $8-$9 start; raise April 1st if satisfactory; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

YOUNG MEN.
We want one young man, 20-23 years old, who can handle correspondence and preferably has had some exporting experience, and two young men, 16-20 years old, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting, whom we can teach machinery exporting; successful applicants will be given a two months' trial; only those capable of learning need apply; state salary expected and references. D 283 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18 years old, wanted on stock books of large silk house; must be accurate, industrious, and willing. L 102 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 20, acquainted downtown, for import house; outside work; if suitable, good chance. D 263 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, 17-18, for beginners' position in large national bank. L 298 Times Downtown.

Education Notes.

David Goldwasser, Principal of P. S. 83, Manhattan, has asked permission to publish a school newspaper.

District Superintendent Reynolds has been transferred from Districts 45 and 46 to Districts 37 and 38. District Superintendent Baker, recently elected, has been assigned to Districts 45 and 46.

Elizabeth R. Hagerty, a teacher of a class for sight conversation, will be transferred from P. S. 100 to P. S. 75, Brooklyn.

The absence of Katherine D. Blake, Principal of P. S. 6, Manhattan, on Feb. 25 to 28, caused by her attendance at education meetings in Atlantic City, will be excused with pay.

A leave of absence without pay will be granted to Ida B. Lanz, a teacher in the Morris High School, for one year from today so that she may enter upon war service.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that an additional site be acquired for P. S. 30 at Richmond.

A leave of absence without pay from April 1 to Aug. 1 will be granted to O. M. Curtis, a teacher in the Curtis High School, so that he may enter upon war service.

Evening elementary schools will be closed on and after March 21, with the exception of not more than ten schools, which may be continued during April. These schools will have sessions four or five evenings a week during March. The sessions of the trade shipbuilding classes of Evening Elementary School 20, Richmond, will be continued after April 1 on every evening that the regular evening trade schools are in session until the close of the evening trade school season.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN wanted qualified to take charge of drawback and shipping departments; those who have had practical experience in these lines will be given preference. Write in own handwriting, stating past experience and salary expected. X. Y. Z., 8 Greenwich Av., N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN or youth wanted of say 16 to 18 years for a wholesale import house to do office work and to make himself generally useful. Address, with particulars, L 329 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for showroom, large sweater concern; one who is ambitious and willing to learn business; good opportunity for right party; only those with high school education need apply. N 4 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 17, in office of wholesale grocery business; opportunity to advance; salary to start, $10; state your age, reference, and previous employment if any. L 340 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, to learn map mounting; experience unnecessary; references. C. S. Wertsner & Son, 150 Greene St.

Instruction.

MEN—EARN BIG MONEY.
Learn big-paying trade; mechanical dentists in great demand now; we teach you in a few months; individual instruction, day or night; write for free booklet C; easy payments; est. 25 years.
Bodee Schools of Mechanical Dentistry,
15 W. 44th St., N. Y. 15 Flatbush Av., Bklyn.
OLDEST, LARGEST, MOST RELIABLE.

MEN.—YOU ARE LOOKING for pleasant work, better pay, a comfortable future. Then become a Dental Mechanic. SHORT course, individual instruction, day or evening. No book study. Easy payments. For particulars, write us to mail you free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 West 45th St.

ANY ONE CAN LEARN to earn $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs; many jobs now open; we teach motion picture, studio, and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction; small payments; easy terms; call or write for booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, Dept. 3-T, 141 W. 36th St., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling; write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; confidential employment service rendered members. National Salesmen's Training Association, Suite 1803D Candler Building, New York.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

FRENCH TEACHER for Japanese beginner; please state terms. Koda, 341 Lexington Av.

Employment Agencies.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Span.-French steno.; salary commensurate. Bookkeepers, $35. Stenos., Sec'ys, $20-$20. Traveling private sec'y, So. Amer., all expenses and $35 wk. Office Mgr., $40. Shipping Clerk, $35. Young men to train for financial reporters, $20 wk. All kinds of insurance clerks. Clerks, $22. Elliott-Fisher operator, $18. Register free.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
113 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.
CALL 9-2.

BOOKKEEPERS, (3,) $90-$150, experienced American men, immediately; also accountants, $150, permanent.
Spanish-English stenographers, (2,) $30-$35.
Correspondents, banking experience, stenographers, clerks.
MUTUAL SERVICE BUREAU,
41 LIBERTY ST.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY.
BOOKKEEPERS.—We can place a number of competent bookkeepers; $900 to $1,500.
LEDGER CLERKS, $16-$18.
TYPIST, $12.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographer, engineering, $85; commercial, $15-$12; office boys.

MARGIN CLERK, brokerage, $25, stock clerks, drugs; others. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Leading automobile manufacturers with prominent Broadway showroom, manufacturing nine models of popular priced automobiles, open and closed bodies, have an exceptional fine proposition for one sub-dealer in New York City; $7,000 to $10,000 capital needed; only parties of high standing will be considered; experience not necessary. Write for interview. Manager, S 28 Times.

Office open for executive of ability to superintend established enterprise with offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore; this should interest one who can assume Treasurership, working out of New York headquarters; must invest $10,000 and be able to give best business references. Reply P. O. Box 488, Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR SALE,
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY
TO
PURCHASE
a complete ribbon mill located in Paterson, consisting of 42 C. & K. ribbon looms, 10 to 54 Ligues, in perfect running order; will sell entire or in sections. Apply Box R 60 Times.

Sales manager with $100 to secure exclusive State selling rights and appoint salesmen to sell our newly "copyrighted" ($2.50) self-collection system; $5,000 yearly income assured. Federal Collection Association, Hartford, Conn.

CORPORATION with electrical product that has a large profitable sale desires to get in touch with men that can organize, finance, and manage; exclusive territory on satisfactory terms. Z 330 Times Annex.

We have dies and tools for manufacturing high-class lead soldiers; cannot attend to manufacturing on account of other business; plenty orders; easy business; small investment. S 31 Times.

Cash Business for Sale.—Large profits; $1,950 needed to buy controlling interest; prefer man take active part; curiosity seekers save time; call today, 2-4. Sales Manager, Room 212, 41 Park Row.

All persons having an interest in undivided estate or future inheritance can borrow money on the same; strictly confidential. C 354 Times Downtown.

Small Retail Furniture Store for Sale.—New York City; good paying business; owner retiring; sell accounts, with stock, or separate; a bargain. T 18 Times.

For Sale.—Old established family liquor store; busy thoroughfare in Brooklyn. Write M. B., 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

Private party wishes to discount bills for small firms; charges reasonable. P 288 Times Downtown.

Additional capital secured for merchants and manufacturers; prompt and confidential. C 355 Times Downtown.

Hardware store, $20,000 yearly; stock, $15,000; sell inventory price. Crowe, Times Building.

$5,000 and services to invest. What have you to offer? Write full particulars in first letter. D 262 Times Downtown.

Young man can put $500 in legitimate business; state proposition. L 185 Times.

FOR SALE.

Bakery and lunchroom; an old-established place on 8th Av. See Charles E. Abbott, 363 10th Av., corner 31st St.

65-note pianola attachment wanted; Aeolian preferred. Brown, 175 East 83d St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED,
Nonvisible, 3 months, $5; visible, 3 months, $7.50. Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
239 Broadway, at Worth St. } TEL.
50 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. } 5408
149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. } FRANKLIN.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted, Singer zigzag power sewing machine No. 107 W-8; give full particulars. Answers to Boland Commission Co., 41 Union Square.

Highest cash prices paid for furnishings, pianos, Oriental rugs. Baisley, 1,5 University Place. Tel. 2298 Gramercy.

USED STEEL LOCKERS WANTED. L 181 Times.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Thames, 1st Lt. E., McCoy, 1st Lt. T. C., and Kingery, 1st Lt. L. B., relieved of previous orders.

Following to Camp Pike:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Diederich, V. F. | Edwards, E. D.
Hawkins, J. C. | Putnam, C. E.
Phillips, C.

Following to Army Med. School for inst.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Dwyer, J. E., jr. | Wharton, R. J.
Freund, C. | Halleck, E. K.
Healy, M. G. | Moore, L. O. W.
Moore, L. R. | Smith, J. A.
Watereus, W. H. | Maxwell, C. L.

Following to Newport News:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Mellon, G. W. | Chereskin, J. L.
Rydell, C. B. | Ubel, G. B.

Sturm, Capt. M. A., Bean, 1st Lt. H. C., and Allen, 1st Lt. E. G., hon. discharged.
Carpenter, 1st Lt. R. W., Katz, 1st Lt. H., and Garth, 1st Lt. C. M., to Camp Taylor.

Following to Camp Dix:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Rich, C. | Friedman, W.
Guillard, F. | Klein, T.
Leopold, S. S.

Walsh, Capt. F. C., and Limbaugh, 1st Lt. L. M., to Camp Sheridan.

Following to Ft. Riley for inst.:
McAllister, Capt. B. R.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Nelson, R. G. | Pittock, H. J.
Eberhard, P. G. | Pritchard, J. Le R.
Hutton, J. L.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:
CAPTAINS.
Cash, S. L. | Willoughby, M. K.
Ferris, F. F. | Lackey, W. A.
Cogswell, G. P.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Seppie, E. G. | Burns, G.
Potter, K. F. | Wood, E. C.
Potter, R. T. | Kane, T. M., jr.
Hatfield, J. C. | Hodgkins, E. M.
Johnson, R. P. | Reynolds, D. D.
Kay, E. Y. | Heinsohn, W. W.
Holden, E. C. | Prather, J.
Sosnowski, J. J. | Keim, H. L.
Mercer, C. W. | Croasman, H.
Ross, E. G. | Gable, C. A.
Sweny, W. P.

Following to Camp Shelby:
Moore, Capt. J. C.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Gooder, W. V. | Martin, J. W.
Cunha, M. F. | Sheahan, W. L.

Porter, 1st Lt. J. A.; Stein, 1st Lt. S., and Vanderkloot, 1st Lt. A., to Camp Dodge.
Daniel, 1st Lt. H. M., and Smith, 1st Lt. M. C., to Camp Wadsworth.

Following to Camp Custer:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Abshear, Z. M. | Desser, A. L.
Dwyer, H. J. | Flinn, H. J.
Gates, L. V. | Gilpin, G. S.
Johnson, H. C. | McGrew, O. W.
Niewer, G. A. | Parmley, L. V.
Proctor, C. A. | Ramming, H.
Treichler, M. J.

Following to Camp Greene:
CAPTAINS.
Carnog, W. W. | Ives, F. M.
Mosher, J. S. | Watt, E.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Allen, S. L. | Harrell, B. E.
Blanchard, A. S. | Shortlidge, C. B.
Lockridge, R. B. | Schultz, Z. H.
Tidmarsh, H. W.

Following to Camp Sherman with 83d Div.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Gill, H. C. P. | Matterner, J. G.
Noble, J. | Vinner, H.
Weiss, B. | McCoy, T. C.

Albritain, 1st Lt. J. W.; Clouse, 1st Lt. K. A., and Goldberg, 1st Lt. M. H., to Wilbur Wright Field with Av. Sec. of Sig.

Following to Waco, Texas, with Av. Sec. of Sig.C.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Evans, W. H. | Fowler, J. H.
Hanley, H. H. | Housel, C. L.
Kimbell, G. W. | Moon, O. B.
Wilkinson, J. J. | Matteson, G. W.
McGuiggan, J. E.

Darrah, 1st Lt. L. C.; Durgin, 1st Lt. E. C., and Otken, 1st Lt. C. H., to Camp Am. Univ.

Fitzgerald, 1st Lt. C. A., and Nealon, 1st Lt. S. W., to Camp Meade.

Following to Camp Lee:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Chernaik, S. J. | Rosenthal, S. H.
Leonard, G. A. | Schillinger, E. N.

Herring, Capt. A. P., to Hosp. No. 2 at Ft. McHenry.

Prichard, 1st Lt. J. R., to Camp Beauregard.
Turner, Maj. J. W., to 30th Div. at Camp Bowie as Divisional Tuberculosis Specialist.
Hassig, Capt. J. F., to School of Plastic and Oral Surgery, Chicago, for inst.
Maine, 1st Lt. E. F., to Camp Kearny.
Moulton, Capt. E. O. A.; to Ft. Sam Harrison.
Teters, 1st Lt. M. S., and Hawkins, 1st Lt. E. L., to Camp Sevier.
Carnett, Maj. J. B., to Base Hosp. 20 at Phila.
Schell, 1st Lt. J. P., to Government Hosp. for Insane at Wash. for training.
Faget, 1st Lt. E. B. F., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Army Med. School.
Talbott, 1st Lt. J. A., to Walter Reed Hosp. for temp. duty.
Soule, Capt. R. E., orders of Dec. 17 amended, to Camp Meeade as orthopedic surg.
Baily, 1st Lt. H. W., to Base Hosp. 38 at Phila.
Kessler, 1st Lt. J. D., and McQuesten, 1st Lt. P., to Boston City Hosp. for inst., then to Ft. Slocum.

Following to Boston City Hosp. for inst., then to camps specified tem. duty in base hosps.:
Wilson, Capt. F. N., Upton.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Hollingshead, . LB., Dix.
Scharmann, . Lee.
Toler, T. M., Devens.
Watkins, M. A., Devens.
Wilkins, E. L., Dix.

Blaber, 1st Lt. M. P., to Bellevue Hosp. N. Y. for inst., then to Base Hosp 37 at Brooklyn.
McClure, 1st Lt. C. W., and Stocking, 1st Lt. F. F., to Ft. Sam Houston.
Bowen, 1st Lt. E. W., to Camp Grant.
Lyday, 1st Lt. W. R., to Hoboken with Hosp. Train 1.
Sondel, 1st Lt. L. C., to Boston City Hosp., then to Ft. Rhan Allen.
Morgan, 1st Lt. B. E., to Boston City Hosp., then to Hoboken.
Taylor, Capt. S. J., orders of Fed. 28 amended; to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Walter Reed Hosp.
Seifert, 1st Lt. O. J., assigned to Hosp. Train 25.
McConaughey, 1st Lt. J. C., to Base Hosp. 38, at 2d Regt. Armory, Philadelphia.
McMahon, 1st Lt. B. J., to Ft. McPhersen, with Base Hosp. 13.
Bevis, 1st Lt. H. P., to Carlstrom Av. Field.
Seehorn, Capt. N. A., to Base Hosp. 10, at Rochester.
Bennett, 1st Lt. F. J. A., to Camp Wadsworth.
Charles, 1st Lt. H. P.; Means, 1st Lt. J. F., and Mace, 1st Lt. L. R., to Camp Cody.
Kutch, 1st Lt. M. H., orders of Dec. 11 amended to direct him to report on Jan. 23 at Camp Pike.
Jones, 1st Lt. M. La C., to Army Gen. Hosp. 1, at Williamsbridge.
Jones, Capt. C. K., to Camp. Am. Univ. as Camp Surg.
Smith, Capt. E. S., to Camp Am. Univ. as San Insp.
Burrage, Maj. T. J., to Camp Jackson.
Lindsay, Capt. W. V., and Biggs, 1st Lt. J. S. W., to Camp Meade.
Levy, 1st Lt. R. L., and Maxey, 1st Lt. K. F., will report to Cmdg.Gen., So. Dept.
Geyer, Capt. C. W., to Pittsburgh, for inst., then to Camp Grant.
Hawkins, 1st Lt. E. L., to Camp Sevier in Base Hosp.
Coleman, 1st Lt. O. E., to Army Gen. Hosp., No. 4, at Ft. Porter.
MacDonald, 1st Lt. E. J., to Ft Riley with Evac. Hosp. No. 11.
Hixson, 1st Lt. A. H., to Ft. Riley, with Evac. Hosp. No. 7.
Johnston, Maj. G. C., and Sharp, 1st Lt. J. P., will report to Surg. Gen.
Dawson, 1st Lt. C. H., and Hamilton, 1st. Lt. S., to Camp Greenleaf, with Hosp. Train, No. 26.
Hughes, Capt. J. J., to Camp Gordon, as div. psychiatrist.
Runkel, 1st Lt. J. G., and Egan, 1st Lt. M. J., to Neurological Inst., N. Y., for inst.
Byrne, 1st Lt. R. E., to 3d Div., at Camp Greene, as Div. Tuberculosis specialist.
Dickinson, 1st Lt. W. P., to Ft. Benj. Harrison, with Hosp. Train 31.
Moore, Capt. E. C., promoted to be a Major.
Feinberg, 1st Lt. J. N.; Moline, 1st Lt. C., and Nevitt, 1st Lt. P. H., to Camp Greenleaf, with Hosp. Train, No. 41.
Drennen, 1st Lt. S. A., to Camp Greenleaf, with Hosp. Train No. 27.
Hathaway, Maj. R. E., DeMoss, 1st Lt. G. O., and Geiger, 1st Lt. U. S., to Ft. Riley, with Hosp. Train No. 30.
Nichols, 1st Lt. W. S., to Gen. Hosp. No. 6, at Ft. McPherson.
McDonald, Maj. W. J., to Camp Greene, as San. Inspector.
Hagood, 1st Lt. E. C., to Camp Greene, with Hosp. Train No. 33.
McClean, 1st Lt. E. D., to Camp Pike, as orthopedic surg.
Allen, 1st Lt. J. F., to Camp Johnston.
Mayo, Maj. W. J., orders of Feb. 27 amended; to New York and Philadelphia places to inspect classes of inst. in surgery, then to his home and return to inactive list.
Loomis, Capt. P. A., to Markleton, Penn., with army gen. hosp. being organized there.

Following to Roosevelt Hosp., New York, for inst., then to camp specified:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Miles, F. T., Custer.
Murphey, E. C., Grant.
Pace, G. D., Grant.
Stansbury, H. H., Beauregard.
Horton, G. R., Base Hosp. 37, at Brooklyn.
Heilman, A. G., Hoboken.
Robb, C. A., Newport News.
Sharpe, E. B., Ft. Jay.

Manlove, 1st Lt. C. H., Jr.; Harley, 1st Lt. H. L., and Ferrings, 1st Lt. F. S., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Army Med. School.

Brewer, Capt. W. C.; Weeden, 1st Lt. W. L., and Krouman, 1st Lt. D. E., to N. Y. Post Graduate Hosp. for inst.

Following to School of Plastic and Oral Surgery, Northwestern Univ. Dental School, Chicago, for inst.:
CAPTAINS.
Tholen, E. F. | Chambers, H. L.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Nachtwey, A. P. | Rogert, H. E. V.
Hynson, G. L. | Fleming, S. C.
Mabie, L. D. | Trimble, J. F.

Burr, 1st Lt. H. L.; Feit, 1st Lt. G. S., and Gehrke, 1st Lt. A. E., to Camp Devens.
Bransfield, 1t. Lt. J. W., to School of Plastic and Oral Surgery, Phila., for inst.
Tarnell, Capt. O., to Minneapolis, at Av. Mechanics' Training School.
Doody, 1st Lt. R. P., to Camp Hancock, with 3d Motor Mechanics Regt.

Dental Reserve Corps.

England, 1st Lt. A. F., hon. discharged.
Watlington, 1st Lt. L. F., and Hardy, 1st Lt. E. M, to Panama Canal Zone

Cavalry.

Stewart, 2d Lt. C. M., 3d, previous orders revoked.
Gatchell, 2d Lt. W. C., to Ft. Williams, as aid de camp.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Thorud, Capt. N. J., previous orders revoked.
Beevers, Capt. A. J., to Baltimore as asst. reclamation off.
Huestis, Maj. C. F., to Camp Pike, as constructing Qm.
Rosenberg, Capt. P. J., to Camp Johnson with Remount Squadron No. 308.
Perry, Capt. C. A., to Camp Upton, as asst. to camp Qm.
Danbury, Capt. T., to Western Dept., as asst. to Gen. Supt. of Army Transport Service.
Swift, Capt. P. A., will report to Ac.. Qm. Gen.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Crulkshank, Capt. W., to Camp Dodge, as asst. to constructing Qm.
McDonald, Capt. H. L.; Holmes, 1st Lt. C. B.; Gilkey, 1st Lt. H., and Moorhead, 2d Lt. B., to Lawrenceville, Va., re mil. mapping.
Campbell, 2d Lt. F. C., to Ft. Myer, with 30th Engs.
Syllisaesen, 2d Lt. V. L., assigned to 4th Engs.
Murdock, 2d Lt. R. B., to Camp Am Univ. with 42d Engs.
Okes, Capt. D. I.; Shook, 1st Lt. R. C.; Smith, 1st Lt. J. E., and Wilkinson, 1st Lt. H. W., to Camp Am. Univ. with 42d Engs.

Following to Camp Lee:
CAPTAINS.
Daniels, I. L. | Butler, F. M.
Fellows, H. P. | Turner, E. M.
Hilgard, H. C.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Teberg, E. J. | Ackerman, A. P.
Barber, D. H. | Rogers, C. S.
Allen, W. H. M. | Black, C. E.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Sydow, J. A. | Rush, W. J.

Myers, Capt. C. E.; Chapman, 1st Lt. S. A.; Smith, 1st Lt. A. B.; Edwards, 2d Lt. G. D.; Jenner, 2d Lt. V. H.; Ralls, 2d Lt. W. E., and Shaw, 2d Lt. A. J., jr., to Camp Am. Univ. with 41st Engs.
Campbell, 1st Lt. S. H., to Base Hosp. No. 22 at Milwaukee.
Davis, 1st Lt. H. M.; Felcher, 1st Lt. G. L.; Herzberg, 1st Lt. E. F., and Wood, 1st Lt. A. C., to Morrison, Va.
Locke, Capt. O., and Walker, 1st Lt. O. U., to Panama Canal Dept.
Brown, Col. L., will report to Chief of Eng. and to Inspector General for temp. duty, and upon completion to property station.
Hitchins, Master Engr. H., appointed a 2d Lt. and assigned to 20th Engs. at Ft. Myer.
Shaw, 2d Lt. C. R., assigned to 42d Div.
McIver, Capt. G. W., will report to Chief of Engs.
Dewey, Capt. E. K., to Schenectady.
Parks, Capt. B. A., to Memphis and then to St. Louis on temp. duties in inspection of engineer equipment and upon completion to Chicago.
Bramo, 1st Lt. A. H., to Plainfield, N. J., reporting to Offr. in Charge Gen. Engr. Depot.
Lewis, 2d Lt. R. S., N.G., previous orders rescinded.
Kittredge, 1st Lt. F. A., to Camp Am. Univ.
Holt, Capt. A. H., and McAllister, 2d Lt. J. W., will report to Chief of Engs.
Sullivan, Capt. J. F., and Levy, 2d Lt. M., previous orders revoked.
Woodhull, Capt. L. R., to Ft. Myer.
Sullivan, 1st Lt. J. J., to Camp Grant.
Mayhew, 1st Lt. F. U., to Ft. Leavenworth.

Ordnance Department.

Stewart, Maj. A. M., previous orders amended to read Capt. A. M. Stewart.
Fleming, Capt. F. B., N

M'CORMACK TURNS IN $75,000 INCOME TAX

Famous Concert and Phonograph Tenor Tops Caruso's Payment by $16,000.

GIVES CHECK WITH A SMILE

Collector of Internal Revenue Warns Excess Profits Tax Evaders and Their Advisers.

John McCormack, the singer, yesterday put into the hands of Mark Eisner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third New York District, a check for $75,000, a sum equal to the annual salary of the President, which represented Mr. McCormack's income tax for the year. This exceeds by $16,000 the income tax paid by Enrico Caruso three weeks ago, and is believed to represent an income of approximately $300,000 a year.

Accompanied by D. F. McSweeney, his associate manager; M. F. Doyle, his attorney; United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, a friend of both the singer and Mr. Eisner, Mr. McCormack went to 1,150 Broadway late yesterday. News that he was coming had spread among the employes in the office, and the singer was the object of much interest when he arrived. He was introduced to Mr. Eisner by Marshal McCarthy, and the necessary papers were drawn in about half an hour. After Mr. McCormack had signed the form he made out a check for $75,000 and was photographed handing it to Collector Eisner.

After leaving Mr. Eisner's private room, Mr. McCormack rejoined Marshal McCarthy and Mr. Sweeney, and remarked, as a broad grin overspread his face: "If my father ever found out what I paid inside he would curse the Germans more than he does."

Asked how he felt about giving up so large a sum to the Government, Mr. McCormack replied: "It makes me feel happy to do my bit for the country that made possible my success. It certainly makes a man feel great when he knows he is doing his duty. You know the Bible says that the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord. Well, with me it has been a case of America giveth and America taketh away. Blessed be the name of America."

McCormack's income is derived from his public appearances and from royalties on phonograph records. His associates say his income the last year from the records alone amounts to more than $180,000. This is said to be greater than any two other singers living. Caruso's income from phonograph records is said to be $125,000, with an equal amount from his operatic performances, making $250,000 in all.

McCormack starts today on his transcontinental tour to raise $100,000 for the Red Cross. He has already taken in $28,000 toward this sum from performances in Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, and Cleveland. The largest amount contributed to the Red Cross at any concert was $12,000, in Cleveland, but the singer received a telegram yesterday that San Francisco is out to make a record of $20,000 for his concert there.

When his obligations to the Red Cross are canceled, Mr. McCormack expects to appear at a series of concerts in behalf of the Knights of Columbus War Camp Fund. It would not be surprising if at the end of his last tour in May he went to France to sing for the soldiers. He was quoted yesterday as saying that if it was thought he could contribute to the success of the war by going to France he would be glad to do so.

Collector Eisner gave warning yesterday to concerns which, he said, were cutting down their excess profits tax returns under the belief that the Government will not be able to trace the falsifications.

"I have received information that some concerns are engaged in this practice," said Mr. Eisner. "They are getting lawyers and accountants who are willing to help them out. Where cases are presented which show deliberate attempt to defraud the Government, in which cases lawyers or accountants have given advice, the conspiracy laws will apply handily. The penalty for conspiracy is a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both, and I mean business when I say that the law will be applied in all questionable cases."

IDE REPLIES TO McADOO.

Stands by His Criticisms of War Insurance Methods.

George E. Ide, President of the Home Life Insurance Company, sent yesterday to Secretary McAdoo a letter in which he stated that his recent article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES in which he criticised the war insurance plan as expensive, subject to delays and conflicting rulings, was not new propaganda. Mr. Ide's letter was in answer to one sent to him by the Secretary criticising him for signing himself as "Chairman of the Committee of Insurance Men Appointed by the Treasury Department." The Secretary also termed Mr. Ide's article "propaganda." Mr. Ide's letter follows:

My Dear Mr. McAdoo:

I have your letter of the 4th inst.

I regret that there has been created in your mind any impression that I desire to describe myself as Chairman of any committee now connected with the Treasury Department or the War Insurance Bureau. As Chairman of the Advisory Committee of Insurance Men appointed by you, I became familiar with the provisions of the War Insurance bill. That committee, it is true, finished its work and its duties are now ended. I desire to claim no present connection with the Treasury Department.

The object of the article was to call attention to the vast activities called for under the law, to point out its complexities and difficulties of administration and to emphasize the fact that the administrative expenses would never be wholly segregated as expenses under this measure, and that consequently the nation would never know what the real cost of its operation had been. Favoring, as I always have, the measure as a whole, I have hoped that it could be made less complex and expensive in its operation.

My article in THE TIMES was not new "propaganda." It was a reference to conditions predicted months ago by your Advisory Committee. Care was taken to verify the facts, and I believe they are correctly stated. My conclusions, for which I alone am responsible, were based upon my experience of years in the business of life insurance. I am, with respect, sincerely yours, GEORGE E. IDE.

In his article, which was printed in last Sunday's TIMES, Mr. Ide described the administration of the war risk project as being confused and the dispatch of business disorganized, with accounts far behind, payments delayed and in some cases duplicated.

DYE MANUFACTURERS SHUT OUT DEALERS

Dyestuff manufacturing interests of the United States, representing several hundred millions of dollars in capital, a large part of which has been invested in new plants and general expansion since the start of the European war in 1914, met yesterday at the Chemists' Club, 50 East Forty-first Street, and completed a permanent organization.

At a preliminary meeting held in January an attempt was made to provide for the inclusion of dealers in the new organization, but this plan met little favor from the makers of dyes. When the meeting was called to order yesterday the manufacturers, who predominated, voted to restrict membership in the organization exclusively to manufacturers, in spite of loud protests from the dealers present.

H. Gardner McKerrow of E. F. Drew & Co., distributore of dyestuffs, who led the fight for participation by the dealers in the new national association, said that while he was disappointed at the action taken excluding the dealers, he hoped the organization would be successful.

FREE BANK SERVICE FOR ARMY AND NAVY

Hanover National Extends Privilege to Soldiers and Sailors of Whole Nation Abroad.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York stands ready to assist the financing of army and navy men who go abroad, free of commission. The service is not limited to depositors of the bank or to depositors of correspondent institutions, but is extended to all who enter the service of the United States.

The bank has two plans, both of which have been worked out by William H. Saydam, manager of the Foreign Department. The first is the straight remittance. Anyone desiring to send money to an officer or soldier in service on the other side may make his payment at the office of the Hanover, or at any bank in the country, and in due time he will receive a receipt with the signature of the soldier. The Hanover's correspondents in France and England have agreed to attend to the remittances without charge, and the Hanover makes no charge. Persons out of town have only to request their local banks that the remittance be sent through the Hanover and no charge will be made.

The second plan contemplates the opening of an account by the officer planning to go abroad with his local bank, be that in San Francisco, Troy or Kalamazoo, under an arrangement by which the officer instructs the War Department to send his monthly salary check to the bank. If the monthly payment is, say $200, the officer may instruct his local bank to honor checks drawn by his wife up to the amount of $100 monthly, and arrange for his drawings up to a monthly limit of $100. The out-of-town bank sends a memorandum of the transaction to the Hanover National Bank in New York, which arranges for the officer's drawings in France. The Hanover makes no charge for the service, the French bank makes no charge and the out-of-town institution makes no charge, but must guarantee its depositor's account.

The novel feature of the Hanover Bank's plan is that the American officer or private is not obliged to carry a letter of credit, of the character issued by other institutions which have offered banking facilities to the men abroad.

F. S. O'NEIL, LAWYER, SUED.

Relatives of Drafted Men Demand Return of $2,550 Paid Him.

Frank S. O'Neil, lawyer, and former Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, was directed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Whitaker to show cause on Monday why he should not be compelled to return $2,550 to relatives of men drafted into the national army on the ground that he represented that he would have the men discharged from the army or could ameliorate conditions for them if they were retained. The petitioners contend that the lawyer did nothing.

The proceeding is brought by Hanne Latner of 5,504 Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn; Abe Honing of 104 West Twenty-seventh Street, and Hyman Schneider of 20 West Seventeenth Street. Latner alleges he was told O'Neil was a man of influence in army matters and paid him $1,000, getting a receipt stating that the money was to be returned if his son Isidore was not exempted. Honing says he paid $400 to have his brother Philip exempted, and then gave $400 later to have his brother transferred to the Quartermaster's Department. Schneider says he gave up $750 to get influential assistance for his brother Sam, who is at Camp Gordon, near Atlanta. Mr. O'Neil, who is also defending a suit brought by Henry Schwartz in the Municipal Court to recover $1,000 he paid to gain the lawyer's influence for his brother Herman, contends that his arrangement with his clients did not require him to perform any improper acts, and says he will make a complete answer to the charges in court.

MEN ADRIFT 50 HOURS SAVED BY AMERICANS

Norwegian Captain Says German U-Boat Crew Calmly Watched His Men Struggle in Icy Waters.

LONDON, March 5, (Delayed.)—The Norwegian steamer Havna, of 1,150 tons gross, has been torpedoed without warning. She sank in less than one minute. The crew of eighteen had no time to launch a boat and jumped into the sea. The Captain and five survivors were landed Monday night.

The Captain of the Havna fears that the remainder of the crew were drowned.

With five companions Captain Hermansen spent a terrible night on a raft, exposed to intense cold. They found an upturned lifeboat at dawn and managed to right her. They had drifted about for fifty hours when they were rescued by an American destroyer. One man died in delirium, the others had their feet frozen.

The Germans watched the men struggling in the icy water, said Captain Hermansen, but did not offer any help. Later they steamed alongside the raft and asked the name of the ship, but ignored the Captain's appeal to aid them to reach an upturned boat in the distance. Hermansen saw eight men on another raft, but before evening all had died or were washed off.

The second engineer of the Havna was landed at another port. He was rescued from wreckage to which he had been clinging for two days and nights.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—If party picking up 1 solitaire and 1 cluster diamond ring in Carlton Mansions will return same to C. K. Fauver, 1135 Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, reward will be given and no questions asked.

LOST—Gentleman's gold watch, "J. H. T." monogram on back and inscription, Sunday, 5d Av., "L," 23d to 125th. $10 reward, no questions asked, for return to Hornthal & Co., 10 East 22d St.

LOST—At Cou Chin Chow Ball, Friday, centre part lady's ring, big white diamond, surrounded by small, platinum mounting; heirloom; $300 reward, no questions asked. S 3 Times.

LOST—Meylan repeater gold watch, monogram J. F. P. on back, Saturday afternoon on Broadway and 39th St.; return to J. F. Phillips, 43 Cedar St. Tel. 5935 John. Reward.

LOST—On Broadway car, between 82d and 107th Sts., small tan chamois purse, containing money, W. S. S. certificates, and door key; reward. S 23 Times.

LOST—Wells Fargo Express receipt book, between 32d and 36th St. on Broadway or 6th Av.; liberal reward. S. & G. Co., 34 West 33d or 29 West 32d, 8th floor.

LOST—Leaving Metropolitan Opera House, Broadway exit, black silk and jet vanity case. Finder will receive liberal reward on return to 29 West 54th St.

LOST—March 5, fraternity pin, between 15th and 55th Sts., with letters "GYA." Liberal reward. Return to Room 1501, 116 West 32d St.

LOST—Saturday evening, gold brooch with figure of bird in centre, white stone hanging from bird; valuable as an heirloom; suitable reward. Address L 353 Times Downtown.

LOST—In Macy's Restaurant or nearby vicinity, billfold containing about $40; reward. Miss D. Newman, 113 Wegman Place, Jersey City.

LOST—Bank Book No. 810,316 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Black Scotch terrier, with green collar; answers name Denny; vicinity Riverside and 97th. Telephone Riverside 2721. Reward.

LOST.—Diamond screw earring, between Penn. Station and Hotel McAlpin, March 5; reward. Lost and Found Department, Hotel McAlpin.

LOST.—Tuesday, lady's open-faced gold watch, near 120th and Claremont; reward. Margaret Meyers, 99 Claremont Av. Morningside 4102.

LOST.—Wednesday morning at 8:30, on Brighton train at Brooklyn Bridge, lady's green gold wrist watch; reward $5; return to 270 Rugby Road, Brooklyn.

LOST.—Canadian "service pin" on 125th St.; reward. Moyle, 20 West 125th St. Harlem 7262.

LOST.—Lady's wrist watch, between 50th and 60th Sts., on Broadway. H. Tannenbaum, 102 Madison Av. M. Martin & Co.

LOST—Moleskin muff, Monday night, between Cort Theatre, West 69th, or in taxi; reward. Bronson, 106 West 69th St.

LOST—Wednesday, 6th Av., "L," brown velvet bag. Return same to Adjustright Co., 71 Grand St.; reward.

LOST—Sunday, string of pearls, with diamond clasp. Reward if returned to Mrs. Abrahams, 1,891 Madison Av.

LOST—Skunk fur muff, at Carnegie Hall box office, Monday, 2:30. Return to 43 West 55th. Reward.

LOST—Silver lorgnette, between 180th and 181st Sts., Bronx Park or on subway. Return Arbenz, 22 East 51st St.

LOST—Sealskin muff, Monday evening, Biltmore or Grand Central; suitable reward. S 227 Times Annex.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, Staten Island ferry; reward. Gardiner, 161 Madison Av. Murray Hill 2770.

LOST.—Moleskin scarf, left in taxicab; reward. Womrath, 21 West 45th St.

LOST.—$50 in currency by office boy; reward if returned to Room 2002, 60 Broadway.

$350 REWARD,
no questions asked, return platinum bar pin, set with 15 diamonds, lost March 2, between 50th St. and 52d St. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$50 REWARD.
Platinum barpin, 11 diamonds. Room 212, 17 Battery Place.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

FOUND.—Puppy, on 55th St., near 6th Av.; owner may recover by proving ownership and paying charges. Apply Barnett, Columbus 5248.

REWARD $150.
Lost—Small, all white, West Highland terrier dog, male; long hair, long body, short legs, pointed ears; answering to name of Mac; $150 reward for return or information leading to its return. Miss A. B. Jennings, 48 Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 1484.

LOST.—Brindle and white bull terrier; green leather harness; reward. Telephone Riverside 9180. Goldman.

Phones: N. Y. Melrose 2282, 2283 — Brooklyn Bedford 9600, 9601, 10350

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We are equipped to do Local and Long Distance Trucking, and have a fleet of Eight Ton motor trucks that will get anywhere quicker and cheaper than express with one handling. Let us hear from you. We might be the means of Keeping Your Plant Going.

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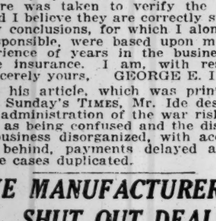

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is easy to button or unbutton, holds your collar in place and *wears* as long as your collar; it is a practical reason for

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OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

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3 collapsible Holbrook body, good Winter or Summer Westinghouse Shock Absorbers. Owner in service.
BIGLOW, Hotel Collingwood.

Tires—Carloads—Fresh Stocks
All the Best Makes at
Saving of 30%, 40%, 50%.
Tubes, $1, $1.50, $2, $3, etc.
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1763 Broadway, near 57th St.
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3425 Grand Concourse, near 187th St.

Do You Know the Meaning of Pre-War Prices?

Piece goods bought months in advance at prices 100% less than present market values. 1918 Fashion Plates to select up-to-the-minute styles at price reductions not to be equalled for some time to come. The offering includes:—

Many $30 to $35 materials now $25
Many $40 to $50 materials now $30

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TWO STORES
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GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE
Solid Mahogany Colonial — Direct from Factory.
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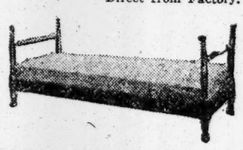
Special at $12.75
REGULARLY $25
French Box Spring Mattress
Covered in selection of Denim or Cretonnes, with Button Tufted Top, $16



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CHAIRS, DESKS, TABLES, Etc. *in wide variety.*
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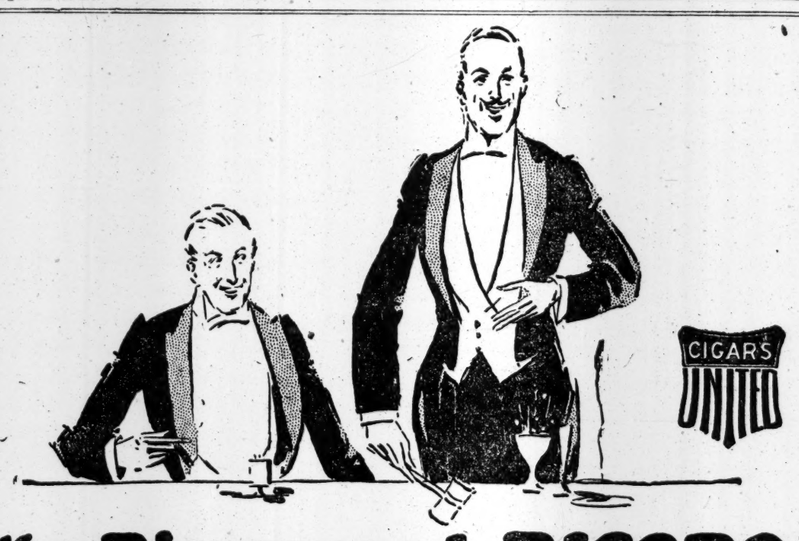

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Box of 50—$3.50
Imported from Porto Rico

"I know," said the Old Grad, "the president of the class of '94.

"It was at a banquet, he had given his class.

"In my speech, I complimented him on the excellence of the cigars, saying their quality were the best indication of his success in life.

"In his response, he said the cigars were the best that money could buy—but only cost 7c! They were Ricoros.

"The class gave three cheers for the president as the 'Modern Columbus' and three for Ricoro.

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When you try Ricoro you'll pronounce it one of the finest cigars you ever smoked. You may consider this claim a strong one because of Ricoro low prices. But remember that Ricoro is imported duty-free or it would cost very much more.

A dozen shapes and sizes, 6c to 2-for-25c.
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Buy only what you need

Be sure it's good

Figure the cost of clothes by the month, or year, not by the price; good clothes are cheaper than "cheap" ones; get the kind that do the economizing for you.

All-wool fabrics; distinctive styles, tailored to keep shape. Our label is the sign of these things. A small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

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